

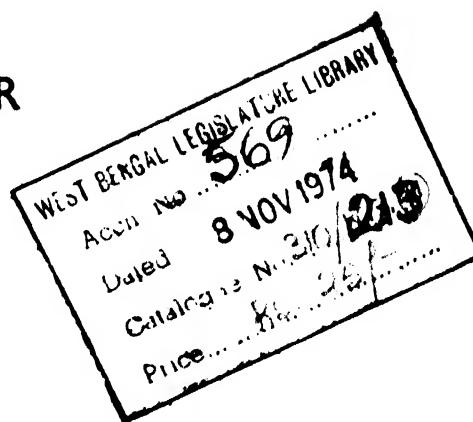


CENSUS 1961

WEST BENGAL

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

COOCH BEHAR



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Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal

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PART II-C(iii)	MIGRATION TABLES (D-IV to D-VI)	"
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PART IV(ii)	SUBSIDIARY TABLES ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS	"
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PREFACE

Cooch Behar, which means '*the land of the Koches*' has great historical traditions. Its history goes back into remote antiquity and references to this region occur in our Great Epics. The history of Cooch Behar, like that of Greece has its origin in mythology, but there is sufficient ground for contending that the earliest mythical narrations of Pragiyotisa or Kamrupa are far more reliable as historical sources than those of classical Greece. There are other important source materials from which it is not very difficult to cull an uninterrupted historical account of the district. Archeological researches into Bengal's antiquity, though not complete are quite significant for the purpose of building a history of this part of the country. There is also no dearth of comparatively modern chronicles, though strictly speaking they are just a little more than glimpses into medieval civilisation of the Koch country.

There have been a series of dynastic history under the patronage of the rulers of Cooch Behar. The first such account to which we find reference is *Rajakhandā* (original work now lost) by Kaviratna during the time of Maharaja Pran Narayan (middle of the 17th century). A more detailed history was written by Munshi Joynath Ghosh entitled *Rajopakhyana* under the active encouragement of Maharaja Harendra Narayan. Of course, at a later date in a case (Settlement Case No. 489 and 490 of 1871 A.D.) when an objection was raised against the genealogical table referred to in *Rajopakhyana*, the then Dewan Mr. C. Dutt wrote : "Joynath Munshi's book is not always quite correct." Under orders of Maharani Kameswari Devi (Danger Aye), consort of Maharaja Shibendra Narayan, Ripunjay Das wrote *Maharaj-Vansavali*. Durgadas Majumdar completed a book in 1863 A.D. entitled *Rajvansavali* when Maharaj Nripendra Narayan was only one-year old. These *Vansavali* manuscripts written largely on hearsay evidence and not free from patent discrepancies, concerned mainly

the reigning house and not much with the conditions of the country. The first attempt to make a regional study of Cooch Behar was done by Harendra Narayan Chaudhuri in his 'The Cooch Behar State and its Land Revenue Settlement (1903).'

Travellers visiting this part of the country at a much early period of history left accounts describing geographical features of lands and various aspects of social, political and economic life of the people. The great chroniclers and gazetteer compilers like W. W. Hunter and Buchanan Hamilton also made a close study of this country in all the richness of its life and culture in their various works.

Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmed compiled an authoritative history of the district entitled '*Kochbiharer Itihas*' in Bengali, a very able English rendering of which was done by S.C. Ghosal in 1942. Ghosal in the beginning of the volume dealt with fairly an exhaustive bibliography on Cooch Behar.

Even after the Independence of India, Cooch Behar still remained a Feudatory State in political relations with the Government of India. In January 1950 Cooch Behar was merged with the State of West Bengal. Against this background of a changing country the whole fabric of the life and culture of the people had undergone a change, which needs careful perusal. This need was very much felt by Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., West Bengal's Census Superintendent in 1951, who attempted to present a regular gazetteer-type of account of the district in his celebrated 1951-District Census Handbook.

The District Census Handbooks were the most memorable achievement of the 1951-Census. The West Bengal series surpassed even all others in so far as they included a lengthy introduction and several important appendices in addition to the statistical tables. In 1961 while the tradition has been continued, efforts have been made to enlarge the scope and enrich the contents of the Handbook in several ways. Much of it is, of course, due to able guidance and

inspiration from Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., the Registrar General of India, to whom any word of tribute is too small to repay the debt I owe him.

The Handbook has been divided into three broad parts. Part I introduces the district to the readers in all its aspects. A very interesting feature of Cooch Behar's population study is that this district has recorded the maximum growth rate of population during the last Census decade. My main emphasis has, therefore, been on the review of population, its growth and distribution. A gazetteer of important places of this district has been appended.

Another interesting feature of the district of Cooch Behar is the enclaves i.e., island territories of one country inside another. These enclaves or *chhitmahals*, as they are popularly known, have created confusion all around. Even today they create immense administrative problems to the authorities. So far we did not have any connected historical account of the origin of these enclaves. I am fortunate in being able to present an excellent account of the enclaves of Cooch Behar written by Shri R. Banerjee, I. A. S., Commissioner, Presidency Division and Special Officer, Chief Minister's Secretariat, West Bengal. I am greatly beholden to him for this act of kind co-operation to me. This account being a basic study of the subject will, I believe, be of great use to the students of Indian History.

Part II of the volume deals with the various Census Tables and Official Statistics. As far as possible, an attempt has been made through the various statements presented under the official statistics to give an epitome of progress made by the district in various fields during the inter-censal period of 1951-61.

In Part III of the volume the basic economic data for the smallest administrative unit—the village have been presented indicating in addition the basic amenities available in each village. An alphabetical list of all villages and towns for each police station has been given preceding the village directory to facilitate reference.

Though compiled in the Census Office, District Census Handbooks are actually State Government Publications, the Home (C. & E.) Department looking after the administrative matters. I am deeply obliged to Shri S. Dutt Mazumdar, I. A. S., Secretary, Home (C. & E.) Department, without whose keen interest and many useful suggestions the publication of the handbooks would have been very difficult. Shri H. R. Deb, W. B. C. S., Assistant Secretary of that department also deserves my grateful thanks for his helpful attitude towards Census matters.

A book of this kind could not have been compiled but for the hearty co-operation and good-will extended by the various Government departments, and individual scholars, to whose kindness I am deeply indebted. Prof. A. K. Saha of Presidency College, Calcutta kindly revised the geological account of the district and Shri B. Maitra, Director, River Research Institute, West Bengal wrote a new account of the river Torsa for this handbook.

I am also greatly indebted to Shri N. K. Sengupta, I. A. S., Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar who took keen interest in the work all through. In spite of his being variously preoccupied he could give me time in discussing matters on different aspects of the district. Shri A. K. Banerjee, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Shri A. K. Dasgupta, W. B. C. S., Senior Deputy Collector, Shri N. K. Saha, W. B. C. S., Chief Executive Officer, North Bengal State Transport Corporation, helped me with many useful informations of the district. Fr. Hosten of the Swedish Mission gave me the details of their Mission's activities among the tribals of the district. My grateful thanks are all due to them.

My special obligations are due to Shri A. Chandrasekhar, I. A. S., Officer on Special Duty, office of the Registrar General, India for his active support and encouragement all through, which gave me much inspiration for expeditious publication of the handbooks.

I also express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri J. C. Sengupta, I. A. S. under whose able guidance we took the

Census and tabulated the results. My thanks are also due to my colleagues Shri J. Datta Gupta, W. B. C. S. and Shri S. Sinha, W. B. C. S. for their unstinted help and co-operation. Shri Sinha's scholarly attitude, advice and criticism helped a lot towards betterment of the work. Shri Amalendu Mookerjee, formerly Assistant Editor of the District Gazetteers and now of the Tourism Department, Govt. of West Bengal, deserves my special thanks for many useful suggestions for the improvement of the volume.

Last, but not the least, my thanks are due to the management and staff of M/s. Anu Press, Calcutta for the fine printing and get-up of the Handbook.

Calcutta,
The 28th June, 1966. }

Bisweswar Ray

I wish to place on record the commendable services rendered by the following members of the staff in the publication of this volume.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
<i>Part I—Introducing the District</i>	(1)—(136)
INTRODUCTION	(3)—(10)
Name (3); Population (3); Area (3); Administrative Divisions (3); Merger of Cooch Behar (5); Changes in Jurisdiction (7); Cooch Behar Enclaves (8); Jalpaiguri Division (10); Administration (10)	
PHYSICAL ASPECTS	(11)—(32)
Location and Boundaries (11); General Configuration (11); Geology (11); Soils (12); The River System (12); Flora (25); Fauna (28); Birds (29); Worms and Insects (30); Fishes (30); Climate (31)	
HISTORY	(33)—(45)
THE PEOPLE	(46)—(66)
Population and its Growth (46); Density (52); Sex Ratio (55); Rural Population (57); Urban Population (61); Age Distribution (64); Marital Status (65)	
LANGUAGE	(67)—(70)
RELIGION	(71)—(76)
HOUSING CONDITION	(77)—(81)
Introduction (77); House-types (78); Density of Census Houses (79); Persons per Census House (80); Use of Census Houses (80); Tenure Status (80); Size of Census Houses (81)	
ECONOMIC ASPECTS	(82)—(90)
Working Population (82); Non-working Population (89)	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION	(91)—(96)
Progress of Education (91); Literacy for different Administrative Units (92); Literacy by Age-groups (92); Different Educational Levels (93); Primary Education (93); Secondary Education (95); Collegiate Education (96)	
SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES	(97)—(105)
Scheduled Castes (97); Scheduled Tribes (102); Tribal Welfare (104)	
NATIONALITY AND MIGRATION	(106)—(108)
Non-Indian Nationals (106); Migration (106)	
AGRICULTURE	(109)—(118)
Introduction (109); Land Utilisation (109); Cropping Pattern (110); Land Management (114); Irrigation and River Control (118)	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	(119)—(121)
APPENDIX I—Gazetteer	(123)—(127)
APPENDIX II—An Account of Enclaves—Origin and Development	(128)—(131)
by R. Banerjee, I. A. S.	
APPENDIX III—Glossary of the Better Known Ancient Monuments of Cooch Behar District (Reprint of Table 10.1 from District Handbook, 1951)	(133)—(136)

	PAGE
<i>Part II—Census Tables and Official Statistics</i>	1—362
A. CENSUS TABLES	3—296
EXPLANATORY NOTES	3
APPENDIX I Definitions	7
II Standard Industrial Classification	8
III List of common Household Industries with their Industrial Code Number	16
IV National Classification of Occupations	21
TABLE A-I Area, Houses and Population	22
A-III Villages classified by Population	24
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT	26
TABLE B-I & II Workers and Non-workers classified by Sex, and Broad Age-groups	30
B-III Part A—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only	40
Part B—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only	52
B-IV Industrial Classification by Sex and Class of Worker of persons at Work at Household Industry and in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service	56
B-V Occupational Classification by Sex of persons at Work other than Cultivation	96
B-VI Occupational Divisions of Persons at Work other than Cultivation classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas only	150
B-VII Part A—Persons working principally (i) As Cultivators (ii) As Agricultural Labourers or (iii) At Household Industry classified by Sex and by Secondary work (i) At Household Industry (ii) As Cultivator or (iii) As Agricultural Labourer	154
Part B—Industrial Classification by Sex of persons working in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service who are also engaged in Household Industry	158
B-VIII Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas only	160
Part B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by Sex and Educational Levels in Rural Areas only	163
B-IX Persons not at work classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Type of Activity	164

TABLE B-X	Sample Households (i) Engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry (ii) Engaged either in Cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (iii) Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry for All Areas	170
B-XI	Sample Households engaged in Cultivation classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in Rural and Urban Areas separately	170
B-XII	Sample Households engaged in Cultivation only classified by Size of Land Cultivated and number of Family Workers and Hired Workers in Rural and Urban Areas separately	172
B-XIII	Sample Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry showing Size of Land Cultivated classified by Principal Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas separately	178
	Appendix to Table B-XIII	179
B-XIV	Sample Households engaged only in Household Industry classified by Principal Household Industry in All Areas	
	Part A—Households classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged	180
	Appendix to Table B-XIV Part A	181
	Part B—Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry	182
B-XV	Sample Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry classified by Size of Land in Rural and Urban Areas separately	184
B-XVI	Sample Principal Household Industry classified by Period of Working and Total Number of Workers engaged in Household Industry in All Areas	190
	Appendix to Table B-XVI	197
B-XVII	Sample Households classified by (i) number of Male and Female Members by Size of Households and (ii) Engagement (a) neither in Cultivation nor in Industry (b) in Household Industry only and (c) in Cultivation Sub-classified by Size of Land Cultivated	198
C-I	Composition of Sample Households by Relationship to Head of Family classified by Size of Land Cultivated	200
C-II	Age and Marital Status	201
C-III	Part A—Age, Sex and Education in All Areas	211
	Part B—Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas only	212
	Part C—Age, Sex and Education in Rural Areas only	214
C-V	Mother Tongue	218
C-VII	Religion	225
	Supplement to Table C-VII	225
C-VIII	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
	Part A—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes	226
	Part B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes	228

		PAGE
TABLE SCT-I	Part A—Industrial Classification of Persons at work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Castes	230
	Part B—Industrial Classification of Persons at work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Tribes	268
SCT-III	Part A (i)—Education in Urban Areas only for Scheduled Castes	282
	Part A (ii)—Education in Urban Areas only for Scheduled Tribes	283
	Part B (i)—Education in Rural Areas only for Scheduled Castes	284
	Part B (ii)—Education in Rural Areas only for Scheduled Tribes	285
SCT-V	Part A—Sample Households engaged in Cultivation classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in Rural Areas only for members of Scheduled Castes	285
	Part B—Sample Households engaged in Cultivation classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in Rural Areas only for members of Scheduled Tribes	286
SC-I	Persons not at work classified by Sex, Type of Activity and Educational Levels for Scheduled Castes	286
ST-I	Mother Tongue and Bilingualism for Scheduled Tribes	287
ST-II	Persons not at work classified by Sex and Type of Activity for Scheduled Tribes	290
	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	291

B. OFFICIAL STATISTICS

		297—362
	RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE	299—301
TABLE 1.1	Rainfall and Rainy Days—1951-60	299
1.2	Mean Maximum and Highest ; Mean Minimum and Lowest Temperature—1951-60	301
	VITAL STATISTICS	302—304
2.1	Birth and Death Record—1951-60	302
2.2	Deaths from Selected Causes	303
	AGRICULTURAL AND PLANTATION STATISTICS	305—309
3.1	Production of Principal Crops	305
3.2	Area under Crops	306
3.3	Area Irrigated by Different Sources	307
3.4	Crops Irrigated	307
3.5	Harvest Prices of certain Important Crops	307
3.6	Agricultural Machineries and Implements	308
3.7	List of Important Flood Control, Embankment and Drainage Scheme	308
3.8	Tea Plantation	308
3.9	Area under Tea	309
3.10	Production of Black and Green Tea	309

	PAGE
STAPLE FOODSTUFF	310—312
TABLE 4.1 Index Number of Retail Prices of Food Articles	310
4.2 Wholesale Prices of Food Articles in Selected Markets	312
4.3 Cost of Living Index	312
STATISTICS OF LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY	312—313
5.1 Livestock	312
5.2 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	312
5.3 Animals treated and castrated by Veterinary Assistants on Tour	313
5.4 Animals treated and castrated in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	313
FOREST	314
6.1 Classification of Forest Area	314
MINES AND POWER	314—316
7.1 Production of Electricity, 1959-60	314
7.2 Analysis of Sales of Electricity, 1959-60	315
7.3 List of Towns and Villages Served with Electricity	316
STATISTICS OF LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES AND REGISTERED FACTORIES	316—317
8.1 Distribution of Registered Working Factories	316
8.2 Average daily number of Workers employed in Registered Factories	317
8.3 Factory Workers classified by Industry	317
STATISTICS OF BANKS, INSURANCE AND WAREHOUSES	318
9.1 Banks	318
9.2 Insurance	318
9.3 Warehouses, 1961-62	318
ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS	319—327
10.1 Criminal Justice	319
10.2 Number of Criminal Cases Tried	320
10.3 Civil Justice	321
10.4 Strength of Police in 1960	321
10.5 Jails	322
10.6 Co-operative Societies in 1960-61	322
10.7 Number of Societies Registered, 1951-60	322
10.8 Receipts of Excise Revenue	323
10.9 Excise Shops and Licenses	324
10.10 Receipts of Sales Tax	325
10.11 Receipts of Entertainment Tax	325
10.12 Receipts of Motor Spirit Tax	325
10.13 Receipts of Income Tax	325
10.14 Receipts of Agricultural Income Tax	326
10.15 Collection under the Bengal Raw Jute Taxation Act, 1941	326
10.16 Collection under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	326
10.17 Stamps	326
10.18 Land Revenue, 1951-60	327
10.19 Number and description of Registered Documents and Value of Properties Transferred in 1960	327

	PAGE
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL STATISTICS	328—332
TABLE 11.1 List of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Clinics and Health Centres	328
11.2 Family Planning Centre	330
11.3 School Health Services	330
11.4 Inoculation and Vaccination against Cholera and Small Pox	331
11.5 Tuberculin Test and B.C.G. Vaccination	331
11.6 Malaria Eradication	332
11.7 Eye Examination and Lecture Unit	332
EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT	333—336
12.1 Public Institutions and Pupils in 1960-61	333
12.2 Education (Number of Institutions and Pupils) 1951-60	334
12.3 Directory of High Schools	335
12.4 Printing Presses at work, Newspapers and Periodicals Published in 1960-61	336
12.5 Cinemas in 1960-61	336
12.6 Public Halls and Auditoriums	336
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION STATISTICS	337—342
13.1 Village Roads and District Board Roads	337
13.2 Extra Municipal Roads maintained by Public Works Department as on 31st March	341
13.3 List of Dak and Inspection Bungalows	341
13.4 Number of Registered Vehicles in the District, 1959-61	341
13.5 Road Transport (Passenger) Service	342
13.6 Railway Mileage and Stations	342
13.7 Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Radio Licenses	342
STATISTICS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	343—346
14.1 Projects completed during 1951-60	343
14.2 Buildings of Various categories under maintenance of Public Works Department	343
14.3 Major Bridges under maintenance of Public Works Department	343
14.4 Total Mileage of Roads and the Roads maintained by the Public Works Department	344
STATISTICS OF LOCAL BODIES	347
15.1 Receipt and Expenditure of District Board	347
15.2 Receipt and Expenditure of Municipalities, 1951-60	347
15.3 Panchayat	347
STATISTICS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	348
16.1 Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks as on March, 1960	348
16.2 Distribution of Development Blocks as on 1st August, 1961	348
CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS	349
17.1 Calendar of Important Events	349
STATISTICS OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS	350—360
18.1 List of Hats and Markets	350
18.2 List of Fairs and Festivals	357
PLACES OF TOURISTS' INTERESTS	361
19 Place of Tourists' Interests	361

	PAGE
<i>Part III—Village Directory</i>	363—425
EXPLANATORY NOTE	365
COOCH BEHAR POLICE STATION	366—375
Alphabetical List of Villages and Towns	366
Village Directory	368
TUFANGANJ POLICE STATION	377—381
Alphabetical List of Villages and Towns	377
Village Directory	378
DINHATA POLICE STATION	382—393
Alphabetical List of Villages and Towns	382
Village Directory	384
SITAI POLICE STATION	395—397
Alphabetical List of Villages and Towns	395
Village Directory	396
MATHABHANGA POLICE STATION	398—407
Alphabetical List of Villages and Towns	398
Village Directory	400
SITALKUCHI POLICE STATION	409—411
Alphabetical List of Villages and Towns	409
Village Directory	410
MEKLIKANJ POLICE STATION	412—419
Alphabetical List of Villages and Towns	412
Village Directory	414
HALDIBARI POLICE STATION	421—425
Alphabetical List of Villages and Towns	421
Village Directory	422

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. District Map of Cooch Behar	frontispiece
2. Pie Chart showing percentage of area and percentage of population— West Bengal	(4)
3. Pie Chart showing percentage of area and percentage of population— Cooch Behar	(4)
4. Diagram of Population 1901-1961	(46)
5. Diagram of Index of Population Growth 1901-1961	(47)
6. District Map of Cooch Behar—Inter-censal change of population 1951-61	(49)
7. District Map of Cooch Behar—Population Densities per square mile 1961	(53)
8. Diagram of Sex Ratio 1901-1961	(56)

	PAGE
9. Diagram of Sex Ratio—Females per thousand Males	(56)
10. Diagram of Proportion of Rural Population by size classes of Villages 1951 and 1961	(61)
11. Diagram of Index of Urban Population Growth 1901-1961	(62)
12. Age Pyramid showing the different civil condition in each decennial age-group of the district Cooch Behar	(66)
13. Diagram of percentage distribution of workers	(84)
14. Pie Chart showing percentage of literacy amongst males and females in rural areas	(94)
15. Pie Chart showing percentage of literacy amongst males and females in urban areas	(94)
16. Map of Location of Villages Predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes/Tribes, 1961	(100)
17. Route Map of North Bengal State Transport Corporation	(120)
18. Map of Enclaves	Between pages (132) and (133)
19. Notional Map of Police Station :	
Cooch Behar	Facing Page 366
Tufanganj	" " 377
Dinhata	" " 382
Sitai	" " 395
Mathabhanga	" " 398
Sitalkuchi	" " 409
Mekliganj	" " 412
Haldibari	" " 421

NOTE ON SPELLING

In the notes and tables the spelling of the police stations follows generally that adopted by the Home (Police) Department, and of towns by the Land & Land Revenue Department, Government of West Bengal.

In the District Map appearing in the frontispiece, which has been prepared in the office of the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Government of West Bengal, the names of the police stations have been spelt as per the records of that office.

PART I

**INTRODUCING
THE DISTRICT**

INTRODUCTION

1. NAME

Cooch Behar is the north-eastern district of the Jalpaiguri Division. In shape it is an irregular triangle.

The name Cooch Behar is a compound of two words : Cooch and Behar. Cooch is a corrupted form of Coch or Koch, the name of an ethnic group of people inhabiting largely in vast tract of land to the north-east of Bengal. Behar or more properly Vihāra denotes abode or sport. Cooch Behar means, therefore, the abode or land of the Koches.

The name Cooch Behar is rather of recent origin. It was spelt as such by an order published in the *Cooch Behar Gazette*, Part-I, 1896 (page 28) as—'His Highness, the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur having signified his approval of the use of the spelling, 'Cooch Behar', all other spelling of the word should be dropped'. Formerly the tract of land pertaining to the present district of Cooch Behar was a part of a much bigger kingdom which included in its dominion a large tract of Assam. In ancient times the country was called Kāmrupa. Even during the reign of the last but one line of kings, the Khens, about more than four and a half centuries ago, this part of the country went by that name. In the works of Āin-i-Ākbari and Bāhārīstan-i-Ghāibi references are found to the 'Koch' country within which there were two kingdoms 'Kāmātā' and 'Kāmrupa'. Prānnārāyan and Modnārāyan, rulers of Cooch Behar in the 17th century, declared themselves as rulers of 'Kāmātā'. 'Comotay' was the appellation on Blaeu's Map (1650 A. D.). In the Bādsāhnāmā and Sāhajāhannāmā, dated about the middle of the 17th century, the western portion of the country has been called Koch-bihar in place of Kāmātā and the eastern portion Koch-Hājo in place of Kāmrupa. In a *sanad* granted by a Ruler of Cooch Behar in the 18th century, 'Bihar' only occurs. In Renell's map (18th century) also the capital of the kingdom was styled as 'Bihar'. In the treaty between the East India Company and the Ruler of Cooch Behar in 1773, however, the kingdom was referred to as 'Koch bihar' and the capital 'Behar fort'. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton in his narrative written in the beginning of the last century mentioned the name of only 'Bihar'. Sir William Hunter was of opinion that 'Nijbihar' was the form recognised by the Durbar of Cooch Behar. In his Statistical Account of Cooch Behar (1876), Hunter made an attempt to derive the name from the Sanskrit 'Vihāra', meaning recreation, especially applied to Buddhist monastery. According to him the appellation at the case of the Raja 'who repudiates the theory of a Koch descent is *Nij Behar*, the word *nij* 'own' (peculiar) being applied to distinguish the country from Behar proper'.

The district Cooch Behar was so called only after the Koch kings had come into power in the beginning of the 16th century, long after the Buddhist influence had died out in Bengal.

2. POPULATION

Extending over an area of 1,289 sq. miles or 3,339 sq. kilometres the district is inhabited by 1,019,806 persons of which 539,694 are males and 480,112 females as per Census-1961. In the rural area of the district there are 948,360 persons (males 499,414 and females 448,946). In the urban area as many as 71,446 persons live (males 40,289 and females 31,166). These figures do not include those for the enclaves in Pakistan territory. In terms of population the district occupies the fifteenth place amongst the sixteen districts including Calcutta of the State of West Bengal. The district of Darjeeling is only below it. The position of the district among others may be seen in the diagram given at page IV.

3. AREA

The present area of the district is 1,289 sq. miles according to the Surveyor General of India. Area figures according to the State Survey Department were not available because revisional survey operations and the consequent revision of the Jurisdiction Lists had not been finalised. According to the computation made in the Census office from the latest available Jurisdiction Lists the total area of the district is 1313.9 sq. miles of which 1307.0 sq. miles are rural and only 6.9 sq. miles urban. In terms of size this district occupies the twelfth place. The position of the district amongst others in terms of area may also be seen in the diagram given at page IV. The districts of Darjeeling, Hooghly, Howrah and Calcutta are smaller in size than the district of Cooch Behar. The changes in area between 1901 and 1961 are indicated below :

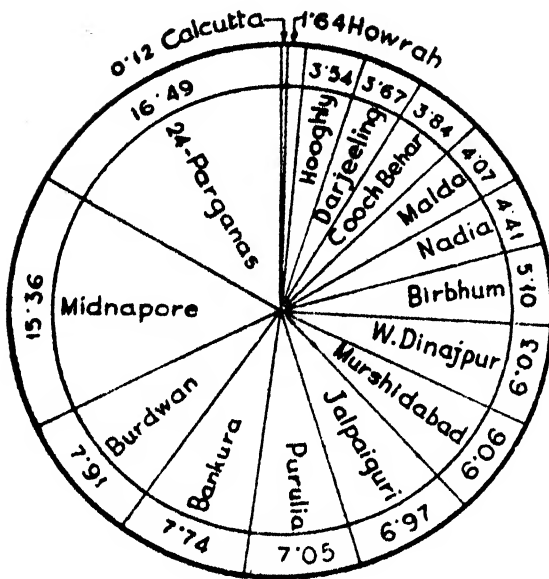
Year	Area in Sq. Miles
1901	1307
1911	1307
1921	1318
1931	1318
1941	1318
1951	1322.6
1961	1313.9

4. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

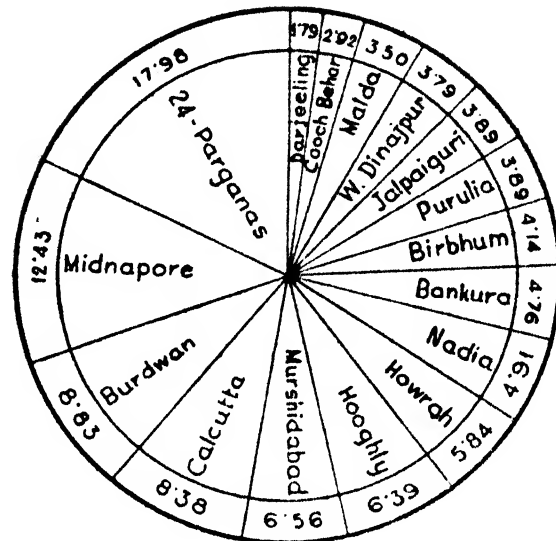
The district comprises five subdivisions namely, Sadar or Cooch Behar, Tufanganj, Dinhata, Mathabhanga and Mekliganj with their headquarters at the towns of their respective names. Cooch Behar town

WEST BENGAL

PERCENTAGE OF AREA

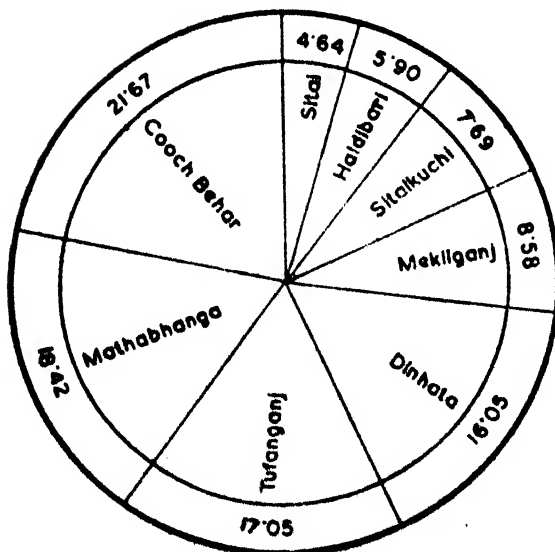


PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

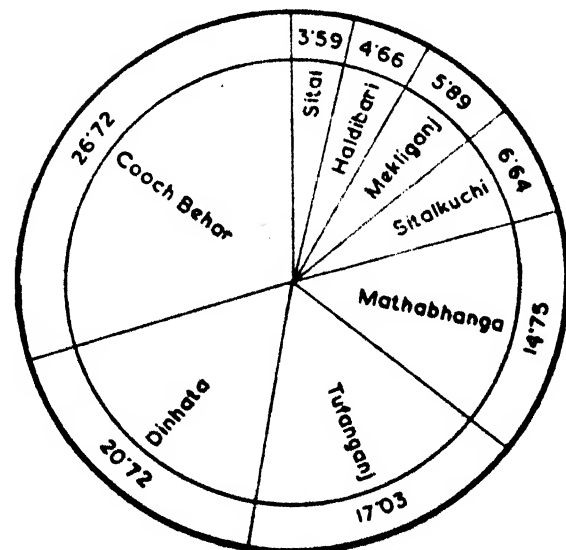


COOCH BEHAR

PERCENTAGE OF AREA



PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION



Under the above treaty the Raja was bound to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes between his subject and those of neighbouring States. Ten years after it was signed disputes on the Sikkim-Nepal frontiers arose and were referred to the Governor General. Two officers, Captain Lloyd and Mr. Grant, were deputed in 1828 to deal with the disputes and they penetrated into the hills as far north as Binchinpong (in the Kulhait valley in Sikkim). Lloyd spent six days in February, 1829 in "the old Gorkha Station of Darjeeling" and was attracted by its advantages at a site for a sanitarium. Darjeeling was then deserted although it had been occupied by a large village and the residence of one of principal Kaxis.

Mr. Grant reported accordingly to the Governor General Lord William Bentinck the numerous advantages promised by a Sanitarium at Darjeeling and also recommended its occupation for military purposes as the key of a pass into Nepal. The Governor General then deputed Captain Herbert, the Deputy Surveyor-General, to examine the country with Mr. Grant and in due course, the Court of Directors approved the project. General Lloyd (formerly Captain Lloyd) was directed to open negotiations with the Raja on the first convenient occasion and this occurred when General Lloyd was deputed to enquire into the causes of an incursion from Nepal of Lepchas who had taken refuge there from Sikkim. He succeeded in obtaining the execution of a deed of grant by the Raja of Sikkim on the 1st February 1835. The deed was worded as follows :

The Governor General, having expressed his desire for the possession of the hill of Darjeeling on account of its cooled climate for the purpose of enabling the servants of his Government, suffering from sickness, to avail themselves of its advantages, I, the Sikkimputtee Raja, out of friendship for the said Governor General, hereby present Darjeeling to the East India Company, that is, all the land south of the Great Rangit river, east of the Balasun, Kahall and Little Rangit rivers and west of Rungno and Mahanadi rivers.

This was an unconditional cession of what was then an uninhabited mountain. But in 1841 the Government granted the Raja an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum as compensation and this was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000 per annum.

After the cession, General Lloyd and a Dr. Chapman were sent in 1836 to explore and investigate the climate and the capabilities of the place. They spent the winter of 1836 and part of 1837 doing this and when it was finally decided to develop the site as a Sanitarium, General Lloyd was appointed a Local Agent to deal with applications for land which began to pour in from residents of Calcutta. Progress was rapid : whereas in 1836 General Lloyd and Dr. Chapman found only a few huts erected by the Raja of Sikkim, by 1840, a road had been made from Pankhabari ; there was a staging bungalow there and at Mahaldiram ; a hotel had been started at Kurseong and another at Darjeeling ; and at Darjeeling 30 private houses had been erected

and nearly as many 'locations' or building sites had been taken up at Lebong.

The rest of the ceded area was however under forest and practically uninhabited. According to Captain Herbert, this was because about ten years previously 1,200 able-bodied Lepchas forming two-thirds of the population of Sikkim, had been forced by the oppression of the Raja to fly from Darjeeling and its neighbourhood and take refuge in Nepal. What little cultivation there had been was abandoned and the Raja prohibited his subjects from going to Darjeeling and helping in the establishment of new settlements.

In 1839 Dr. Campbell of the Indian Medical Service, British Resident in Nepal, was transferred to Darjeeling as Superintendent. In this capacity he was in charge not only of the civil, criminal and fiscal administration of the district but also of political relations with Sikkim. Dr. Campbell gave much encouragement to immigrant cultivators and population rose from about 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849. "Whatever has been done here", wrote W. B. Jackson, an Inspecting Officer in 1852, "has been done by Dr. Campbell alone. He found Darjeeling an inaccessible tract of forest, with a very scanty population ; by his exertions an excellent sanitarium has been established for troops and others ; a Hill Crops has been established for the maintenance of order and improvement of communications ; no less than 70 European houses have been built, with a bazar, jail and buildings for the accommodation of the sick in the depot ; a revenue of Rs. 50,000 has been raised and is collected punctually and without balance ; a simple system of administration of justice has been introduced, well adapted to the character of the tribes with whom he had to deal ; the system of forced labour formerly in use has been abolished and labour with all other valuables has been left to find its own price in an open market ; roads have been made ; experimental cultivation of tea and coffee has been introduced and various European fruits and grapes ; and this has been effected at the same time that the various tribes of inhabitants have been conciliated and their habits and prejudices treated with a caution and forbearance which will render further progress in the same direction an easy task."

In the meantime relations with Sikkim deteriorated. The increasing importance of Darjeeling under free institutions was a source of loss and frustration to the Lamas and leading men to Sikkim, headed by the Dewan Namguay, who were sharers in a monopoly of all trade in Sikkim and lost their rights over those slaves who settled as free men and British subjects in the Darjeeling territory. Frequent kidnappings and demands for return of slaves took place and the climax was reached when in November 1849 Sir Joseph Hooker and Dr. Campbell were made prisoners, while travelling in Sikkim with the permission of the Raja and the British Government. Various demands were made as conditions of release but the Sikkimese eventually released both prisoners unconditionally on the 24th December 1849. In February 1850 a

small punitive force entered Sikkim and remained on the north bank of the Great Rangit river for a few weeks. But the serious punitive action taken was the withdrawal of the grants of Rs. 6,000 from the Raja and the annexation of the Terai and the portion of the Sikkim hills bounded by the Ramman and the Great Rangit on the north, by the Tista on the east and by the Nepal frontier on the west. The area annexed was 640 square miles in extent.

Immediately after annexation of the Terai in 1850 the southern portion was placed under the Purnea district, but in consequence of the dislike of the inhabitants to this transfer it was cancelled and the whole area was attached to Darjeeling. At the time of annexation there were Bengali officers in the Terai called Chaudhurs who exercised civil and criminal powers.

The Terai and the hill territory annexed from Sikkim were managed by the Superintendent who from the 8th May 1850 was called the Deputy Commissioner. The change was welcomed by the inhabitants who now had to pay only small fixed sums into the treasury in Darjeeling instead of having to meet uncertain and fluctuating demands in kind and for personal service made by the Raja and Dewan.

The annexations brought about a significant change in the relations between Sikkim and the British. Previously the Darjeeling district had been an enclave in Sikkim territory and, to reach it the British had to pass through a country acknowledging the rule of a foreign, though dependent, Raja. After the annexation British territory in Darjeeling was continuous with the British districts of Purnea and Rangpur in the plains and the Sikkim Raja was cut off from access to the plains except through British territory.

For some years after the annexations, relations with Sikkim were not disturbed but raids on British territory later recommenced and British subjects were carried off and sold as slaves or detained in Sikkim. The Raja was now an old man of nearly 80 and had retired to Chumbi in Tibet leaving the Government to Dewan Nomguay who had arrested Dr. Campbell and Dr. Hooker in 1849. Six months of negotiation proved fruitless and it was decided to take possession of the portion of Sikkim north of the Ramman and west of the Great Rangit until British subjects were released, offenders handed over and security obtained against a recurrence of similar offences.

With this object Dr. Campbell, with a small force of 160 rank and file, crossed the Ramman in November 1860 and advanced as far as Rinchinpong. He was however attacked and forced to fall back on Darjeeling. Later Colonel Gawler with Sir Ashley Eden as Envoy and Special Commissioner moved with artillery and a force of 2,600 men and entered Tumlong, the capital of Sikkim, in March 1861. The Dewan fled and the Raja abdicated in favour of his son with whom, on the 28th March, a treaty was made which was of

particular importance to Darjeeling because it finally put an end to frontier troubles with Sikkim and secured full freedom for commerce across the Sikkim border.

But frontier trouble elsewhere was not over. Along their long frontier with India, the Bhutanese were responsible for a series of incursions in which property was plundered, lives taken and many innocent persons carried off into captivity. In 1862 news came that the Bhutanese were preparing to make an attack on Darjeeling and troops were hurried up from Dinapore to restore confidence. This was followed in 1863 by the despatch of a special mission to Bhutan under Sir Ashley Eden to settle differences and obtain the restoration of plundered property. The Mission failed as the British Envoy was compelled by threats to sign a document giving up all claims to the Bhutan Duars on the Assam frontier. He was treated with indignity and only with difficulty in April 1864 succeeded in leaving Punakha by night and returning to Darjeeling.

Negotiations continued fruitlessly and the Government of India decided to annex the Bengal Duars and such hill territory as might be necessary to prevent Bhutanese incursions into Darjeeling district or the plains south of Bhutan. Small expeditions were sent into Bhutan in the winter of 1864. These met with very little opposition and the operations terminated when, in November 1865, the treaty extorted from Sir Ashley Eden was replaced by a fresh one by which what is now the Kalimpong subdivision as well as the Bhutan hills were ceded to the British in return for an annual subsidy. The Kalimpong area was first notified as a subdivision under the Deputy Commissioner of the Western Duars District but in 1866 it was transferred to the district of Darjeeling. This was the last addition to the district which then reached its present dimensions.

The year 1866 thus marks an epoch in the history of the district, peace was then established within and on its borders and development, which had been considerable in spite of pioneering difficulties and interruptions due to political disturbances, now proceeded with more certainty and momentum.

After Kalimpong had been brought under British Administration the district was divided into two subdivisions: the headquarters subdivision with an area of 960 square miles including all the hills on both sides of the Tista and the Terai subdivision with an area of 274 square miles which included the whole of the country, at the foot of the hills. The headquarters of the Terai subdivision were at Hanskhawa near Phansidewa from 1864 to 1880 when they were transferred to Siliguri. Then the metre gauge railway of the North Bengal State Railway had been extended to Siliguri and Siliguri, at that time in the Jalpaiguri district, was transferred to Darjeeling district with a small surrounding area and made the headquarters of the Terai subdivision.

In the meantime Kurseong had begun to develop and in 1891 it was made the headquarters of a new subdivi-

sion which included both the Terai and the lower hills west of the Tista.

Later in 1907 Siliguri was made a subdivision, thus re-establishing the Terai subdivision which had in 1891 been absorbed into the Kurseong subdivision. Up to 1907 there had been a Deputy Magistrate at Siliguri working under the Subdivisional Officer, Kurseong, and managing the Terai Government Estate under the Deputy Commissioner.

Kalimpong in the meantime had been in the Sadar subdivision with a manager of the Khas Mahals working at Kalimpong under the Deputy Commissioner, police work being controlled by an Inspector. In 1916 the Kalimpong subdivision was created as a preliminary to working out development schemes in Kalimpong.

The district was included in the Rajshahi Division until October 1905 when, it was transferred to the Bhagalpur Division. With the re-arrangement of the provinces it was re-transferred to the Rajshahi Division in March, 1912.

The Partition of Bengal in August, 1947 left the boundaries of the district in tact and in the share of West Bengal. The district was placed thereafter in the Presidency Division.

The district is at present under the newly created Jalpaiguri Division. The Government of West Bengal Home (General Administration) Department Notification No. 998 G. A. dated the 4th March, 1963 created the Jalpaiguri Division. The Notification runs thus :

"It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor is pleased to direct that there shall be a new Division in West Bengal, namely, the Jalpaiguri Division, with headquarters at Jalpaiguri, and that the said Division shall comprise the following districts, namely :

(1) Darjeeling, (2) Jalpaiguri, (3) Cooch Behar, (4) Malda, and (5) West Dinajpur".

Under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, territories were transferred to West Bengal from two districts of Bihar, viz., the district of Purnea and Manbhum. Section 3(1) (a) of the Act reads as follows :

3(1) As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of West Bengal the territories which on the 1st day of March, 1956, were comprised in :

(a) that portion of Kishanganj Sub-division of Purnea District which lies to the east of the boundary line demarcated in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) by an authority appointed in this behalf by the Central Government and that portion of Gopalpur Thana of the said district which lies to the east or north, as the case may be, of the said boundary line.

Shri V. Viswanathan, I.O.S., was appointed by the Central Government as the authority to demarcate the boundary line between the States of Bihar and West Bengal in the Purnea District in pursuance of the provisions of this section. His report was published under Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 2478, dated the 25th October, 1956 (Gazette of India, Extra Ordinary, Part II—Section 3 of the 25th October, 1956). This Notification was subsequently amended by Notification No. S.O. 1728, dated the 11th July, 1960 (Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3 of the 16th July, 1960).

Under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Act, the territory specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1), (i.e., the territory transferred from the Purnea District) was to be included in the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

On 1st November 1956, the day on which the transfer of territories came into effect, the Government of West Bengal issued a series of Notifications to bring the gained territories into the fold of its existing administrative set-up. The notifications are listed below :

No. 3858 G.A.

Refixing the jurisdiction of the existing district of Darjeeling so as to include within it the territory transferred from the Purnea District of Bihar.

No. 3859 G.A.

Forming a new police station under the name of Chopra Police Station comprising those portions of Thakurganj and Chopra Police Stations of the Purnea District of Bihar which were transferred to the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

No. 3860 G.A.

Forming a new police station under the name of Islampur Police Station comprising that portion of Islampur Police Station of the Purnea District of Bihar which was transferred to the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

No. 3861 G.A.

Forming a new police station under the name of Goalpokhar Police Station comprising the Goalpokhar Police Station and that portion of Kishanganj Police Station of the Purnea District of Bihar which was transferred to the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

No. 3862 G.A.

Forming a new police station under the name of Karandighi Police Station comprising that portion of Karandighi Police Station of the Purnea District of Bihar which was transferred to the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

No. 3868 G.A.

Refixing the jurisdiction of the Siliguri Subdivision of the Darjeeling District so as to include within it the new police stations of Chopra, Islampur, Goalpokhar and Karandighi.

As already stated, it was provided for by the Parliament that the territory transferred from the district of Purnea to the State of West Bengal should be annexed to the district of Darjeeling. The Notifications issued on the 1st. November, 1956 only followed up this provision. On the 2nd November, 1956, however, the Government of West Bengal issued another series of notifications transferring this territory from the district of Darjeeling to the district of West Dinajpur. The notifications were :

No. 3875 G.A.

Including the new police stations of Chopra, Karandighi, Islampur and Goalpokhar in the district of West Dinajpur.

No. 3877 G.A.

Refixing the jurisdiction of the Siliguri Subdivision of the Darjeeling District so as to exclude from it the new police stations of Chopra, Karandighi, Islampur and Goalpokhar.

The administrative arrangement in this part of the transferred territory underwent another reshuffling on the 21st March, 1959, when further changes came into effect under a series of notifications issued on the 20th March, 1959 :

No. 1176 G.A.

Redefining the limits of the districts of West Dinajpur and Darjeeling by transferring that portion of the Chopra Police Station which lies to the north of the river Mahananda from the West Dinajpur District to the Darjeeling District.

No. 1177 G.A.

Redefining the limits of the Phansidewa Police Station of Darjeeling District and Chopra Police Station of West Dinajpur District by transferring that portion of the Chopra Police Station which lies to the north of the river Mahananda from the Chopra Police Station to the Phansidewa Police Station.

The Notification No. 1177 G. A., dated the 20th March, 1959 created some confusion regarding the area figures of the Darjeeling district. The notification did not describe the villages which were involved in the jurisdictional change and the river Mahananda, the northern bank of which now constituted the boundary between two police stations and, for that matter, between two districts, was found to cut through one or two revenue *maussas*. It was observed, however, that this portion of the transferred territory roughly coincided

with the 12 villages of the old Thakurganj Police Station of Purnea District which were transferred to West Bengal. The area figure of 56.96 sq. miles, furnished for these villages by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, was therefore taken to be the area of this tract.

A new police station designated as Naxalbari was carved out of the two police stations of Kharibari and Siliguri in 1960. The notifications are given below :

Notification No. 414 Pl, dated 3rd February, 1960 reconstituting the area of Kharibari Police Station with J.L. Nos. 1 to 54, 86 to 96, 98 to 103 of Kharibari Police Station.

Notification No. 415 Pl, dated the 3rd February, 1960 reconstituting the area of Siliguri Police Station with J.L. Nos. 1 to 16, 19 to 63, 73 to 79, 93 to 115 of Siliguri Police Station.

Notification No. 416 Pl, dated the 3rd February, 1960 creating a new police station styled as Naxalbari Police Station with J. L. Nos. 55 to 85 and 97 of Kharibari Police Station and J. L. Nos. 17, 18, 64 to 72, 80 to 92 and 116 to 166 of Siliguri Police Station.

The district was formerly a non-regulation district, that is to say, Acts and Regulations did come into force unless they were specially extended to the district. Darjeeling had no representative in the Legislative Council constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919. It was excluded and declared a backward tract. The administration of the district was then vested in the Governor in Council and expenditure of the internal administration of the district was not subject to the vote of the Legislature. The effect of exclusion was that any Act passed by the legislature which extended to the whole of Bengal automatically applied to the Darjeeling district, unless the Governor in Council directed that the Act in question should not apply or that it should apply subject to such modifications as the Governor thought proper.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the district was made a partially excluded area under section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, no Act of the Provincial or the Central Legislature applying to it unless the Governor by public notification so directed and the Governor in giving such a direction with respect to any Act might direct that the Act would, in its application to this district, or to any specified part of it, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thought fit.

According to the Constitution of India the district no longer enjoys special privileges and all statutes except the Bengal Tenancy Act in certain of its particulars apply. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling is now the same as a District Magistrate and has to be notified as such in the *Official Gazette* when a new Deputy Commissioner is appointed. The authority of the Deputy Commissioner is greater in Darjeeling than that of the District Officer in other West Bengal districts by

reason of his powers of control over a very considerable Khas Mahal and over most of the bazars in the district.

The revenue, police and judicial jurisdiction of the district are coterminous with the geographical boundaries of the district. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling is also the District Magistrate and he is in overall charge of the district administration. He is assisted by an Additional Deputy Commissioner, who is also in immediate charge of the revenue administration of the district. The Additional Deputy Commissioner is also the Director of Siliguri Planning Organisation. There is a subdivisional Officer in Charge of each of the subdivisions of Sadar, Kalimpong, Kurseong and Siliguri. The Subdivisional Officer of Sadar has his headquarters at Darjeeling, which is also the headquarters town of the Darjeeling district. The sanctioned strength of the State Civil Service officers is two officers belonging to West Bengal Civil Service and one officer belonging to West Bengal Junior Civil Service at Sadar subdivision, two officers of the West Bengal Civil Service and one officer of the Junior Civil Service at each of Kalimpong and Kurseong subdivisions, and three officers

of the West Bengal Civil Service and four officers of the West Bengal Junior Civil Service at Siliguri. But in August 1985, there were three officers of each cadre at Sadar subdivision, two West Bengal Civil Service and one West Bengal Junior Civil Service officers at Kalimpong, two West Bengal Civil Service officers at Kurseong and three Deputy Magistrates and three Sub-Deputy Magistrates at Siliguri. There are 10 Development Blocks covering the 13 police stations of the district. The Block Development Officers work under the supervision of the Special Officer, Planning and Development, who himself works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is a Superintendent of Police and one Additional Superintendent of Police and three Deputy Superintendents of Police at Sadar. There is also a Subdivisional Police Officer each at Siliguri and Kalimpong. The Deputy Commissioner is in overall charge of the excise administration. There is a Superintendent of Excise belonging to the West Bengal Excise Service who helps the Deputy Commissioner in smooth running of the excise administration. There is a District and Sessions Judge with his headquarters at Darjeeling who is also the Judge of the Darjeeling Special Court.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

1. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

The district of Darjeeling lies between 26°31' and 27°18' north latitude and between 87°59' and 88°53' east longitude and its total area is about 1,200 square miles. The principal town and administrative headquarters of the district is Darjeeling town at 27°3' North latitude and 88°16' East longitude.

In shape, the district is an irregular triangle. The northern boundary commences on the west at the peak of Phalut nearly 12,000 feet high, the trijunction of the boundaries of Nepal, Sikkim and India. This boundary runs east from Phalut along a ridge descending to the Rammam river. From there the boundary follows the course of that river until it joins the Rangit and then follows the great Rangit until it reaches the Tista. Proceeding east of that junction the boundary follows the Tista upstream until its junction with the Rangpo Chu, thence it proceeds first up the Rangpo Chu and then up the Rushett Chu, thence the Rushett Chu and the Sikkim and Bhutan boundary as marked by pillars to the Ne Chu; then the Ne Chu to its junction with the De Chu or Jaldhakar; thence it follows that river southward until the Jalpaiguri district is reached in the Khumani forest.

On the west the district is bounded by Nepal. From Phalut the western boundary follows the southward ridge until it joins the Mechi river which continues as the boundary right upto the plains, thence by the boundary of Nepal up to the south-western corner of the district. On the south lies the district of Purnea and West Dinajpur intercepted by the Mahananda river and on the east the district is bounded by E. Pakistan and the Jalpaiguri district.

2. NATURAL DIVISIONS

The area of the district is not marked by any natural features as a region complete in itself. It consists of a portion of the outlying hills of the lower Himalayas and a stretch of territory lying along the base of the hills known as the Terai. The range of altitude is considerable. The Terai is only 300 ft. above sea-level but there are parts of the district in the hills which are nearly 12,000 feet high. Geographically, the Terai belongs to the plains of India but geologically it is a sort of neutral country; the greater part of it being composed neither of the alluvium of the plains nor of the rocks of the hills, but of alternating beds of sand, gravel and boulders brought down from the mountains. It is traversed by numerous rivers and streams flowing out of the hills; it is unhealthy and in places marshy.

North of the Terai, the Himalayas stand out in a succession of bold spurs, the appearance of which has been compared with that of the weather-beaten front

of mountainous coast. The change from hills to plains is very abrupt and can be appreciated more vividly by observation on a clear day from above. From Kurseong or other view-point, the observer looking southwards will see the hills descending steeply below him and suddenly ending and from their foot the plains stretching away without any undulation to the southern horizon.

The hill portion of the district is a confused labyrinth of ridges and narrow valleys. There are no open valleys, no plains, no lakes and no precipices of consequence. Most of the ridges are forest clad though on lower slopes the forests have often been cleared for tea and other cultivation. The main ridges wind and zigzag in all directions, giving off a number of long spurs on either flank. For the most part the ridges stretch from north to south while the courses of the principal rivers are in the same direction; but many of the spurs and of the torrents flowing between them run east and west and even in some areas from south to north. The valleys have a great range of altitude, climate and aspect and some are thousands of feet deep. Hills and valleys are covered in many places with a dense mass of forest, festooned with moss and lichens and dripping with moisture.

In spite of the confused nature of the mountain masses, certain clearly defined features can be observed. The highest ground is in the north-west where the Singalila ridge enters the district at Phalut. The ridge is nearly 12,000 feet high at Phalut and further south at Sandakphu; from there it descends to Manibhanjan (6,000 feet) as the boundary between Nepal and the district. The ridge continues southward to the level of the plains first as the boundary and then as the top of slopes on the left bank of the Mechi river.

From Manibhanjan eastward, there is a ridge which undulates up to the pass at Ghum and then rises more steeply to the heights of Senchal and Tiger Hill (8,600 feet). It then turns southward, gradually descending to Mahaldiram and Dow Hill above Kurseong and then still further southwards down to the plains. From this main ridge spurs branch down on either side, the more prominent on the east side being the Takdah-Peshok ridge descending to the junction of the Rangit with the Tista and the Sittong spur further south. Darjeeling town is on a spur running north from the Manibhanjan-Senchal ridge which divides below the town into the Tukvar and the Lebong spurs before they descend to the Rangit river.

East of the Tista, the highest ground is at the Rishi La (10,300 feet), the trijunction of Bhutan, Sikkim and India. From here one of the more prominent ridges runs south-east and cuts off the

Jaldhaka valley from the rest of the district. Another ridge descends to Labha just under 7,000 feet above the sea. From here an important spur leads south-westward down to the plains and another north-west to Bissium where it joins a ridge running north-east to south-west. The Pedong and the south-western spur passes through Kalimpong and descends abruptly into the Tista valley.

3. RIVER SYSTEM

The rivers of the district drain ultimately to the south, though the west to east ridge across it causes a series of Tista tributaries rising on its northern face to flow northwards and others flow east or west before joining the main river.

Dominating all the other rivers in the district is the Tista which rises in a glacier in north Sikkim 21,000 feet above sea-level and drains the whole of Sikkim. It forms the boundary of the district from the point where it is joined by the Rangpo down to its junction with the Great Rangit flowing in from the west. From that point it lies entirely in the Darjeeling district until it leaves it at Sivok, ultimately entering the Brahmaputra in Rangpur district (East Pakistan). In Darjeeling district, its principal tributaries are the Rangpo and the Billi on its left bank and the Great Rangit, the Riyang and the Sivok on the right bank. The river is bridged by a suspension bridge near Meili. In the gorge, where both banks are in the district, there are three bridges two of reinforced concrete carrying heavy road traffic and one suspension bridge carrying only animals and pedestrians.

The Tista is a broad mountain torrent with numerous shallows and rapids. Its current is swift and dangerous, running in places at 14 miles an hour and it is liable to sudden rises in level due to its flow being constricted in a gorge.

In the dry season its waters are sea green. It begins its annual rise when the north Sikkim snows melt. The advent of the rains brings a bigger rise and the water then acquires a milky hue from detritus in suspension. Below its junction with the Rangit the river traverses the district in a deep gorge where it is not 100 yards broad; but as soon as it debouches into the plains it widens and becomes two or three hundred yards from bank to bank. It is not navigable by boats in the districts, although for bridge building boats have been used and for other purposes rafts are operated on occasions.

The scenery along the banks of the Tista is extremely beautiful. The gorge is narrow and winding and the steep sides are clothed in dense forest broken at intervals by side valleys. Up the gorge and the side valleys can occasionally be obtained glimpses of high mountain masses; near at hand the vegetation and insect life is gorgeous in its tropical splendour. In June 1950 very heavy rainfall in the course of 72 hours burst one of the catchment lakes of the Tista in Sikkim as a

result of which the river has become more destructive than ever before.

Of the tributaries of the Tista, the Great Rangit is the most important. It enters the district from Sikkim at the point on the northern boundary where it receives the Ramman on its right bank. Below that junction, it flows eastwards, receiving the Little Rangit and the Rangnu as tributaries from the Darjeeling side. The Ramman rises under Phalut mountain, the Little Rangit under Tanglu and the Rangnu tears down from Senchal in a valley several thousand feet deep; though its roar is heard and its valley is visible from end to end, the stream itself cannot be seen from above, so deep has its channel been cut.

The Great Rangit is a graceful mountain torrent with a stony or sandy bed. Its banks are usually clothed in forests but here and there can be found patches of cultivation. Its meeting with the Tista provides one of the most picturesque scenes along its course. Here, there is a great difference in the colour of the waters of the two rivers, that of the Tista being cloudy while the water of the Rangit is dark green and very clear. There is no less marked a difference in the temperature of the two rivers, the water of the Rangit being appreciably warmer than that of the Tista. The colour and the coldness of the latter are no doubt due to the number of glaciers drained by it; while the Rangit is chiefly supplied by the rainfall of the outer ranges of the Senchal and Singalila hills and hence its water is warmer and clearer, except in the height of the rains.

East of the Tista, are rivers debouching from the foothills which, like it, flow into the Brahmaputra. All are torrents subject to violent changes in volume, for the hills here intercept very heavy rainfall and the catchment areas of the rivers are small. The most important of these eastern rivers is the Jaldhaka whose catchment area is cut off from the rest of the district and reaches up to Gnatong in Sikkim. From points on the Tibetan trade route near Gnatong 12,000 feet above sea level one can look down and see, in a deep valley, the course of this river like a silver shaft pointing southward in a straight line. The banks are steep and clothed in jungle right down to the plains.

The Jaldhaka carries the largest volume of water of all this group of eastern foothill rivers. Those nearest the Tista, the Lish, the Gish and the Chel emerge from the hills carrying great volumes of stones, mud and sand torn from their catchment areas by erosion and landslides. The Lish and the Gish fill up their beds higher and higher with detritus and engineers find it difficult to make additions to bridges fast enough to keep pace with the rise in the level of the river beds.

The rivers to the west of the Tista, the Mahanadi, the Balasan and the Mechil all flow into the Ganges. The Mahanadi has its source near the mountain of Mahaldiram to the east of Kurseong. Its catchment area is small but receives a high rainfall in the monsoon.

After leaving the hill, the Mahanadi flows south as far as Siliguri, where it changes its direction more to the south-west and forms the boundary between the Terai and the Jalpaiguri district as far as Phansidewa.

The Balasan rises near Lepohajagat on the Ghum-Simana ridge and its valley west of Kurseong is larger than that of the Mahanadi although it does not receive so heavy a rainfall. After entering the Terai it divides into two streams. One, called the New Balasan, joins the Mahanadi just below Siliguri; the other branch, the Old Balasan, continues southward and passes out of the district to join the Mahanadi lower down in the Purnea district. The new channel is said to have been caused more than 100 years ago by Meches damming up the stream for fishing. However that may be, it is a fact that, at the present time, the volume of water flowing in the Old Balasan is considerable and fluctuations in its volume occur which are dangerous to roads and bridges crossing it.

On the extreme west is the Mechi river, part of the district boundary with Nepal, whose chief tributary comes from beyond the frontier. Landslips in Nepal bring down much detritus into the Mechi, the bed of which near the mouth of its gorge is, in the dry season, characteristic of the rivers of the hill face—a stretch of loose and water-worn stones intersected with water channels. The spread of stones surges down southward and where the river emerges from the hills, attacks fields and forests, being at one point pushed further into the attack by another stone stream of delta formation, the mouth of a second tributary from the Nepal side of the main river.

4. GEOLOGY

The geological formations of the Darjeeling district consist of unaltered sedimentary rocks, confined to the hills on the south, and different grades of metamorphic rocks over the rest of the area. The outcrops of the various rocks form a series of bands more or less parallel to the general line of the Himalaya and dipping one beneath the other into the hills. A characteristic feature of the southern area is that the older formations rest on the younger, showing a complete reversal of the original order of superposition.

The great range was elevated during the Tertiary period, on the site of an ancient sea that had accumulated sediments of different geological ages. The mountains are made of folded rocks piled one over another by a series of north-south horizontal compression movements and tangential thrusts which also folded the strata on the sea-floor and caused their upheaval by stages. At many places the formation have been intruded by granites. The mountains have incorporated some of the rocks of Peninsular India, which seem to have extended northwards as far as the Himalayan sea. Frequently the strata within the range are inverted due to the overturning of the

folds and their dislocation. Features of such inversion, bringing the older beds above the younger, characterise the whole length of the outer Himalaya.

The present relief of high peaks and deep valleys has been carved by wind, water and snow, three principal agents of denudation. The products of the disintegration of the mountains have been swept over the submontane tract as the rivers debouch into the plains. The Terai and the plains at the foot of the Himalaya were given their present form after the final upheaval of the range and consist of almost horizontal layers of unconsolidated sand, silt, pebbles and gravel.

The foothills, north of the Terai, are made of similar but well-cemented and more compact alluvial detritus consisting of soft, grey massive sandstones, mudstones, shales, mottled clays, conglomerates and subordinate bands of earthy limestone and lignite. The rocks are of Tertiary age and have been included in the Nahan stage of the Siwalik system of the outer Himalaya. The Himalaya, by an old river system draining the young mountains, and was incorporated in the foothills during the later stages of uplift.

Resting over the Siwalik beds is a group of still older rocks consisting of coarse, hard sandstone, sometimes silicified into quartzites, of carbonaceous and splintery slates, of shales and of impersistent seams of powdered coal. The beds have been invaded in places by minor intrusions of lamprophyre. The shales have yielded plant fossils similar to those found in Damuda stage of the great coalbearing Lower Gondwana system of Peninsular India, ranging from Permo-Carboniferous to Permian in age.

North of the Gondwana outcrops the hills are occupied by a group of low grade metamorphosed sediments represented by quartzites, slates, phyllites and foliated rocks composed of flaky minerals such as graphite, chlorite and sericite. Occasional minor bands of altered basic igneous rocks also occur. The group overlies the Gondwanas and is known as the Daling series.

The Daling series rests under a variety of foliated and banded metamorphic rocks, partly sedimentary and partly igneous in origin. These rocks are known under the general name of Darjeeling gneiss. They are composed of mica-schists and gneisses; some of the gneisses have been formed by injections of granitic fluid along the micaceous layers of the schists. Where soaking has been thorough, the gneisses approach granites in composition and are made of biotite, muscovite, quartz and feldspar. The sedimentary varieties of the Darjeeling gneiss contain such minerals as garnet, sillimanite, kalmite and staurolite, the presence of which indicates that the rocks were subjected to higher temperature and pressure than the Daling rocks. The Darjeeling gneiss also carries subordinate bands of quartzite.

The formations of the southern area, with minor exceptions, are inclined at high angles towards the north and north-west. The Tertiaries fringe the older rocks on the south, almost continuously from close to the Mechi river eastward to the Jalbhaka. The Gondwanas constitute a narrow band between the Dalings and the Tertiaries running from Pankhabari to the Jalbhaka. A thrust relations is clear between the Gondwanas and the Siwaliks; a thrust plane is also found between the Gondwanas and the Dalings. The Buxas, overlying the Gondwanas, occur only at the extreme eastern end of the District. The Dalings occupy the entire length of the District following more or less the same trend and inclination as the younger rocks. The Darjeeling gneiss occupies the greater part of the district; it occupies the higher reaches of the hills. On the journey between the plains and Darjeeling, the Tertiary beds crop out between Sukna and Ohunabhati, the coal-bearing Gondwanas below Tindharia, the Daling rocks between Tindharia and north of Gayabari, and the Darjeeling gneiss over the rest of the distance.

The Daling series appears in the Tista valley between Kalijhora and Tangpo, and extends into Sikkim. It is present in the Rangit valley below Darjeeling and the Ghum Range where it has southerly dips. Everywhere in both the valleys it occurs below the Darjeeling gneiss. From the disposition of low grade metamorphic rocks underlying highly metamorphosed ones, some geologists consider the Dalings and the Darjeeling gneiss are two distinct series and maintain that the latter has been pushed over the former and separated from them by a thrust plane. Others, however, regard the Daling gneiss as the granite-injected and highly metamorphosed upper part of a great sedimentary succession, of which the Dalings represent the lower part. No final decision has yet been reached in the matter and the age and relations of the Darjeeling gneiss are uncertain.

5. MINERALS, MINES AND QUARRIES

The minerals of the district include coal, graphite, iron, copper ores, lime, etc. But none except coal has so far been exploited with profit. The Gondwana beds contain coal which has a variable ash content. The beds are contorted, faulted and inclined at high angles. The coal is badly crushed and has been rendered powdery, friable and flaky; it does not seem usable for commercial purposes except when coked or converted into briquettes. The high inclination of the coal seams, their impersistence due to faulting and their inaccessibility are the obstacles to their economical development. Mining operations are being carried out at the Dalingkot coalfield below Nimbong in the Kalimpong subdivision.

Graphite of an inferior quality occurs in the semi-graphitic schists of the Rakti river. As far as is known it is of no economic value.

Iron-ore, varying from a strong ferruginous clay to an impure brown hematite, is found at Lohargarh to the south-west of the district below Pankhabari and,

according to old reports, was formerly worked. High grade magnetite and micaceous hematite, free from sulphur and phosphorous, form a band about 20 feet thick at Samalbong about a mile east-south-east of Sikbar to the east of the Tista. The ore is said to have produced iron of the best quality in the past.

Copper-ores, chiefly chalcopyrite, occur in the rocks of the Daling series near Ranihat, on the western side of Mahanadi, near the mouth of the Balfupani: at Peshok: at a place 2 miles north-east of Kalimpong: on the left bank of the Tista river, east of Mangpu: in a ravine near Sampher: and in the neighbourhood of the Chel river. No attempt has yet been made to exploit the deposits by modern methods. Concessions were taken out in the past but working was unsuccessful. The number of mines and old workings deserted by the local people shows that even they did not find copper smelting in the Darjeeling hills lucrative.

An occurrence of arsenical Pyrites has been reported from the western side of Sampher hill, at about a mile and a half north-east of Yongti mine. The ore occurs in quartzschist as a seam one foot in thickness.

There are three possible sources of lime in the district, viz., the dolomite of the Buxa series, the limestone bands in the Tertiary rocks and the calcareous tufa deposited by water at numerous localities, chiefly at the junction of the Gondwana and the Tertiary rocks. The tufa is fairly pure and contains over 90 per cent of carbonate of lime.

The district does not possess high class building or ornamental stone but practically all formations yield stone that can be used for building purposes. Stone is procurable everywhere in the hills from rocks near at hand such as the Daling beds, which yield coarse slate and quartzite, or the harder Tertiary and Gondwana sandstones near the foot of the hills to the common Darjeeling gneiss, which can easily be split and dressed into conveniently sized blocks for use in buildings, revetments and protection walls. The Works and Buildings and the Forest Departments of the West Bengal Government maintain several quarries for road metal for which quartzite and gneiss are commonly used.

The Darjeeling gneiss decomposes superficially into a light brown plastic clay. The Dalings too decompose into a similar clay and both the varieties are used for making bricks. Some varieties of Dalings decompose into a white clay which is suitable for pottery and white painting.

6. SOIL

The soil in the Terai is composed of alluvium, a light sandy loam being the most common. There are also considerable tracts of sandy or gravelly soils, unsuitable for cultivation. In the hills, cultivators recognise only three kinds of soil, white, red and black. Of these, the black soil is the richest, the white the

poorest, the red soil occupying an intermediate position, requiring heavy manuring to give as good an outturn as the black. This last is often found among large rocks and is suitable for dry crops (*sukhakhet*) such as maize and marwa (*kodo*) owing to the rich vegetable mould it contains. The fertility of the soil depends much on the geological formation of the underlying rocks from which the soil is derived. The greater portion of the hill area lies on Darjeeling gneiss which most commonly gives a stiff reddish loam but may also produce almost pure sand or a stiff red clay. Generally soils throughout the district are deficient in lime.

7. FLORA

The richness and variety of the vegetation of this district are the result of a number of physiographic, climatic, edaphic and biotic factors.

The configuration of the mountains and hills of the district and the impact upon them of strong moisture-laden monsoon winds from the south greatly influence the character of the vegetation from place to place. The outer spurs have a heavy rainfall and are densely clad with moist forest of tropical and sub-temperate genera. But the valleys and gorges further inside the district have a lower rainfall and tend to bear drier type of forest. The higher ridges of the interior, however, intercept the moisture of the upper layers of the atmosphere which have passed over the outer spurs and thus develop an exceptionally moist temperate climate in which moss-clad, lichen-draped trees and moist temperate flora thrive.

It is estimated that the plant communities in the district consist of about 4,000 species of flowering plants under 160 families. There are also 800 ferns, including their allies, chiefly *Selaginellas*, *Lycopodiums* and *Equisetums*. Of these about eight species are Tree Ferns. The most common species met with between 2,000 and 5,000 feet is *Oyathia spinulosa*. In addition there are many other non-flowering plants—Liverworts, Mosses, Algae, Fungi and Lichens. Of 180 species of thallose and foliose Liverworts reported from India, about 140 species are recorded from this area of which 72 per cent are endemic. Abundant green and blue green algae are met with in lakes, water courses, pools and swampy places. A beautiful epiphytic brick-red alga that covers wall, rocks and tree trunks everywhere is the subaerial *Alga-Trentepohlia aurea*. Iron bacteria of brick-red colour are seen in lumps by the side of water-courses and where water oozes from the hills. Seventy-five species of the hard fungi which attack timber trees have been recorded as occurring in this district.

The following account has been taken from an article on the forests of Darjeeling district published in the Centenary Commemoration Volume of the West Bengal Forests (1964).

Few places in India command range of variation in forest types as found in such a small area as Darjeeling district. It is perhaps, in fitness of things that forest conservancy and scientific forest management was initiated in this district first among all the districts of Bengal, a hundred years ago.

Altitude, aspect and climatic factors have influenced the forest types. The altitude varies from 200' in the Terai and valley to 12,000' on the Singalila ridge, springing from the southern face of Kanchenjunga massif.

The forests can be classified into two broad groups :

(i) Plain Forests and (ii) Hill Forests.

(i) Plain Forests

The soil near the river is mainly sandy. It turns to deep loam as one proceeds to the interior. Depending on this, various types of forests are noted. The riverain forests are found in sandy soils near river beds. Most important among this type are *Acacia catechu* and *Dalbergia Sissoo* forests found along the beds of Tista, Sevoke, Mahanadi, Rokti, Balason and Meehi, Rongdonding, Lish, Ghis and Chel rivers.

Most important among the plain forests are the excellent *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) forests of the foot hills. *Sal* is gregarious but it is found in mixture of a varying proportion of the following :

Schima Wallichii, *Terminalia*, *Chukrasia tabularis*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Amoora rohituka*, *Careya arborea* etc. There is another type of forest (wet mixed) which contain evergreen species like *Artocarpus chaplasha*, *Machilus* sp., *Amoora wallichii*, *Michelia*, and *Eugenia*.

(ii) Hill Forests

The Hill Forests of the District can be divided into three classes :

- (1) Lower Hill Forests upto 3,000' altitude.
- (2) The Middle Hill Forests from 3,000' to 6,000' altitude.
- (3) The Upper Hill Forests from 6,000' to 9,000' altitude.

The Lower Hill Forests—In the Darjeeling Division, *Sal* occurs on ridges and slopes other than those with northerly aspects. In many parts it is gregarious but usually it is stunted and of poor growth with trees of all age classes present. *Sal* is found also in mixtures elsewhere with a large number of miscellaneous species of which *Paoosaj*, (*Terminalia tomentosa*) *Chilauri*, (*Schima wallichii*), *Toon* (*Cedrela toona*) and *Chikrassi* (*Chukrasia tabularis*) are the more valuable. In pockets or in northerly aspects the forest crop is varied in character, the chief species being *Champ* (*Michelia* spp.) *Panisaj* (*Terminalia myriocarpa*), *Gokul* (*Ailanthus grandis*), *Simul* (*Salmalia malbarica*), *Lampati* (*Duabanga sonneratioides*), *Mainakath* (*Tetrameles nudiflora*) *Gamari* (*Gmelina arborea*), *Mandani* (*Acrocarpus frazinfolius*) and *Kadam* (*Anthocephalus cadamba*) as well as the species mentioned above as in mixture with *Sal*.

In Badamtam in the Rangit valley, *Pine* (*Pinus longifolia*) is found in fair quantity. This is the only locality in Bengal where pine occurs naturally.

The undergrowth consists of numerous herbaceous annuals and shrubs. *Tama* bamboo (*Dendrocalamus*

hamiltonii) grows extensively except on the driest slopes and forms almost pure bamboo forest in the moister areas. The area abounds in climbers which do considerable damage to trees. The more common ones are *Gurjo lahore* (*Tinospora cordifolia*), *Debre lahore* (*Spatholobus roxburghii*), *Bhorla* (*Bauhinia vahlii*), *Kurkus* (*Milletia pachycarpa*) and *Caochu* (*Mucuna pruriens*). Plantations of *Sal*, *Toon*, *Panisaj*, *Chikrassi*, *Lampati* and recently *Teak* (*Tectona grandis*) have been formed in this zone.

In the Kurseong Division *Sal* grows pure or mixed with other deciduous species on ridges and on southern and eastern slopes of moderate gradient. Steep slopes are occupied by its deciduous associates, the chief of which are *Paccasaj*, *Chilauni*, *Maina*, *Simul*, *Karam* (*Adina cordifolia*), *Gamari*, *Harra* (*Terminalia chebula*), *Barrah* (*Terminalia belerica*), *Kimbu* (*Morus laevigata*) and *Amla* (*Phyllanthus emblica*). *Sal* is rare, over 2,500' altitude. Moist land is occupied mainly by *Lampati*, *Mandani*, *Toon* (*Cedrela microcarpa*), *Champ*, *Panisaj*, *Malagiri* (*Cinnamomum cneidodaphne*), *Gokul*, *Katua*, (*Castanopsis species*), *Angare* (*Phoebe hainessiana*) and *Tejpat* (*Cinnamomum tamala*).

In the Kalimpong Division *Sal* is generally gregarious and occurs on well drained slopes and ridges in the western and southern forests but owing to geological causes it does not occur east of the Chel river. Common and important species of this zone include *Paccasaj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *Panisaj*, *Barrah*, *Dabdabe* (*Garuga pinnata*) *Gamari*, *Odal*, (*Sterculia villosa*), *Chilauni*, *Hatipaila* (*Pterospermum acerifolium*), *Kimbu*, *Toon*, *Lampati*, *Tanki*, (*Bauhinia purpurea*), *Kadam*, *Lali* (*Amoora wallichii*) and *Ambake* (*Eugenia kurzii*). Considerable areas are covered with the *Tama* bamboo. Common species in the undergrowth are *Phlogacanthus thyrisiflorus*, *Doedalacanthus nervosus*, *Holmskioldia sanguinea*, *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, *Jasminum* sp. and various kinds of thorny climbers. The weeds *Eupatorium odoratum* and *Croton caudatus* invade waste places and where there is a break in the canopy.

In the damper localities towards the eastern boundary of the district, *Panisaj*, *Angare*, *Champ* and *Nageswar* (*Mesua ferrea*) are common while in the riverain forests, i.e. in the sandy beds of the Lish, Chel and their tributaries, *Siris* (*Albizia drosera* and *odoratissima*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *Sisoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) grow among the *Kushila* grass (*Saccharum imperatum*).

The Middle Hill Forests—Forests of this zone are limited in extent in the Darjeeling Division. The chief species which occur here are the *Alder* or *Utis* (*Alnus nepalensis*), *Walnut* (*Juglans regia*), *Birch* or *Saur* (*Betula alnoides*), *Pipli* (*Bucklandia populnea*), *Angare* (*phoebe* sp.), *Mahwa* (*Engelhardtia* sp.) *Lekh toon* (*Cedrela febrifuga*), species of *Oaks* (*Quercus*) the Spanish Chestnut (*Castanopsis*) and *Chilauni* (*Schima Wallichii*). Undergrowth is not heavy in this zone and consists of numerous herbs and shrubs. In certain areas the small *Pheling* bamboo (*Pseudostachyum polymorphum*) is found. Plantations consist mainly of *Panisaj*, *Toon*, *Pipli* and *Walnut*.

In the Kurseong Division the main species are *Lekh toon*, *Panisaj*, *Chilauni*, *Lampati*, *Saur* (*Betula Species*), *Kimbu*, *Angare* (*Phoebe attenuata*), *Sinkoli* (*Cinnamomum* sp.), *Malagiri*, *Mandani*, *Siris*, (*Albizia* sp.) *Mahwa* (*Engelhardtia spicata*) and *Champ* (*Michelia* sp.).

In the Kalimpong Division the upper limit of *Sal* is at 3,000' to 3,500' altitude. The number of species is fewer than at the lower altitudes, the principal being *Chilauni*, *Katus* (*Castanopsis tribuloides* and *hystrix*), *Mahwa*, *Panisaj* and often in gregarious patches, *Utis* and *Saur* (*Betula cylindrostachys*).

Large climbers festooning the forests occur naturally in this and zones below and above.

Upper Hill Forests—The greater part of the Darjeeling Division falls in this zone which here is characterised by a rather overmature stand of oaks, magnolias, and laurels. The species are numerous but the following occur in quantity:—The *Oaks*, *Buk* (*Quercus lamellosa*), *Phalat* (*Quercus lineata*) and *Sungrekatus* (*Quercus pachylla*), the chestnut, *Katus* (*Castanopsis hystrix*), *Kawlas* (*Machilus* sp.), *Ohimps* (*Michelia* sp.), *Ghoge Champ* (*Magnolia campbellii*), *Sinkoli* (*Cinnamomum* sp.) and *Maple*, *Kapasi* (*Acer* sp.). Of the lesser species, *Khankpa* (*Evodia* sp.), *Jhingani* (*Eurya japonica*) and *Kharani* (*Symplocos* sp.) are worth mention. The trees are stag-headed and covered with moss and lichens: the general appearance of the crop is poor. Undergrowth is dense and contains many nettles, raspberries ferns and bamboos. Plantations in this zone are extensive and consist mainly of *Dhupt* (*Cryptomeria japonica*) introduced from Japan in the late 19th century, *Utis*, *Pipli*, *Champ* and the *Oaks*.

In the Kurseong Division, *Saur* (*Betula* sp.) is the only valuable indigenous species growing in the lower part of the zone. *Toon* (*Cedrela* sp.), *Panisaj* and *Kimbu* are found in small quantities. Certain parts of the zone suit *Walnut* and *Pipli*. In the Upper part, the principal valuable species are *Buk*, *Phalat*, *Champ* (*Michelia excelsa*), *Lalikawala* (*Machilus odoratissima*), *Pipli* and *Lekh toon*. Undergrowth is mainly *Rubus*, *Strobilanthes*, bamboos and ferns. *Lichens* cover the boles and branches of trees.

In the Kalimpong Division *Katus* (*Castanopsis* sp.) becomes more common as one rises through the zones. Other species such as *Tite Champ* (*Michelia cathartii*), *Malata* (*Macaranga pustulata*), *Tarsing* (*Bailechmiedia sikkimensis*) appear and gradually give place to *Kawla* (*Machilus gammisana*), *Pahala* (*Litsea elongata* and *latifolia*), the *Oaks* (*Quercus lamellosa*, *lineata* and *pachyphylla*), *Champ* (*Michelia excelsa*) *Kapasi* (*Acer campbellii*) and *Kharani* (*Symplocos theifolia*). A few walnut trees are found. The commonest undergrowth are the small bamboo (*Arundinaria racemosa*), wild raspberries and Various species of *Strobilanthes*.

The Conifer and Rhododendron Forests

This zone does not exist in the Kurseong Division. In the Darjeeling Division it contains bamboos, chiefly *Maling* (*Arundinaria racemosa*). They occur either as

a pure crop or as an understory to the high forest. The greater part of this zone in the Darjeeling Division suffered badly from serious fires in 1876, 1879, 1882, 1908, 1909 and 1989. Charred and blackened stems of trees towering above pure bamboo areas still indicate how well stocked the tree species were in the past and how invasive is the growth of bamboos as the trees forest is destroyed. The present forests contain chiefly dwarf bamboos *rhododendrons* or conifers with patches of high elevation Oak (*Quercus pachyphylla*), Maple (*Acer sp.*) and Ghoge Champ (*Magnolia Campbellii*) mostly towards the lower limits. Of the conifers *Taxus*, *Dhengra salla* (*Taxus baccata*) occurs at the higher elevations in the Tongle Range; but further towards the Phalut-Ramam ridge, *Taxus* is replaced to a great extent by *Hemlock*, *Tengre salla* (*Tsuga brunoniana*) between 8,000' and 9,500' elevations and these merge into *Silver Fir*, *Gobra salla* (*Abies densa*) higher up with *rhododendrons* and high elevation Birch, *Saur* (*Betula utilis*). *Rhododendrons* form pure forest at the upper limits. Pasture land is found on the Nepal-Bengal boundary.

There is a small area of the Kalimpong Division over 8,500' altitude. In it occur patches of conifers, the principal species being *Tengre salla* (*Tsuga brunoniana*) and *Dhengresalla* (*Taxus baccata*). Above 9,000' the ground is almost entirely covered with the *Maling bamboo*; but there are occasional patches of *rhododendron* forest (*R. arboreum, grande* and *falconeri*).

8. FAUNA

Due to the diversity of elevation, climate and vegetation the Fauna of this district is varied and interesting. There is still much to be learnt specially in regard to local migration, which depends greatly on climatic conditions and food supply.

Mammals—The mammals consist of between 80 and 90 species, some of which are dealt with below. There are two monkeys, the common Rhesus (*Macaca m. mulatta*) and the Nepal seen on Birch Hill in Darjeeling. Cats are well represented. The Indian Tiger (*Panthera t. tigris*) is common in the plains and has been known to ascend as high as 10,000 feet in hills: Leopards (*Panthera pardus sp.*) are likewise common and may be found at high elevations. Among the rarer cats are the Nepal Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa macrosceloides*), the East Himalayan Marbled Cat (*Pardofelis marmorata charltoni*) and the Golden Cat (*Profelis t. temminckii*). Other cats are the pretty Horsfield's Leopard-Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis horsfieldi*), fishing cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) and the Himalayan Jungle-Cat (*Felis chaus affinis*): the last is the commonest of these. There are five Civets: the Tiger-Civet (*Prionodon pardicolor*) and the Naga Hills Palm-Civet (*Paguma larvata neglecta*) occur above 2,000 feet: the others, the Large Indian Civet (*Viverra z. sibetha*), the Bhutan Duars Little Civet (*Viverricula indica baptistae*) and the Northern Palm Civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus pallasi*) are found in the hills and the plains.

The Crab-eating (*Herpestes urva*), the largest of three mongooses, is also found both in the hills and

plains. There are three species of *Canis*, the Himalayan Jackal (*Canis aureus indicus*), the Hill-Fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) and the Nepal Wild Dog (*Canis alpinus primosivus*): the last is seldom met with. Two Bears occur, the Indian Sloth Bear (*Melursus u. ursinus*), and the Himalayan Black Bear (*Selenarctos t. tibetanus*). The former lives in the plains and foothills the latter is common up to 7,500 feet and occasionally comes down to plains level. It does considerable damage to the maize crop in the hills, destroying more than it can eat: it also feeds on roots, fruit, carrion and sometimes kills cattle. All bears are short-sighted and, if stumbled upon, are likely to attack. An interesting animal is the Panda (*Ailuurus f. fulgens*) found in the hill forests about 7,000 feet. Many of its chestnut-red skins may be seen in Darjeeling furriers shops.

Space will not permit the mention of all the otters, martens and weasels. The Northern India Yellow-bellied Marten (*Charronia f. flavigula*) is detested by all who preserve game or keep poultry on account of its predatory habits. Squirrels, rats, mice and bats are far too numerous for details of all to be given here but two squirrels deserve mention, the Himalayan Flying-Squirrel (*Petaurista nobilis*) found in the hills and the Assam Giant Squirrel (*Ratufa g. gigantea*) found both in the plains and the hills. The former may some-times be seen in the heart of Darjeeling and it is interesting to watch it "flying" from one tree to another: this it does by spreading out the membrane which connects the limbs and springing from a height in one tree, landing lower down on a neighbouring one. Three porcupines and one hare occur in the district.

The Gaur (*Bibos s. gaurus*), usually called "Bison", is found in the forests of the foothills and the Terai and is strictly preserved. One unfortunate individual strayed far from its normal haunts and visited Darjeeling on the 8th May 1922. It was first seen below St. Paul's School and gradually worked its way down the hill to the Chowrasta where it quenched its thirst at the fountain. It wandered about and then took a road down to Lebong, killing two persons on its way: it was ultimately shot in the hubsering forest. These animals go about in herds but bulls are sometimes solitary and can be very dangerous.

Two species of the goat tribe are found in the hills, Jamrach's Serow (*Capricornis sumatrensis jamrahi*) and the Brown Himalayan Goral (*Nemorhaedus hodasoni*), at elevations between 2,000 and 9,000 feet. The serow loves wooded gorges and the goral precipitous slopes. They give fine sport if stalked on foot. There are four or five species of deer: the two commonest are the Bengal Barking-Deer (*Muntiacus vaginalis*) and Sambhur (*Rusa u. unicolor*). The former is found all over the district and its barking call is frequently heard: the latter is the largest of our deer inhabiting the plains and hills up to 3,000 feet. The Chital (*Axis a. axis*) is the most beautiful of them. It is not common and loves glades and forests near streams. It is gregarious and is strictly preserved.

There is one pig in the district, the Indian Wild Boar (*Sus s. cristatus*) found in the plains and ascending the hills as high as 8,000 feet.

The Indian elephant (*Elephas m. maximus*) is now rather rare in the district. It has been reputed to ascend as high as the Rishi La (10,300 feet). It is usually found in herds but old males live alone and are apt to be vicious. Elephants are destructive to crops, especially paddy, but there is a bearded variety of paddy which up to the present elephants will not touch. *Khaddas* were held in the Terai many years ago.

The last thirty years have wrought great changes in the distribution and numbers of animals in the district, due to the reduction in the area under forest, the extension of motor roads and a huge increase in the number of gun licences. From the dense forests of the Terai, through the valleys of the Tista, Rangit and Balasan rivers to the high forests of the Singalila ridge there could formerly be found elephant, tiger, sambhur, large herds of spotted deer and pig, leopard, bear goral and serow. Nowadays the elephant is only a casual visitor and the few tigers that still roam the foothills are forced to supplement their natural diet of sambhur, spotted deer and pig with cattle from the jungle villages. The leopard still flourishes in the plains jungle and the lower hills and sloth bear too many be quite often met; but in the mountains, the serow and goral are rapidly disappearing as their rocky fastnesses are invaded by man. The Himalayan black bear, once such a menace to the cultivator is sharing the same fate. The barking deer alone appears to be holding its own in spite of everything.

Of the rarer animals especial mention must be made of the Clouded Leopard, with its beautiful tortoiseshell markings, very seldom seen but commoner than is usually supposed; and of the Bay or Golden Cat about which very little is known. The latter grows up to 31 lbs. in weight at least and has been known to kill goats, visiting the village pens at night. Its colour is a bright foxy red, with curious yellow markings about the face: tabby and melanistic skins with the same facial marking are said to be those of varieties of this species.

The rarest and undoubtedly the most curious animal is the Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) which is about 2½ feet long and has thick scales like an armadillo. It is a nocturnal animal, lives in deep and secluded burrows and is very seldom seen. It is found both in the hills and the plains.

Among the smaller mammals, the Himalayan wild cat, leopard cat, large Indian civet palm-civet, pine-marten and porcupine are still found in large numbers all over the district and do great damage to game and poultry.

Birds—The district is very rich in bird life, there being nearly 550 species within its limits. Of these more than half are passerine birds, the largest families being the *Timaliidae* (Laughing-Thrushes, Babblers, etc.) with 61 species; and *Turdidae* (Chats, Thrushes, etc.) with 56; the *Sylviidae* (Warblers) with 60; the

Muscicapidae (Flycatchers) with 27; and the *Fringillidae* (Finches) with 22. The *Passeres* found in the district include some of the most beautiful birds, especially the Flycatchers, Minivets, the Darjeeling Fairy Bluebird (*Irena puella sikkimensis*), Orioles, Finches, Sunbirds and the Long-tailed Broadbill (*Psariscus dalhousiae*). The ubiquitous Indian House-Sparrow (*Passer domesticus indicus*) has not yet penetrated into the station of Darjeeling, the more pleasing Malay Tree-Sparrow (*Passer montanus malaccensis*) reigning supreme.

The best represented families in the *Coraciiformes* are the *Picidae* (Woodpeckers) with 15 species: the *Cuculadae* (Cuckoos) with 16 and the *Strigidae* (owls) with 14. Amongst the Woodpeckers the handsomest are the Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker (*Chrysophlegma f. flavinucha*) and Tickell's Golden-backed Woodpecker (*Chrysocolaptes g. guttaoristatus*): the tiny Indian Rufous Pioulet (*Sais o. ochracea*) is also found. Amongst the cuckoos there is the beautiful Emerald Cuckoo (*Chalcops m. maculatus*).

Female hornbills have the peculiar habit of plastering up the entrance of the hole in which they will be incarcerated during the rearing of the young with their own ordure leaving only a vertical slit through which they are fed by the males. There are five species of hornbills found in the district including the Indian Great Hornbill (*Dicranophorus b. bicornis*). Eight species of king-fisher, some of the most beautiful birds of the order, occur in the district specially noteworthy being the tiny Indian three-toed king-fisher (*Ceryle s. erithaca*) a forest species which, when it flashes ahead, resembles a gem of vivid lilac or gleaming blue.

Fifteen owls are found, but one belongs to a separate family. They vary in size from the largest Forest Eagle-Owl (*Bubo nipalensis*), which is powerful enough to kill peafowl and take cats from villages, to the tiny Eastern Collared Pigmy owl (*Glaucidium brodiei* tubiger).

Accipitrine birds number about 40 and include the fine Himalayan Lammergeyer (*Gypaetus barbatus himachalensis*), Hodgson's Feather-toed Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus n. nipalensis*), the Himalayan Rufousbellied Hawk-Eagle (*Lophotriorchis k. kiennerl*) and the handsome, bold miniature Falcon, the Himalayan Red-legged Falconet (*Micropodops c. coarulescens*). One of these was found once with its claws so fast embedded in a Tibetan Ruby-Throat (*Oyanosylvia pectoralis tschebaisewi*), a bird not much smaller than itself, that it could not rise and was captured by hand; another in the plains was seen to dash into a verandah in an attempt to capture a canary in cage.

There are about a dozen species of pigeon and dove, some being only found at high elevations. One found in the plains is the Bengal Green-Pigeon (*Crocopus p. phoenicopterus*). In the hills, the Kokla tailed Green-Pigeon (*Sphenoceros s. spensurus*) and the Himalayan Pintailed Green-Pigeon (*Sphenoceros a. apicaudus*) are common. The melodious call of the

former may be heard even in Darjeeling. The latter can be easily recognized by the long pointed central tail feathers. Both descend to the foothills. A very fine pigeon, Hodgson's Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula Badia insignis*), is found in the hills up to 6,000' and though it has not been found in the plains area of the district, it has been noticed in the plains forests of the Jalpaiguri district. The Ashy Wood-Pigeon (*Columba pulchricollis*) is found between 6,000' and 8,000'; it is to be seen on Birch Hill (6,874') in Darjeeling and, although a bird of high elevations, it does occur in the foothills during the winter. The Speckled Wood-Pigeon (*Dendrocygna hodgsonii*) is generally found at higher elevations but it has been noticed as low as 5,500'. The beautiful Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps i. indica*) occurs from plains level up to 6,000'. It is often seen rising from forest roads and flying away at great speed, its metallic green colours glinting when the sun shines on it. The Indian Bar-tailed Cuckoo-Dove (*Macropygia unchall tusalia*) is a forest bird occurring from plains level up to 7,400'. The male has the head and neck beautifully glossed and the back barred black and chestnut; the hen has the same coloured back and its lower plumage is barred buff and dark brown: these birds have long tails.

The game-birds are of eight species. The Indian Red Jungle-Fowl (*Gallus bankiva murghi*) the ancestor of our domestic fowls, is common in the forests of the plains and ascends the hills to over 4,500'. The Black-backed Kalij Pheasant (*Gallus melanotus*) ranges from the foothills up to about 8,000'; these birds live in forest but often come into tea. The Monal (*Lophorus impejanus*) formerly occurred on the Singalila ridge at altitude between 10,000' and 12,000', but it is doubtful if any survive there now or on Senchal (8,600') where it had been reintroduced by the fishing and shooting club. The cock is resplendent in metallic bronze, green and purple and has a metallic green crest. The Crimson Horned-Pheasant or Tragopan (*Tragopan satyra*) is the 'Monal' of the hill folk and is found between 8,000' and 12,000'. It occurs on the Singalila Ridge: specimens are frequently brought to Darjeeling. The lower plumage of the cock is crimson spotted with white, and blue fleshy horns are present above each eye. The Blood Pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*) is found on the same ridge between 10,000' and 12,000'. The cock is green below with splashes of crimson on the breast varying in extent. These are stupid birds and so tame that a so-called sportsman once wiped out a whole covey. In the hills there are two partridges, the Assam Common Hill-Partridge (*Arborophila t. torquata*) and Blyth's Rufous-throated Hill-Partridge (*Arborophila r. rufogularis*): the latter is found in forest from 2,000 to 8,000 feet and the former from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. They do not rise readily, preferring their legs to their wings. The Common Grey Quail (*Coturnix c. coturnix*) is sparingly found in the hills during winter at elevations between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. There are two three-toed quail; the Burmese Bustard-Quail (*Turnix suscitator plumbeus*), and, more rare, the Indian Large Button Quail (*Turnix t. tanki*). The males are fought for by the females and to them is

given the task of incubating the eggs and bringing up the young.

The remaining Orders are briefly mentioned. The Woodcock (*Seolopax r. rusticola*) is found in the hills where it is regularly shot. A nest with eggs was taken at Sandakphu (11,929 feet) in July 1904. Woodcocks are found of cardamom patches. In the hills are found the Wood-snipe (*Nemoricola n. nemoricola*) and the Eastern Solitary Snipe (*Neospilura solitaria*). The former is a dark coloured bird found above 8,200 feet and is much commoner than the latter. The Solitary Snipe is somewhat similar to a large sized common snipe. It is rare and found up to 10,000 feet or even higher but does descend to the foothills. One was obtained near Sukna in the month of December. The Fantail Snipe (*Capella stenura*) are both regularly shot in the district. Amongst the plovers the Eastern Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominicus fulvus*) is found in the Terai: the Ibis-Bill (*Ibidorhynchos struthersii*) is a bird of high elevations but during the winter can be found in the beds of the Great Rangit and Tista rivers. It moves in small parties and is not shy.

A fine heron, the Great White-bellied Heron (*Ardea imperialis*) is occasionally seen on the Tista and in the forests of the foothills on the Gulma river. Ducks are poorly represented in the district. The Eastern Goosander (*Mergus merganser orientalis*) is a handsome duck often seen in parties on the Tista. The Bar-headed Goose (*Anser indicus*) has been shot on the Rammam River during the winter and unidentified geese have often been seen going north.

Darjeeling district contains nearly one-quarter of the species of birds found in India, Burma and Ceylon. In spite of this, the visitor's first impression is that there are very few birds about. The frequent mists and clouds and the many patches of fir trees with dark interiors and lack of undergrowth are not conducive to successful bird-watching. Birds react to sunny days like human beings and it is on such days and especially in the early mornings and evenings that they are most easily observed.

Although a great number of species, Crows, Laughing-thrushes, Babblers, Bush-Warblers, Mynas, Sunbirds, Woodpeckers, most of the Owls and about half the Hawks and Eagles and strictly resident, large number of birds are local migrants, moving up and down the hills according to season. Others are passage-migrants, merely using the district as a port of call on their way from their breeding haunts in Siberia, Tibet or China to the Plains of India.

The tendency among all birds in India is to go north to breed and south for the winter. Thrushes, Flycatchers, Willow-Warblers, Shrikes, Swallows, Cuckoos, Pigeons and Woodcocks all breed on the higher mountains and work their way down to the foothills and sometimes well out into the plains in the autumn, returning in March and April. This is a most interesting time for the bird watcher, as these local migrants often appear on the same date and, over a number of

years, dates of appearance will not be found to vary by more than two or three days.

Great numbers of migrating Finches, Larks, Pipits, Wagtails, Swifts, Redstarts, a few species of Eagle and Hen-Harriers, Snipe, Quail and Duck will stop for a short time in the district on their way to swell the winter bird population of the Plains. Huge flocks of Geese and Cranes fly over the district without coming to earth.

During the last thirty years Darjeeling district has altered considerably owing to rapid deforestation and to an increase of cultivated areas. Birds from the Plains such as the House-Crow, the White-breasted Kingfisher, the Blue Jay or Roller are infiltrating up the valleys and changing the character of the Fauna, while Hornbills, Imperial Pigeon and green Pigeon have almost disappeared from large areas owing to the lack of suitable trees for nesting and feeding.

There is however plenty for the bird lover to study and observe and much still remains to be discovered and recorded to complete a satisfactory account of the birds of the district.

Snakes—Fifty-one species of snakes are found in the district : of these eleven are more or less poisonous, namely 4 Kraits, 2 Cobras, 1 Coral-snake and 4 Vipers. The largest is the King Cobra, or Hamardiyad (*Naia hannah*), with a record length of 15 feet 5 inches ; but specimens over 10 feet are rare. This snake is sometimes ferocious and its poison is deadly. The Cobra (*Naia naia*) is found : it measures up to 6 feet 7 inches and its poison is also deadly. The Lesser Black Krait (*Bungarus lividus*) and the Greater Black Krait (*Bungarus niger*) are the commonest of the Kraits : little is known about their poison. Either one, or two Green Pit Vipers (*Trimeresurus gramineus*) occur and the repulsive looking Large Spotted Viper (*Trimeresurus monticola*) is common. None of these last are deadly but the painful swelling produced by their venom may last several days.

Fish—Over 125 species of fish have so far been recorded from this area. Some of them are found in torrential streams and are remarkably well adapted for clinging to rocks in swift currents. From a zoogeographical point of view, the fishfauna is of special interest as the area is a meeting place of the Chinese, Malayan and Indian elements of the fishes of the Oriental Region. Certain specialised hill-stream Chinese and Malayan fishes of this region are not found in the Western Himalays, but it is remarkable that allied forms, sometimes identical, are found in the Western Ghats and the connected hill ranges of Peninsular India. There is considerable faunistic evidence to show that at some, not very remote, geological period the Eastern Himalayas or the hills of Assam had a connection with the Western Ghats through the intermediation of the Satpura trend of mountains which served as a highway for the migration of torrential fishes from this area westwards and southwards.

The chief interest of a visitor to this area, however, lies in the sport that is provided by certain well-known Indian game fishes. All the hill sections of the larger streams and especially the Tista river abound in Mahseer, Katli, Indian Trout and Goonoh, generally fished for in clear running streams by means of rod and line. The junctions of smaller streams with the main rivers are usually the most suitable places for angling.

The premier place among Indian game fishes is deservedly occupied by the Mahseer—a popular name for varieties of largescaled Barbel. In this area there are three varieties : (i) The Golden Himalayan Mahseer [*Barbus (Tor) putitora*] of which the length of the head is considerably greater than the depth of the body, (ii) The Red-finned Mahseer [*Barbus (Tor) tor*] of which the head is shorter than the depth of the body, and (iii) The Copper Mahseer [*Barbus (tor) mosal*], of which the head is more or less equal to the depth of the body. The first two species attain a notable size. The heaviest fish caught in the Tista scaled 54 and 52 lbs. and were caught by Messrs. Ritchie and Meiklejohn at the junction of the Riyang with the Tista.

The Katli [*Barbus (Lissochilus) Hexagonolepis*] possesses large scales and in general facies is similar to the Copper Mahseer. As a sporting fish, size for size, there is little to choose between it and the Mahseer. It is, however, a much smaller fish, rarely exceeding 10 lbs. in weight or 2 feet in length. This species is suitable for culture in pondlike depressions or small lakes in the hills and the channels feeding the fish ponds can be so adjusted as to enable the fish to run into them for breeding.

Like the Mahseer and the Katli, the Indian Trout (*Barilius Opsarius bola*) also belongs to the carp family. Though it runs to 5 lbs. in weight it is usually under 2 lbs. The Indian Trout resembles the true Trout not only in possessing scattered black and occasional red spots on the body, a wide oblique mouth and a graceful form, but also because of its sporting qualities. Several attempts have been made to introduce true Trout in this area but so far it has not been possible to acclimatise them on account of the precipitous courses of the streams and the large amount of silt they carry during the rains. Trout have however, been successfully established in Bhutan and are known to breed there.

The Goonoh is not a sporting fish of any value ; it lives in Mahseer waters and is often caught on rod and line. It grows to about 6 feet in length and to a weight of about 250 lbs.

Some study has been given to the effect of the effluent from the Mangru Cinchona factory on fish life in the Rangbee (Rambl) tributary of the Tista. Pollution is most noticeable in March and April when the mouth of the tributary is too shallow for the entry of Mahseer from the Tista. As soon as floods occur pollution is reduced and fry are found in the side of

pools. No serious harm to fish therefore results from such pollution as occurs. The following list gives the common edible fishes of the district.

Local name	Latin name
Bhelda	<i>Budis badis</i>
Chedra	<i>Barilius sp.</i>
Khalisa Ohuna	<i>Trichogaster Ohuna</i>
Khalisa (Lal)	<i>Trichogaster fasciatus</i>
Panga	<i>Acanthopthalmus pangia</i>
Raj Bham	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>
Telchita	<i>Glyptothorax talchitta</i>
Dani Kona	<i>Rasbora daniconius</i>
Darangl	<i>Esomus danridus</i>

The leeches in the district number 6. They are *Dinobdella ferax*, a dark green cattle leech: *Hirudinaria manillensis* a very large species: *Haemadipsa zeylanica montivindicis* the commonest leech: *Haemadipsa montana* found from 5,000 to 9,000 feet: *Haemadipsa: sylvestris* and *Haemadipsa ornata* the stinging land leech, a handsome black and yellow striped species.

The insect fauna is vast. The district is exceedingly rich in lepidoptera, the Tista Valley being famous for the variety found there. Amongst the Swallow-tails there are such beautiful species as *Troides helena carberus*, *Papilio p. Paris*, *Papilio p. Krishna*, *Teinopalylus i. imperialis* is considered a prize and is found in Darjeeling: females of this species are rare. Among the moths, the Atlas maths (*Attacus atlas* and *edwardsi*) attain a span of ten inches or more: two species of *Actias* are also very beautiful. Dragonflies are well represented and many new species have been discovered of late years, some at very high elevations. *Allogaster latifrons* has been found as high as Tonglu (10,000 feet). There are some very beautiful species with iridescent wings (*Rhinocypha* species and *Nesobasis chinensis*).

Beetles are very numerous: some of the finest are *Euchirus maculatus*, *Chrysocoma bicolor* and *Chrysocoma chinensis*, the last two being brilliantly coloured. Among the *Orthoptera* is the curious Leaf Insect (*Phyllium saythi*) which even with the legs and the veins of the wings resembles a green leaf.

Amongst the *Rhynchota* are *Eurostus grossipes* and *Belostoma indicum*: the last is a huge water bug: and the cicadas, the song of whose males is known so well while the females are voiceless. Two very fine species are *Cryptotympana oervus* and *Tosena melanoptera*.

Hymenoptera are well represented: one of the finest of these is the very large Hornet (*Vespa magnifica*) which will certainly attack if its nest is disturbed: it has a sting that may prove fatal to man.

9. CLIMATE

Darjeeling consists of two distinct tracts—the ridges and the deep valleys of the lower Himalayas and the level country at their base. The elevation

of the latter is only about 800 metres above sea-level and the mountains tower abruptly from the plains in spurs in reaching about 3600 metres, many of them densely clothed with forests up to their summits. In a country of such varying topography the climate also varies from place to place. The climate of the Terai and the lower valleys resemble very much that of the adjoining districts in West Bengal and Bihar. The hilly tracts in the north show a cool and bracing climate. March to May roughly constitute the summer in this district. Monsoon lasts till about the beginning of October, then with a short gap of a month and a half as the post-monsoon season, the winter appears and lasts till the end of February.

The rainfall and temperature data have been given in series I of the official statistics in Part II B of this volume. On account of the hilly nature of the terrain there are sharp contrasts in the amount of rainfall even between nearby stations. The rainfall is in general heavier in the southern Terai region and the ridges and slopes near the plains. Kurseong on the southern slopes of the lower Himalayas gets an annual rainfall of 4,052.5 mm (159.55") while Kalimpong near the northern border of the district gets 2,254.0 mm (88.74"). The rainfall during the south-west monsoon season constitutes about 80 per cent of the annual rainfall, July being the month with the heaviest rainfall. Thunderstorms occur in summer and in October. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large.

On an average there are about 120 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm—10 cents—or more) in a year. This number varies from 105 at Kalimpong to 137 at Pedong.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours record at any station in the district was 546.1 mm (21.50") at Mongpoon on 1950 June 12.

This district has three meteorological observatories at Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Bagdogra. Bagdogra observatory has been started only a few years back. Darjeeling and Kalimpong furnish the data for the northern hilly tracts while Bagdogra represents the conditions in the terai and lower valleys. The heat in summer in later tract is as oppressive as in other neighbouring districts. But at higher elevations summer seems to be very pleasant. The highest temperature in the plains, occurs in May, when the thermometer reads about 33.5°C (92.3°F). The night temperatures are higher in the South-west monsoon season than in the summer. In the hilly portion of the district both day and night temperatures are higher in the monsoon. January is the coldest month when the mean daily maximum temperature in the plains is 24.2°C (75.6°F) and the mean daily minimum is 8.6°C (47.5°F). At higher elevations say at a station like Darjeeling the mean daily maximum temperature is 8.6°C (47.5°F) and the mean daily minimum 1.9°C (35.4°F). Frosts are a common feature in the cold season in the hills. In association with the passage of western disturbances cold waves affect the district during the period November to early March and the minimum temperatures may go down to a degree or two below

- the freezing point of water at places like Darjeeling and Kalimpong.

The highest maximum temperature was 26.7°C (80.1°F) recorded once in April, June, August and September at Darjeeling, while at Kalimpong it was 31.1°C (88.0°F) on 1957 August 23. The lowest minimum temperatures were -5.0°C (23.0°F) recorded on 1905 February 11 at Darjeeling and -0.6°C (30.9°F) on 1922 December 27 at Kalimpong.

In the hilly tracts of the district the atmosphere is highly humid throughout the year, and relative humidities are between 90 and 95 per cent in the south-west monsoon. In the southern low lying tracts relative humidities are slightly less. In these parts March and April are the driest months, with relative humidities between 45 and 60 per cent.

During the south-west monsoon season the skies are heavily clouded or overcast. In the rest of the year skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Cloudiness increases in May. In the winter season skies get obscured in the mornings on many days due to lifted fog in the hilly region.

In the northern hilly parts of the district orography influences the speed and directions of surface winds to a large extent. At Darjeeling winds are light and variable in direction. But at Kalimpong wind speeds are slightly more than at Darjeeling and the directions are mostly northwesterly in the mornings and southeasterly or southerly in the afternoons. In the lower plains winds are light and variable in the post monsoon and cold seasons. In the summer and south-west monsoon seasons winds are mostly from directions between north-east and south.

THE PEOPLE

1. POPULATION AND ITS GROWTH

In the Census of 1961, 624,640 persons have been counted in the district of Darjeeling, of which 335,056 are males and 289,604 females. Table A-I in Part IIA of this volume gives the distribution of population for all the administrative divisions of the district for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Ten years back the district was inhabited by 459,617 number of people. During these last ten years, therefore, the population of the district have increased by 165,023 i.e., 35.90 per cent over its population of 1951, the highest rate of growth observed in the district in any one of the past census decades. The rural population of the district have increased by 81.46 per cent during the last decade while the urban population have gone up by 53.09 per cent.

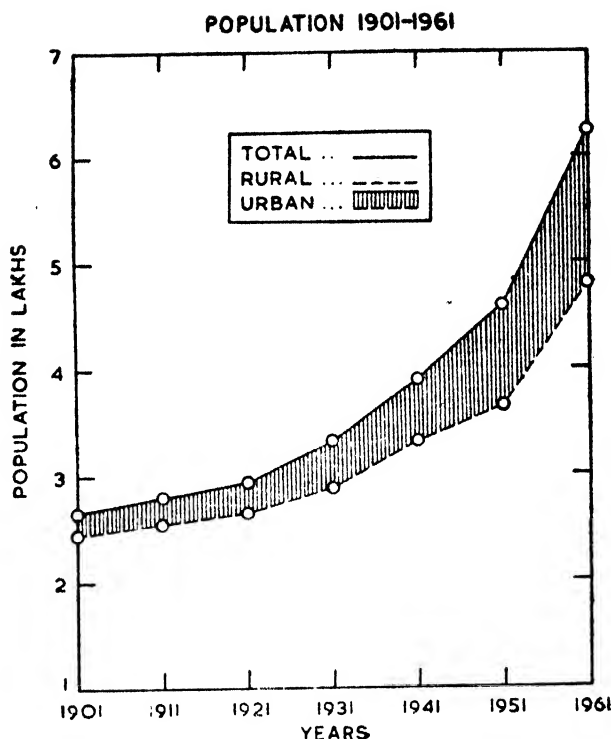
In the State of West Bengal as a whole the population have increased by 32.80 per cent during the decade of 1951-61. The rural population have gone up only by 31.81 per cent in the State while the urban population have shown an increase of 35.97 per cent during the last decade.

The statement 1.1 given below shows the growth of population in Darjeeling district since 1901 separately for its total, rural and urban sectors :

STATEMENT 1.1

Total Rural Urban	Year	Popu- lation	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
Total	1901	265,780		
	1911	279,899	+ 14,119	+ 5.31
	1921	294,237	+ 14,338	+ 5.12
	1931	332,061	+ 37,824	+12.85
	1941	390,899	+ 58,838	+17.72
	1951	459,617	+ 68,718	+17.58
	1961	624,640	+ 165,023	+ 35.90
Rural	1901	244,387		
	1911	255,320	+ 10,933	+ 4.47
	1921	265,534	+ 10,214	+ 4.00
	1931	288,582	+ 23,048	+ 8.68
	1941	332,785	+ 44,153	+15.80
	1951	365,186	+ 32,401	+ 9.74
	1961	490,003	+114,867	+31.46
Urban	1901	21,393		
	1911	24,579	+ 3,186	+14.89
	1921	28,708	+ 4,124	+16.78
	1931	43,479	+14,776	+31.48
	1941	58,164	+14,685	+33.77
	1951	94,481	+36,317	+38.44
	1961	144,637	+50,156	+53.09

The population of the district in each of the last seven censuses has been shown graphically below for total, rural and urban areas.



In comparison with the growth rate of the State the district of Darjeeling has been showing a higher growth rate, except of course in decades of 1901-11 and 1931-41. In the great influenza epidemic decade 1911-21 while the State suffered from a depletion by 2.91 per cent, Darjeeling could register a positive growth to the extent of 5.12 per cent to its population of 1911. During this decade rural Bengal suffered from depopulation to the extent of 4.43 per cent, but rural Darjeeling registered a growth of population to the extent of 4 per cent. During the next decade the State of West Bengal as a whole showed a good sign of recovery by registering an increase of population to the tune of 8.14 per cent. Darjeeling's population growth in this period was all the more. It registered the growth rate of 12.85 per cent. But in the next decade i.e., 1931-41 while the State of West Bengal grew by 22.93 per cent, Darjeeling's growth rate was not so much pronounced it being only 17.72 per cent over its population of 1931. Since then the district has been growing faster than the entire State taken as a whole. In 1951-61 while the State's average growth rate has been found to be 32.80 per cent Darjeeling has grown by a higher percentage of 35.90. In the rural areas the growth has been less pronounced. The Rural Bengal has grown during the last decade by 31.81 per cent while this growth rate for rural Darjeeling has been only 31.46 per cent.

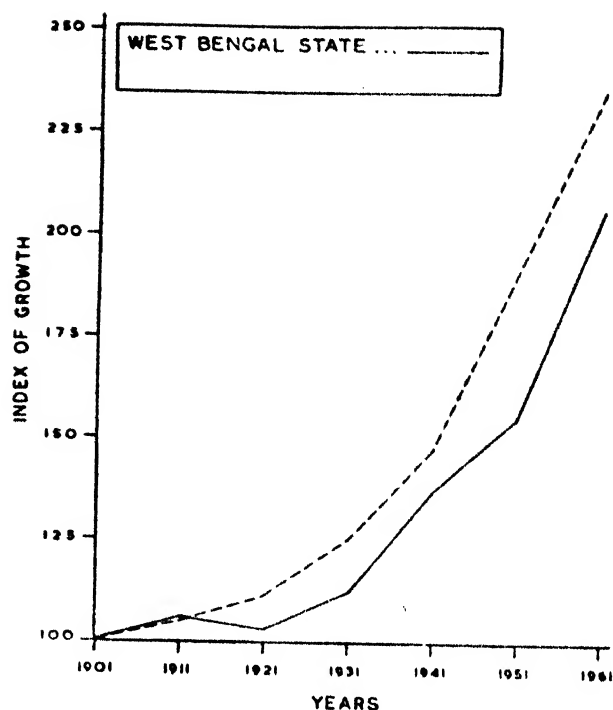
The urban areas of this district have always grown at a much higher rate than that observed in the urban West Bengal as a whole. In the influenza epidemic decade of 1911-21 urban West Bengal registered an increase of 7.16 per cent despite a general loss of population considering the entire area. The urban population of Darjeeling grew at a much higher rate of 16.87 per cent over the population in 1911. During 1931-41 urban West Bengal registered a growth rate of population of 63.69 per cent but urban growth of Darjeeling during this decade was much less, only 33.77 per cent. In the last decade of 1951-61 urban population in this State have increased by 35.37 per cent. In the district of Darjeeling the urban growth rate during this period has been much higher, 58.09 per cent.

During the first twenty years of the present century Darjeeling showed a better growth rate of population than the State of West Bengal as a whole. In the district an increase of population by 10.71 per cent was registered against the State's growth of 3.15 per cent. The rural population grew during this twenty-year period by 8.65 per cent in the district. But on the other hand a profuse urban growth was observed, it being to the tune of 34.17 per cent.

During the next forty-year period i.e., 1921-61 Darjeeling's population growth was also above the State's growth rate. During this period the population in the State of West Bengal increased by nearly cent per cent, while the population growth rate of Darjeeling was only to the extent of 112.29 per cent over the population of 1921. The rural population had not grown as fast as its urban counterpart. The rural population during this period increased only by 80.77 per cent, while in the urban areas the population had been more than four-fold of what it was in 1901.

Since the turning of the present century i.e., during the last sixty-year period of 1901-61, the State of West Bengal registered an increase of its population by 106.18 per cent. The district of Darjeeling during this period showed an increase of 135.02 per cent over its population of 1901. In the rural sector the growth was even less pronounced, it being 96.41 per cent. But the growth of urban population in the district during these sixty years have been phenomenal, as is evident from 576.09 per cent increase of population in the urban sector, against the State's growth of urban population by 313.29 per cent.

The index of growth of population since 1901 has been shown in the diagram below for the State and the district of Darjeeling for all the seven census decades. The year 1901 has been taken as the base year and the population in that year has been taken as 100. From the diagram and the statement 1.2 given here it is indicated that Darjeeling was always much above the State, except in 1911 when the district was a little below the State in respect of index of growth of population.



STATEMENT 1.2

	Index of population growth						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
West Bengal	100	106	108	112	137	155	206
Darjeeling	100	105	111	125	147	178	285

Writing in 1854 in his *Himalayan Journals* Joseph Hooker said that there were not a hundred inhabitants under British protection when Darjeeling was first transferred, but that, during the two years in which he witnessed its development, its progress resembled that of an Australian colony not only in the amount of building, but also in the accession of native families from the surrounding countries. He was referring to the hills portion of the district excluding Kalimpong, which was then part of Bhutan.

When the East India Company in 1835 first acquired the nucleus of the Darjeeling district from the Raja of Sikkim, it was almost entirely under forest and practically uninhabited. Although it was stated to have been uninhabited probably a more accurate estimate was that this hill tract of 138 square miles contained a population of 100. The heavy forest and poor communications must have kept down numbers to those who could make a precarious living from rough cultivation of forest lands and the collection of forest fruits. A primitive system of Government which countenanced slavery did nothing to encourage development and an increase of population.

The decision of the Company to develop Darjeeling as a hill resort gave an opportunity to neighbouring people to immigrate and take part in the development,

The original inhabitants, probably Lepchas, were rapidly outnumbered by settlers from Nepal and Sikkim. By the year 1850, Dr. Campbell, the first Superintendent, reported that the number of inhabitants had risen to 10,000. The rapid influx was noted by Sir Joseph Hooker when he visited Darjeeling about that time. When in 1869 a rough census was taken of the inhabitants of this tract, the total was found to be over 22,000.

Previous to 1860 there had been some fighting with the Sikkim Raja, which was followed by annexations of territory. In the hills an area was added to the Darjeeling tract mentioned above which brought the boundaries to the Nepal frontier on the west and the Tista river on the East. The Terai was also added. It is not clear what was then the population of the Terai but it can be assumed that it was considerable from the fact that, in 1874, it was reported that at the time of annexation there were 544 *jotes* which brought in a revenue of Rs. 19,000. The census of 1872 showed the total population of the Terai to be 47,985.

The Kalimpong subdivision of the district was annexed after the Bhutan War of 1865. The population of this area then was estimated to be 8,536. As the area was treated as part of the headquarters subdivision of the district, early census records gave no figures for this area but an estimate of the population of the Kalimpong area in the year 1881 was 12,683. Immigration was considerable between annexation and 1881.

Astonishingly enough as early as 1794 H. T. Colebrooke had pleaded for tea and coffee plantations in Bengal predicting their success. The first trial of the tea plant at Darjeeling was made in 1841, according to A. Campbell, with a few seeds grown in Kumaon from China stock. It was quite successful, and the quality was approved by the Assam tea planter who visited Darjeeling in 1846, and made the first tea here. Although experiments continued to be made on the growth of the tea plant, and seed from Assam and Kumaon was distributed gratuitously by Government, it was not till 1856 that the first plantation was started at Kurseong, and another near Darjeeling, by Captain Samler, who was also the first to try coffee. The success in both cases was complete and others followed in the same path. By 1861 on the eve of the International Exhibition in London of 1862, 22 tea estates had sprung up. They had received a total grant of 21,865 acres, of which 3,251 were under of tea, and already, 4,303,000 tea plants had been planted, 42,600 lbs. of tea and 20,000 lbs. of coffee manufactured and 2,534 labourers employed. In 1871 the number of tea estates, public and private, was 62, with an area of 12,305 acres planted with tea. In 1881, the number of these estates had risen to 155, and the acreage under tea had advanced to 28,867 acres. In 1891 there were 177 registered gardens with 45,585 acres under tea and 249 square miles comprised in tea estates. From this

time onwards tea estates were more and more organised under big limited concerns so that although the area under tea expanded the number of separate gardens decreased.

To return from this digression, Kalimpong was annexed from Bhutan in 1865 and in 1891 was a vast Government estate, consisting mainly of forests. In that year it contained only two tea gardens and two cinchona plantations, the remainder being divided in agricultural plots among settlers from Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, as well as amongst the original Lepcha inhabitants. While tea flourished in the hills, in the *terai* or plain at the foot of the hills ordinary cultivation was carried on by Rajbansis with an admixture of Muslims and other castes. Reclamation of land went on steadily but even in 1891 about 45 per cent of the land was uncultivated.

The Census of 1872 was considered defective. There was an immense concealment of females in 1881. Many of them fled on the census night over the frontier into Nepal. Labourers absconded from tea gardens from panic and other causes. It was believed that the census of 1891 for the first time took a satisfactory count. During 1891-1901 the hills were very healthy. On the other hand, the *terai* was notoriously malarious and mortality was very heavy. The Siliguri-Darjeeling railway line was opened in 1880-81. The tea industry on which the growth of the district mainly depended, passed through a serious crisis. Prices fell greatly between 1896 and 1901 and many gardens were no longer able to work at a profit. A few gardens closed and others reduced their labour force, so that the increase due to extension of cultivation during the earlier years of the decade was to a great extent discounted by subsequent reduction of establishment. The increase of population was greatest in Kalimpong, where the waste land was rapidly brought under cultivation by new settlers, chiefly from Nepal. Already during 1901-11 the population showed a decline in the rate of increase. L. S. S. O' Malley in his Census Report of 1911 observed :

The explanation is that there is only a limited area in which there is room for an increase in population. Over one-third of the district is covered by reserved forests, while the tea gardens extend over about one-seventh of its area. While they were being opened out and developed, labour poured in and a phenomenal growth of population resulted. Now all the land suitable for tea cultivation, within the area reserved for it, has been taken up. On the tea gardens therefore no considerable increase of population can be expected. As it is, tea occupies a third of cropped area, and the tea gardens employ a labour force of 58,000, or one-fifth of the total population of the district. As regards ordinary cultivation only one-third of the district is cultivable, and it cannot therefore hope to support a teeming agricultural population. Even in Kalimpong, where nearly half the land is reserved for native cultivation, it is recognised that it has reached the limit of

safety in some parts, and in such localities it has been found necessary to prohibit further extension.

The net result in 1901-11 was a progressive decrease in the rate of increase and a shrinkage of the volume of immigration. A scrutiny of the percentage changes in the growth of population of Darjeeling shows a decrease almost everywhere except in Kalimpong subdivision. Between 1872 and 1921 the district experienced phenomenal growth, but between 1901-51 the happy period of expansion and carefree production in an expanding market was over and the rate of growth during this period 1901-51 was very much less than half of the period 1872-1921. Nevertheless growth between 1921 and 1951 has not been disappointing at all, the areas of specially rapid growth having been Pulbazar, Kurseong and Siliguri police stations : Pulbazar saw a great increase in agriculture, Kurseong in tea and as a railway and residential town, and Siliguri for its growing importance as the biggest railway and road terminus in Northern Bengal. During 1911-21 the influenza epidemic caused great mortality in the hills and hung about longer than in the plains, probably because the greater distance and the less frequent intercourse between one collection of homesteads and the next caused infection to spread less rapidly. There were also local epidemics of relapsing fever. The *terai* and Kalimpong were opened up by the Siliguri-Kissanganj and the Siliguri-Giellakhola railways in 1914-5. During 1921-31 there was less immigration from Nepal. Siliguri police station improved as a consequence of the extension of the broad-gauge railway to the town. There was considerable immigration from Bihar in the *terai* and Kurseong improved because of tea. During 1931-41 there was a severe earthquake in January 1934 when a large number of old buildings in Darjeeling town and Tindharia collapsed. In 1935 there was heavy flood in the Mechi.

From a study of the trend of in and out-migration to and from the district of Darjeeling between 1891 and 1951, Mitra in his 1951 report commented on the growth of population in this district as, "The figure for 1951 includes 15,738 Displaced persons. The statement is interesting in as much as it shows how the immigrant population is being gradually substituted by their children born in Darjeeling. Nevertheless, the fact remains that there must be a great deal of intercourse still between Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan on the one hand and Darjeeling on the other. The emigrant population has been fairly constant representing those Indians who were born in the district whose parents were on pleasure tour, business and service. The above statement does not include 3,315 Muslims, who according to the West Bengal Government left the State for Pakistan of whom 1,385 later returned.

"The statement also illustrates what a small proportion migration between Darjeeling and other districts of the State bears to migration from and outside the State. The large immigration figures of 1891 and 1901 were due, as already noted, to the filling up of the agricultural areas in the *terai* by immigration from Dinajpur, Bangpur and Jalpaiguri. This is perhaps the only district where immigration and emigration from

and to other districts have remained at a low level since 1911 and where the Partition has made little difference in their volumes. The two statements indicate that population in the district is well near saturation point, both in tea and agriculture, that migration has taken place more or less on the basis of the family as the unit, and that the industrial population in tea is fairly settled in their place of work. The comparative paucity of strikes and industrial discontent in the district due in part to lack of labour organisation and very low living standards also bears out the above observation."

In the Census of 1961 the overall increase of population for the district has been 35.90 per cent. The three hill subdivisions have not grown so much as has grown the other subdivisions in the *terai*. In fact during this present decade 1951-61 the Siliguri subdivision has shown a spectacular increase of population to the tune of 68.04 per cent. This high increase has been shared both by the tracts under command of agriculture and rapidly growing urban areas centering round Siliguri. The police station of Naxalbari has even shown the rate of growth of population as 82.84 per cent which is followed by Siliguri police station with a growth rate of 77.96 per cent. In the whole State of West Bengal the highly industrialised and urbanised police station of Durgapur in Burdwan district and five such police stations of 24-Parganas district have shown a higher growth rate of population than these two police stations of Darjeeling district. The other two police stations Phansidewa and Kharibari have also grown by no less a proportion than 55.47 per cent and 46.24 per cent respectively. In the previous decade these two police stations surpassed all others in the district in respect of population growth and in that decade Naxalbari and Siliguri were just around the average population growth of the district taken as a whole. In all other past census decades the growth of population was equally shared by all the four police stations in this subdivision and strikingly enough they were always below other police stations in the rest of the three hill subdivisions of the district. Siliguri is passing through a process of rapid industrial and urban growth because of the vantage point it enjoys as the nerve centre of trade and other communications between the north-eastern States and the rest of West Bengal and Bihar.

Amongst the hill subdivisions Kalimpong has grown more than the other two subdivisions. Garubathan of this subdivision has grown by 44.18 per cent which is also much above the district average. All other police stations of this district are below the district average in so far as the population growth is concerned. Headquarters police station of Darjeeling could only add one-fifth more to its population of 1951. The previous decade of 1941-51 saw the falling off of population in two police stations Jore Bangalow and Mirik. Both these police stations have regained considerably in the present decade. Of course, Garubathan's population growth in the decade ending in 1941 was exceptionally high. It added more than half in 1941 to the population it had in 1931.

The statements 1.3 and 1.4 give the growth of

population and intercensal percentage variation during the last sixty years in each of the administrative units of Darjeeling. The map at page (27) also

gives the pictorial representation of intercensal growth of population during 1951-61 in each administrative unit of the district.

STATEMENT 1.3

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING THE LAST SIXTY YEARS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT

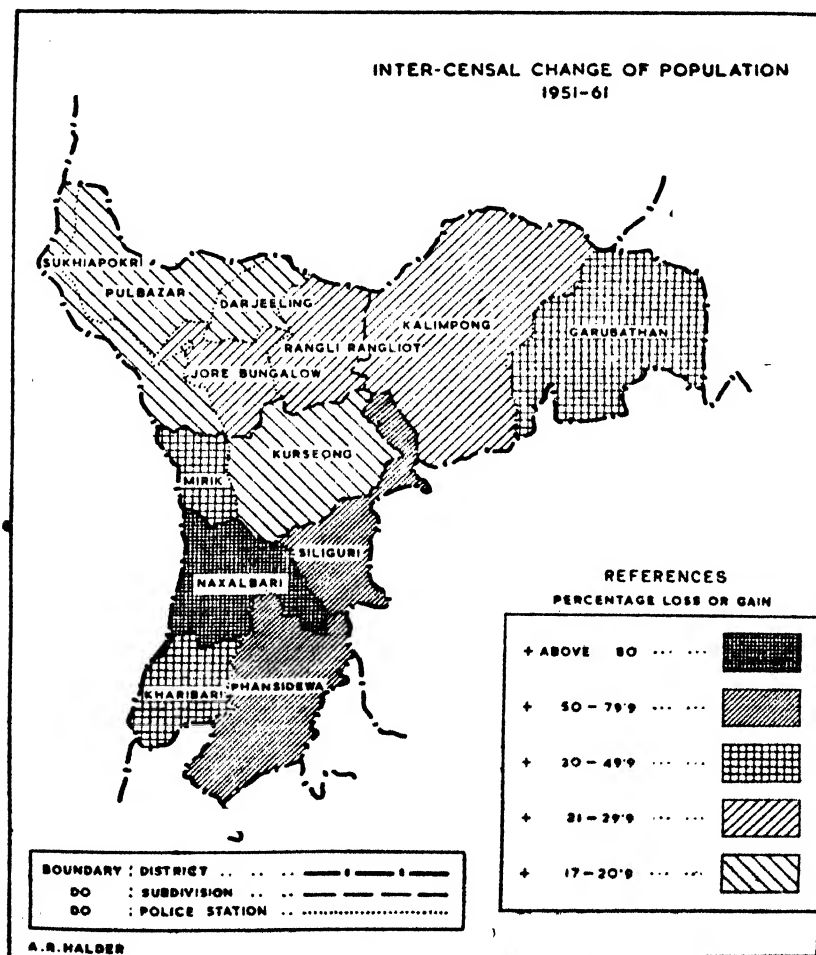
District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Population 1961	Variation 1951-61	Population 1951	Variation 1941-51	Population 1941	Variation 1931-41
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling District	624,640	+ 165,023	459,617	+ 68,718	390,899	+ 58,888
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	<i>303,523</i>	<i>+ 33,899</i>	<i>169,631</i>	<i>+ 22,304</i>	<i>147,327</i>	<i>+ 28,149</i>
Pulbazar	82,504	+ 5,575	26,929	+ 5,609	21,320	+ 3,810
Darjeeling	74,461	+ 11,290	63,171	+ 14,438	48,738	+ 4,637
Sukhiapokri	22,784	+ 8,526	19,258	+ 1,041	18,217	+ 4,038
Jore Bungalow	35,261	+ 6,317	28,944	- 8,098	32,042	+ 10,952
Rangli Rangliot	88,518	+ 7,184	81,329	+ 4,814	27,015	+ 5,212
<i>Kalimpong Subdivision</i>	<i>130,526</i>	<i>+ 27,085</i>	<i>93,441</i>	<i>+ 14,399</i>	<i>79,042</i>	<i>+ 10,839</i>
Kalimpong	96,047	+ 19,584	76,463	+ 12,556	63,907	+ 9,066
Garubathan	24,479	+ 7,501	16,978	+ 1,843	15,135	+ 1,773
<i>Kurseong Subdivision</i>	<i>80,743</i>	<i>+ 15,030</i>	<i>65,713</i>	<i>+ 5,727</i>	<i>59,986</i>	<i>+ 7,990</i>
Mirik	21,646	+ 5,510	16,136	- 980	17,066	+ 2,759
Kurseong	59,097	+ 9,520	49,577	+ 6,657	42,920	+ 5,231
<i>Siliguri Subdivision</i>	<i>219,848</i>	<i>+ 89,016</i>	<i>130,832</i>	<i>+ 26,288</i>	<i>104,544</i>	<i>+ 11,860</i>
Phansidewa	58,573	+ 20,897	37,676	+ 9,823	27,853	+ 3,160
Siliguri	98,125	+ 40,795	52,330	+ 8,046	44,284	+ 5,024
Kharibari	25,957	+ 8,208	17,749	+ 5,406	12,343	+ 1,400
Naxalbari	42,198	+ 19,116	23,077	+ 3,018	20,064	+ 2,276

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Population 1981	Variation 1921-31	Population 1921	Variation 1911-21	Population 1911	Variation 1901-11	Population 1901
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Darjeeling District	832,061	+ 27,824	294,237	+ 14,388	279,899	+ 14,119	265,780
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	<i>119,178</i>	<i>+ 12,667</i>	<i>106,511</i>	<i>+ 3,934</i>	<i>102,577</i>	<i>+ 10,624</i>	<i>91,953</i>
Pulbazar	18,010	+ 1,721	16,289	+ 602	15,687	+ 1,625	14,062
Darjeeling	44,096	+ 4,936	39,160	+ 1,446	37,714	+ 3,908	33,808
Sukhiapokri	14,179	+ 2,916	11,263	+ 416	10,847	+ 1,123	9,724
Jore Bungalow	21,090	+ 3,168	17,922	+ 662	17,260	+ 1,788	15,472
Rangli Rangliot	21,808	- 74	21,877	+ 808	21,069	+ 2,182	18,887
<i>Kalimpong Subdivision</i>	<i>68,203</i>	<i>+ 8,110</i>	<i>60,093</i>	<i>+ 10,573</i>	<i>49,520</i>	<i>+ 8,009</i>	<i>41,511</i>
Kalimpong	54,841	+ 5,277	49,564	+ 8,720	40,844	+ 6,606	34,238
Garubathan	13,362	+ 2,888	10,529	+ 1,858	8,676	+ 1,403	7,273
<i>Kurseong Subdivision</i>	<i>51,996</i>	<i>+ 11,639</i>	<i>40,357</i>	<i>- 850</i>	<i>41,207</i>	<i>- 3,980</i>	<i>45,187</i>
Mirik	14,807	+ 9,308	11,104	- 284	11,838	- 1,095	12,433
Kurseong	37,689	+ 8,436	29,253	- 616	29,869	- 2,835	32,754
<i>Siliguri Subdivision</i>	<i>92,684</i>	<i>+ 5,408</i>	<i>87,276</i>	<i>+ 681</i>	<i>86,595</i>	<i>- 534</i>	<i>87,129</i>
Phansidewa	24,698	+ 1,441	23,252	+ 181	23,071	- 142	23,213
Siliguri	39,260	+ 2,297	36,963	+ 282	36,681	- 226	36,907
Kharibari	10,948	+ 634	10,309	+ 85	10,224	- 63	10,287
Naxalbari	17,788	+ 1,036	16,752	+ 133	16,619	- 108	16,723

STATEMENT 1.4

PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS IN POPULATION DURING THE LAST SIXTY YEARS IN THE
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Percentage Variation					
	1951-61	1941-51	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling District	+85.90	+17.58	+17.72	+12.65	+ 5.12	+ 5.31
<i>Sador Subdivision</i>	<i>+19.98</i>	<i>+15.14</i>	<i>+23.62</i>	<i>+11.89</i>	<i>+ 3.84</i>	<i>+11.55</i>
Pulbazar	+20.70	+26.31	+18.38	+10.57	+ 3.84	+11.56
Darjeeling	+17.87	+29.63	+10.52	+12.60	+ 3.88	+11.55
Sukhiapokri	+18.31	+ 5.71	+28.48	+25.89	+ 3.84	+11.55
Jore Bungalow	+21.82	- 9.67	+51.93	+17.68	+ 3.84	+11.56
Rangli Rangliot	+22.93	+15.97	+28.90	- 0.84	+ 3.84	+11.55
<i>Kalimpong Subdivision</i>	<i>+28.99</i>	<i>+18.22</i>	<i>+15.89</i>	<i>+13.50</i>	<i>+21.35</i>	<i>+19.29</i>
Kalimpong	+25.61	+19.65	+16.58	+10.65	+21.35	+19.29
Garubathan	+44.18	+10.85	+13.27	+26.91	+21.36	+19.29
<i>Kurseong Subdivision</i>	<i>+22.87</i>	<i>+ 9.55</i>	<i>+15.37</i>	<i>+28.84</i>	<i>- 2.06</i>	<i>- 8.81</i>
Mirik	+24.15	- 5.45	+19.28	+28.85	- 2.06	- 8.81
Kurseong	+19.20	+15.51	+13.88	+28.84	- 2.06	- 8.81
<i>Siliguri Subdivision</i>	<i>+68.04</i>	<i>+25.15</i>	<i>+12.80</i>	<i>+ 6.20</i>	<i>+ 0.79</i>	<i>- 0.61</i>
Phansidewa	+55.47	+35.27	+12.60	+ 6.20	+ 0.78	- 0.61
Siliguri	+77.96	+18.17	+12.80	+ 6.21	+ 0.77	- 0.61
Kharibari	+46.24	+43.80	+12.79	+ 6.15	+ 0.83	- 0.61
Naxalbari	+82.84	+15.02	+12.80	+ 6.18	+ 0.80	- 0.62



Settlement of displaced persons in different parts of the district has had a great bearing on the growth of population. In the Census of 1961 as many as 169,250 persons have returned themselves as being born outside the district, which constitute 27.18 per cent of the total population of the district. During the ten-year period of 1951-61, a number of 99,352 persons have immigrated to this district and this comprises 15.91 per cent of the total population of the district. Out of the total migrants cited above as many as 38,162 persons have come from Pakistan. Of them 25,546 persons have come during the last ten-year period of 1951-61 and they comprise 4.09 per cent of the total population of the district. Again, out of the total migrants to the district as many as 41,104 persons have come from Nepal which comprise 6.58 per cent of the total population of the district. During the last ten-year period of 1951-61, 18,884 persons from Nepal have come to this district which constitute 2.94 per cent of the total population of the district. As many as 66,987 persons have returned themselves in 1961 in Darjeeling district as being born in other States in India. Of them 40,287 persons have come from Bihar to the district which comprise 6.58 per cent of the total population of the district. Of them 20,076 persons came from Bihar during the last ten-year period of 1951-61. They comprise 3.85 per cent of the total population of the district.

STATEMENT 2.2

Variations in Density (persons per square mile) between 1901 and 1961

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darjeeling District	497	366	311	264	234	223	212
Jadar Subdivision	568	470	408	330	295	284	265
Pulbazar	613	508	402	340	307	296	265
Darjeeling	1,848	1,564	1,206	1,091	969	984	837
Bukhiapokri	246	208	197	158	122	117	105
Jore Bungalow	625	513	568	374	318	306	274
Bangli Rangliot	324	264	227	184	184	177	159
Kalimpong Subdivision	295	229	194	167	147	121	102
Kalimpong	408	325	271	233	211	174	145
Garubathan	142	98	88	77	61	50	42
Kurseong Subdivision	492	400	365	317	246	251	275
Mirik	576	429	454	381	295	302	331
Kurseong	467	392	389	298	231	286	259
Siliguri Subdivision	680	405	323	237	270	268	269
Phansidewa	486	312	281	205	198	191	192
Siliguri	1,880	775	656	582	548	543	547
Kharibari	469	320	223	198	186	185	186
Naxalbari	529	239	251	223	210	208	210

3. SEX RATIO

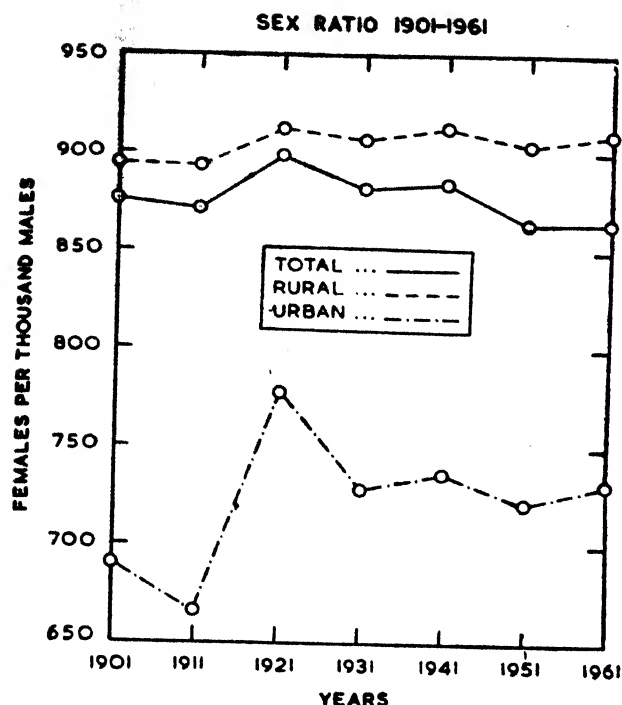
In the Indian subcontinent males outnumber females. The same is true with the State of West Bengal also. In West Bengal males have always outnumbered females since 1901 when the sex ratio was 945. Up to 1941 it was gradually going down in each Census year and Census 1951 marked a slight improvement over that of 1941. In the present Census it has further gone up. In 1961 there are 878 females for every 1,000 male population in the State of West Bengal.

In the district of Darjeeling, there has been alternate rise and fall in the proportion of sexes since 1901. At the turn of the present century Darjeeling has only 876 females to every 1,000 male population. In 1911 this proportion went further down to 871. The 1921 Census marked an appreciable improvement in the proportion of sexes but in the next decade it again fell down to 881. There was slight rise in 1941. In 1951 again there was considerable fall in the sex ratio which was only 863 females for 1,000 males. In the present Census it has more or less remained stationary, the sex ratio only being 864. Except in 1941 Darjeeling's sex ratio was always lower than that observed in the State of West Bengal taken as a whole. Exactly the same phenomenon is observed in the rural areas of the district but the urban sex ratio of Darjeeling has

always been better than the corresponding State ratio. The statement 3.1 shows the variation of the proportion of sexes between last sixty years in the district of Darjeeling as compared to those for the entire State of West Bengal for total, rural and urban areas separately. These variations have also been graphically shown in the diagram given at page (31).

STATEMENT 3.1

Year	No. of Females per thousand Males					
	Darjeeling District			West Bengal		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	876	894	690	945	994	652
1911	871	898	666	925	982	614
1921	898	912	777	905	970	591
1931	881	906	728	890	961	578
1941	884	912	736	852	945	559
1951	863	903	721	865	939	660
1961	864	909	781	878	943	701

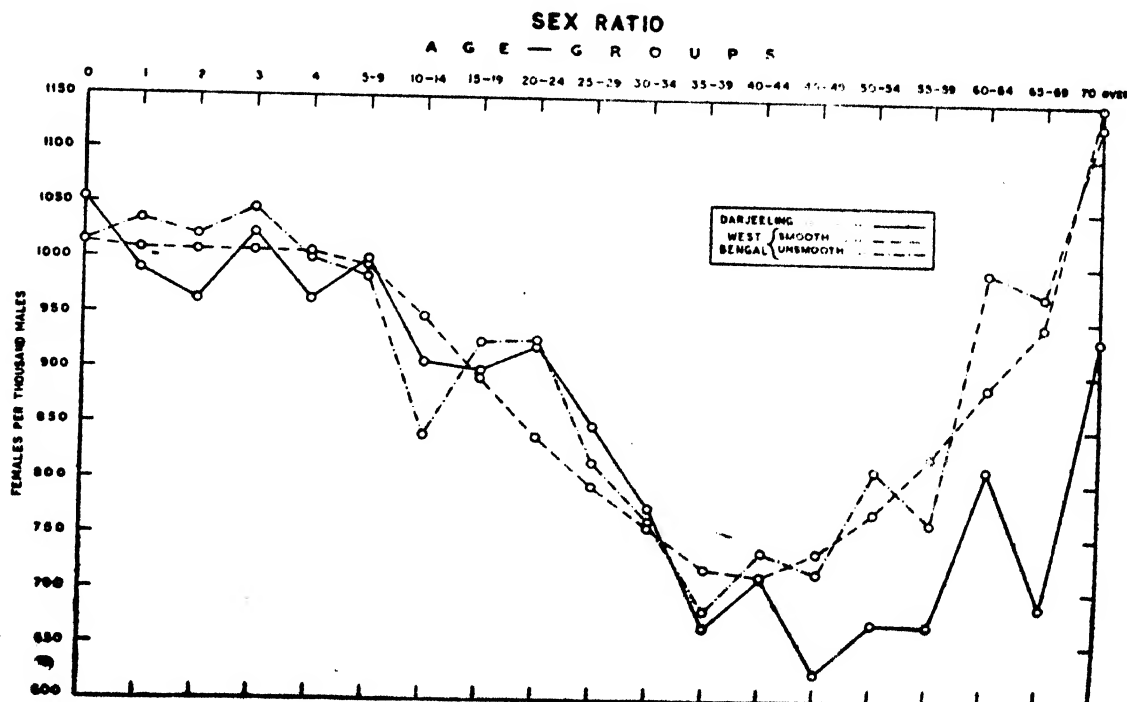


ratio appears to be lower than even the district average. Preponderance of females over males is observed in the district only in the ages 0 and 8 and also in age-group 5-9, though this preponderance is observed at each of the ages, 0, 1, 2, 8 and 4 in the case of the State of West Bengal as a whole. Low mortality of the female children in this part of the country reasonably explains this state of affairs.

The marked deficiency of females in the age-group 10-14 is a common feature in almost every part of the world. In the age-groups 10-14 and 15-19 there is a sharp fall in the sex ratio but it begins to improve in the next higher age-group and reaches a maximum in the age period 20-24. This marked deficiency seems due to understatement of their age if still unmarried and to the exaggeration of it if they are married and especially if they have become mothers. The overstatement of age in these age-groups seems somehow to be compensated by a sharp rise in the sex ratio in the age-group 20-24. In the next higher age-groups the sex ratio falls by a considerable degree upto the age-group 35-39, after which period sex ratio appears to fluctuate from one age-group to another. It touches the bottom in the age-group 45-49.

The inaccuracy of the age statistics especially for females is so great that it is difficult for any conscientious demographer to place much reliance on the proportion of female population to males at each age period. The deficiency of female population is more marked at the age-group 15-19 and also beyond age-group 25-29 upto the age period 55-59, where the sex

The alternative rises and falls in the proportion of females at subsequent age periods beyond 39 illustrate the special predilection of women for multiples of 10 in stating their age. Digital preference acts as particular bias in age returns and specially in the case of the women. The alternative ups and downs in the proportion of sexes may be visualised in the curve is given below.



Beyond 59, i.e., in the age-groups starting from 60-64 the sex ratio begins to rise and this steady increase in the relative number of the females in the higher age-groups might be due to in part their greater longevity.

The single year age returns have been smoothed for the State of West Bengal in the Office of the Registrar General, India. The proportion of sexes for different age periods has also been calculated on the smoothed data for age returns for the State. In the diagram at page (31) a curve has been given showing the proportion of sexes in different age-groups calculated on the smoothed data of ages for the State. The statement 3.2 given below indicates the sex ratio at different age periods based on raw age returns as well as on the smoothed data for the State and that on raw age returns for the district. The sex ratio on the smoothed data for the State has been shown within brackets against each age-group.

STATEMENT 3.2

Age-group	Sex Ratio by age-groups		Darjeeling
	West Bengal		
	Unsmooth	Smooth	
0	1,014	1,014	1,054
1	1,035	1,009	990
2	1,021	1,008	963
3	1,046	1,008	1,024
4	1,000	1,007	964
5-9	985	995	1,001
10-14	841	949	907
15-19	926	893	900
20-24	928	840	922
25-29	817	795	850
30-34	768	758	776
35-39	682	720	667
40-44	736	714	713
45-49	717	736	626
50-54	812	773	672
55-59	764	824	670
60-64	994	888	813
65-69	973	945	687
70+	1,130	1,148	933

The proportion of sexes for the hill areas seem to be better than that observed in the Terai. The highest proportion is found in Jore Bungalow police station of Sadar subdivision. In fact except the police station of Darjeeling all the other areas under Sadar subdivision have shown quite a fair proportion of sexes. Kalimpong subdivision is marginally below the district average in this respect but the sex ratio in Kurseong is quite above the district average. Siliguri subdivision has shown quite a low proportion of sexes. The Siliguri police station has only 698 females to every 1,000 male population. The statement 3.3 given below shows the number of females per thousand males in each of the administrative units of the district.

STATEMENT 3.3

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	No. of females per thousand males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Darjeeling District	864	909	781
Sadar Subdivision	939	981	788
Pulbazar	960	960	..
Darjeeling	872	984	788
Sukhiapokri	978	978	..
Jore Bungalow	998	998	..
Rangli Rangliot	999	989	..
Kalimpong Subdivision	868	881	800
Kalimpong	873	900	800
Garubathan	823	828	..
Kurseong Subdivision	932	947	862
Mirik	963	963	..
Kurseong	921	989	862
Siliguri Subdivision	779	839	651
Phansidewa	855	855	..
Siliguri	698	822	651
Kharibari	886	836	..
Naxalbari	880	830	..

4. RURAL POPULATION

A little more than three-fourths of the total population of the district of Darjeeling as in the State of West Bengal taken as a whole live in villages.

A village is conterminous with revenue survey *mauza* for the purpose of census. The exact definition of village has been very much confusing during the first few census decades. When the Census Commissioner of India observed in the Report for 1931 that "the distribution between a town and a village however arbitrary is easily effected on a numerical basis but the definition of the village as a unit is by no means always so easy", he was speaking for his successors as well as for his predecessors. The way of defining a village was contemplated in the census of 1881 as well as in 1891 to be by defining a village community according to Sir Henry Maine, but this did not yield much positive result for by that time revenue village or *mauza* had already come in the picture, thanks to the great Revenue Survey of India which had commenced in the 18th century. The slow emergence of the revenue *mauza* as the village is traced in the first three volumes of Phillimore's Historical Records of the Survey of India.

In 1901 and 1921 when cadastral survey had not been completed in most of the districts of West Bengal and when the *mauza* boundaries laid down in the general revenue survey had not always been clearly traceable, the term village in census parlance was rather indeterminate, because it had different meanings in different areas. Sometimes it meant a survey *mauza* and sometimes a residential village. In the own words of E.A. Gait, the Census Superintendent of 1901 of Bengal, 'A village may be either a collection of houses bearing a separate name, or else the *mauza*, i.e., the area treated as a village at the survey. The latter has the advantage of being a definite unit regarding which there

can be no manner of doubt so long as the boundaries laid down at the survey are known, but it does not at the present time necessarily correspond to the residential village. One of the latter may spread over two *mauzas* or survey villages, or two may lie in the same *mauza* or the *mauza* may be altogether uninhabited. On the other hand, if the survey unit be neglected, it is very difficult to say with any precision what constitutes a village. There are many collections of houses which would by one person be called separate villages, while another would treat them as hamlets of other villages in the neighbourhood. In Bengal the records of the revenue survey have not been kept upto date and in most districts the survey *mauza* is no longer clearly traceable. Generally, therefore, a village was taken for census purposes to mean a residential village, i.e., as a collection of houses bearing a separate name with its dependent hamlets. Where, however, there has been a recent cadastral survey, as in parts of Bihar and Orissa, the survey *mauza* was taken as the census unit.

O'Malley in 1911 commented on the census village as follows :

'The census village corresponds to the *mauza* or survey unit of area in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and Cooch Behar, and elsewhere to the residential village, or collection of houses bearing a common name with its dependent hamlets. As a rule, the difference between the *mauza* and the residential village is small ; but this is not so in tracts which were uninhabited at the time of revenue survey, and so were not properly subdivided. A striking instance of this is found in the western part of the Midnapore District, known as the Jungle Mahals, where nineteen *mauzas* contain more than 20,000 villages and hamlets. The village is thus a somewhat indeterminate entity'.

It was from 1921 onwards the term village in West Bengal corresponds to a revenue survey *mauza*. Owing to the peculiar configuration of the country the houses being scattered over the face of the land without any reference to civic unity or corporate life there was practically nothing much which could correspond a village in ordinary sense of the term. The *mauza* which had been demarcated as a unit for revenue purposes was translated as village for convenience's sake.

It should be borne in mind that what is reckoned for all administrative purposes and consequently also for the census as a village may or may not be the same as what we normally have in mind when we speak of a village. A village in the ordinary sense may mean a cluster of houses whose inhabitants are regarded by themselves as well as by others as distinctive social units with its identities marked by distinctive local name. The village in the administrative sense is the *mauza*, a settled area with definite boundaries for which records have been prepared. The administrative convenience for taking the survey unit of the area as a village is very great. It enables the census field staff to make absolutely certain that no tract however remote is left out of account. Thus in 1961 a village as a general rule has been taken to mean a revenue survey *mauza* with

jurisdiction list number. But a departure from the general rule was to be made in certain peculiar circumstances as in the case of Darjeeling tea estates or forest units. Where a tea estate or forest unit comprises two or more revenue survey *mauzas*, the separate boundaries of which could not be demarcated on the ground, the tea estate or forest unit concerned was itself treated as a census village irrespective of the number of *mauzas* it contained.

In the hills of Darjeeling there are no villages in the proper sense of the word, but only homesteads nestling on the hill sides or in the valleys. Occasionally five or six houses are grouped together, but generally each homestead stands in its own land near the patches of cleared cultivation. Clusters of houses, which can be dignified by the designation of villages, are only found in a few bazars to which the people go for their weekly supplies.

Table A-III in Part II A of this volume gives the number of villages according to the different size classes of population as per 1961 Census for the district and its administrative units. In 1961 as many as 896 villages have been found to be inhabited in the district of Darjeeling. Changes in the number of inhabited villages during the last sixty years period of 1901 to 1961 have already been indicated at page (8). There has been a reduction in the number of villages in this district due to the changes in the number of *mauzas* by settlement operations and change in the number of uninhabited *mauzas*. The number of villages was gradually going down upto 1931 and then it began to rise for the next two decades. During the last ten years there has been a decrease in the number by eightyfour. In the State of West Bengal the number of inhabited villages have decreased by nine during the last decade.

The spatial distribution of the inhabited villages has been indicated by a number of 115 villages being located in 100 square miles of the rural areas of the State of West Bengal. Villages in the district of Darjeeling are more sparsely situated. There are only 43 villages to every one hundred square miles of the rural areas of Darjeeling. The maximum congestion is in Kharibari police station where every one hundred square miles of its rural area contain on an average 126 villages. Next to it is Siliguri where as many as 107 villages are located in an area of 100 square miles on an average. Congestion in respect of the situation of villages is quite low in the police stations of the hill subdivisions. The number of villages is least in Pulbazar police station of Sadar subdivision. This is a small police station covering an area of only 53.0 square miles and has only 5 inhabited villages in it. Average number of villages for every one hundred square miles of area, therefore, comes as 9.

In the State of West Bengal 686 persons reside in a village on an average. In the district of Darjeeling more persons live together in a village on an average. As many as 896 persons are found to be living in one

inhabited village on an average. A village of Pulbasar police station supports maximum persons in the district. This is a police station where villages are quite sparsely situated, but each village is inhabited. Mirik police station occupies the next position in the district, where a little less than two thousand persons live in any village on an average. Any village of Darjeeling police station offers shelter to 1,878 persons on the average. In Siliguri subdivision there are more

villages in small areas, but any average village contains only 520 persons. The average smallest sized villages are in the police station of Kharibari.

The statement 4.1 given below shows the rural areas, rural population, number of inhabited villages, average population per village, and number of villages per 100 square miles of rural area of the district and its different administrative units as also for the State as a whole.

STATEMENT 4.1

NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES, AVERAGE POPULATION PER VILLAGE AND NUMBER OF VILLAGES PER HUNDRED SQUARE MILES

State/District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Area in sq. miles (Rural areas)	No. of inhabited villages	Total persons (Rural)	Average persons per inhabited villages	No. of inhabited villages per 100 sq. miles (Rural)
1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST BENGAL	28,535.0	88,465	26,885,487	686	115
Darjeeling District	1,241.1	586	480,008	896	43
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	<i>357.1</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>162,872</i>	<i>1,851</i>	<i>25</i>
Pulbasar	53.0	5	32,504	6,501	9
Darjeeling	86.8	18	83,810	1,878	50
Sukhiapokri	92.6	18	22,784	1,266	19
Jore Bungalow	56.4	23	35,261	1,533	41
Rangli Rangliot	118.8	24	38,518	1,605	20
<i>Kalimpong Subdivision</i>	<i>404.5</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>95,421</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>25</i>
Kalimpong	282.0	72	70,942	985	31
Garubathan	172.5	30	24,479	816	17
<i>Kurseong Subdivision</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>67,333</i>	<i>1,374</i>	<i>30</i>
Mirik	37.6	11	21,646	1,968	29
Kurseong	124.6	38	45,687	1,202	30
<i>Siliguri Subdivision</i>	<i>317.3</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>154,377</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>94</i>
Phansidewa	120.6	90	58,573	651	75
Siliguri	61.6	66	27,654	419	107
Kharibari	55.4	70	25,957	371	126
Naxalbari	79.8	71	42,198	594	89

In the district of Darjeeling maximum number of villages have a population of less than 500. They account for nearly 52.42 per cent of the total number of villages but population living in such villages account for only 14.89 per cent of the total population of the district. In 1951 this class of villages accounted for 69.21 per cent of the total number of villages of the district and persons living in such villages accounted for about one-fourth of the total rural population of the district. In 1951 maximum number of the rural population were found to be living in such villages. Maximum number of persons, who account for 27.28 per cent of the rural population in the district of Darjeeling are found to live in villages having a population more than 1,000 but less than 2,000. Quite a significant number of persons, a little less than one-

fourth (23.16 per cent) of the total rural population of the district live in villages having a population range of 2,000 to 4,999. In the next higher class of villages, that is, those having a population between 5,000 and 10,000 about 14 per cent of the population are found to be living. In 1951 this percentage of population was only 11.06. About 5 per cent of the rural population of the district live in villages of population size of above 10,000. The villages in this class account for 0.19 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. The villages of smaller sizes appear, therefore, to be diminishing faster at the cost of rapid growth of villages of higher population sizes. The statement 4.2 below shows the percentage distribution of villages and population by class of villages of the district as compared to that of the State both for 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT 4.2

Class of Villages (According to size of Population)	Year	West Bengal		Darjeeling	
		Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 500	1961	57.97	19.24	52.42	14.89
	1951	67.69	27.95	69.21	23.92
500—999	1961	22.14	22.87	20.52	16.48
	1951	19.68	26.41	15.56	18.75
1,000—1,999	1961	18.59	27.25	17.72	27.28
	1951	9.14	28.88	10.53	23.45
2,000—4,999	1961	5.61	23.47	7.28	23.16
	1951	3.15	16.97	3.57	17.10
5,000—9,999	1961	0.68	5.85	1.87	14.00
	1951	0.30	3.77	0.97	11.06
10,000+	1961	0.06	1.32	0.19	4.69
	1951	0.04	1.07	0.16	5.72

In this district there are only one village inhabited by more than 10,000 people and ten villages having a population between 5,000 and 9,999. The village Chabu Lama's Estate (J. L. No. 2) of Pulbazar police station is inhabited by 22, 511 persons.

5. URBAN POPULATION

It is a fond belief to many a student of demography that West Bengal where almost every fourth person is a town-dweller, is one of the highly urbanised State of the country, and that West Bengal has decided to tread the path of trade, industry and commerce leaving agriculture in the shade. But a close scrutiny of the pattern of urbanisation in the State gives us an idea that West Bengal's urban concentration is limited to a few highly industrialised districts around the river Hooghly at its lower reaches, Durgapur-Asansol in the district of Burdwan, and Siliguri in the district of Darjeeling in the north. The hand of nature has divided this small district of Darjeeling into two clear divisions—the hills and the submontane Tarai. This has like all other aspects influenced a great deal in setting up different urban centres in the district. Darjeeling has altogether four towns, three in the hills and one in the Tarai. All these four towns are the headquarters of the respective sub-divisions. The three hill towns are wonderful summer resorts of Eastern India and as such the urban populace in these three towns are subject to considerable seasonal variation. They receive large number of visitors in summer from about April to May and also in the post-monsoon autumn from about the middle of September to the middle of November. In Winter many people from the hills go down to the plains. With the

popularisation of tourist trade in this part of the country, seasonal variation in the population of these three towns has assumed a considerable dimension. Certain natural events certainly cause, as they did in the past, a great reduction in the number of visitors. But Siliguri holds up altogether a different view. A remarkable urban expansion has been taking place in this area.

All the four towns of the district are administered by a Board of the Municipal Commissioners. At the turn of the present century the district had only two towns, Darjeeling and Kurseong. Both Siliguri and Kalimpong were treated as a town at the census of 1931. Kalimpong was declared a Municipality only after 1941 and Siliguri was declared a Municipality in 1950. At the censuses of 1931 and 1941 Jalapahar and Labong, now parts of Darjeeling town, were treated as separate urban centres. But since 1951 they have been merged in Darjeeling.

For the first time in 1951 all Census statistics were presented separately for rural and urban areas. This has been continued in 1961 as a basic stratification as fundamental as the presentation of all data separately for males and females. An urban area for the purpose of Census 1961 includes (a) all municipal towns, cantonments and any other areas being administered by local bodies such as town committees, union committees etc., (b) any other place which satisfies the following empirical tests viz., (i) a population of not less than 5,000 persons (ii) a density of at least 1,000 persons per sq. mile and (iii) three-fourths of the occupations of the working population should be outside of agriculture and (iv) the place should have a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities like location of educational, medical or public institutions, offices or trading centres in it.

The people of this district appear to have more predilection for town life, as almost every fourth person of this district is a town dweller. Population in general of the other north-Bengal district seem to be less inclined for town life. It is least in Malda where only four per cent of the population are town dwellers.

During the last sixty years period Darjeeling's growth of urban population showed a phenomenal increase, as is evident from the statement given at page (22). In 1931 due to the inclusion of more areas under urban command the urban population added more than half the number of what the district had in 1921. During the last two decades also a very rapid increase of urban population is observed and the urban increase have by far surpassed the growth rate of general population of the district. Taking the urban population of 1901 as 100 the index of urban growth has been calculated both for the State and the district of Darjeeling which is given in the statement of 5.1. Graphically also the index of urban growth has been shown in the diagram given at page (36).

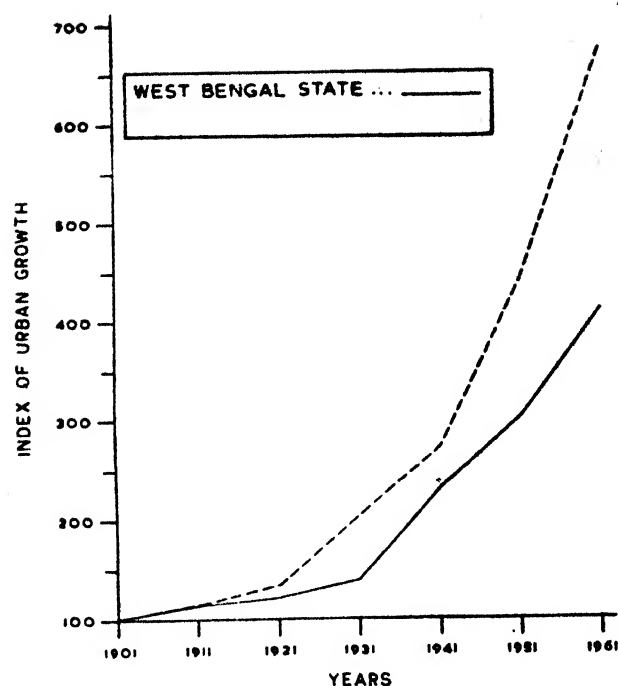
STATEMENT 5.1

INDEX OF URBAN GROWTH¹

Year	West Bengal	Darjeeling
1901	100	100
1911	114	118
1921	122	184
1931	140	203
1941	229	272
1951	804	442
1961	418	676

With the passage of thirty years since 1901 the urban population of the district doubled the number as it had in 1901. In 1951 it became nearly 4.5 times more and in the present Census of 1961 it had become almost seven times more the number at 1901.

In the State as a whole the urban growth is less pronounced up to 1931. The progress of urban population was not so spectacular as is evident from the very slowly rising curve shown in the diagram here. West Bengal's population growth in the urban sector has been showing a steadily moving upward trend since 1941. In 1941 it became more than double of what it was in 1901. In 1951 it was more than three times and now it has become more than four times of the urban population of 1901. The following statement gives the growth of urban population in each town of the district during the last sixty years.



STATEMENT 5.2

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF EACH TOWN SINCE 1901

Name of Town	Status of Town	Year	Area		Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
			Sq. miles	Sq. Km.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Darjeeling †	Municipality	1901			16,924			10,241	6,683
		1911			19,005	+ 2,081	+ 12.30	11,681	7,324
		1921			22,258	+ 3,253	+ 17.12	12,877	9,381
		1931			21,185	- 1,073	- 4.82	12,101	9,084
		1941			27,224	+ 6,039	+ 28.51	15,203	12,021
		1951			33,605	+ 6,381	+ 23.44	18,414	15,191
		1961	14.08	10.57	40,651	+ 7,046	+ 20.97	22,736	17,915
Kalimpong	Municipality	1931			8,776			4,870	3,906
		1941			11,958	+ 3,182	+ 36.26	6,664	5,294
		1951			16,677	+ 4,719	+ 39.46	9,208	7,469
		1961	8.85	6.68	25,105	+ 8,428	+ 50.54	13,960	11,155
Kurseong	Municipality	1901			4,469			2,418	2,051
		1911			5,574	+ 1,105	+ 24.73	3,126	2,448
		1921			6,445	+ 871	+ 15.63	3,275	3,170
		1931			7,451	+ 1,006	+ 15.61	4,014	3,437
		1941			8,495	+ 1,044	+ 14.01	4,507	3,988
		1951			11,719	+ 3,224	+ 37.95	6,387	5,332
		1961	1.95	5.05	13,410	+ 1,691	+ 14.43	7,202	6,208
Siliguri	Municipality	1931			6,067			4,182	1,885
		1941			10,487	+ 4,420	+ 73.85	7,121	3,366
		1951			32,480	+ 21,993	+ 209.72	20,903	11,577
		1961	6.00	15.54	65,471	+ 32,991	+ 101.57	39,651	25,820

† Jalapahar was a separate town in 1931 and 1941 with a population of P. 718 (M 421, F 297) and P. 905 (M 561, F 344) in the respective Census years. In 1951 the town was merged in Darjeeling. The 1931 and 1941 population figures of Darjeeling shown in this table include the figures for Jalapahar.

† Lebong was a separate town in 1931 and 1941 with a population of P. 584 (M 352, F 232) and P. 445 (M 301, F 145) in the respective Census years. In 1951 the town was merged in Darjeeling. The 1931 and 1941 population figures of Darjeeling shown in this table include the figures for Lebong.

The growth of Darjeeling and Kurseong has been moderate. Kalimpong in that respect has been growing a bit faster. Its population have increased by a little more than fifty per cent during the last decade. But Siliguri has been having a spectacular growth. After the Partition of 1947, Siliguri's population grew in 1951 by more than 200 per cent, though this rate has substantially fallen in the present decade of 1951-61, when the growth rate has only been found a little more than cent percent.

In the Gazetteer of 1907 Siliguri was described as a swampy malarious village closed to the foot of the hills with a population of only 734. In 1941 it had a population of 10,487 which showed a 73 per cent increase over the figure for 1931. The expansion has taken place inspite of its unhealthy and insanitary conditions and has no doubt been due to Siliguri's increasing importance as a focus of communications between the North-Indian States and other parts of the country. After the Partition of 1947 the town was receiving continuous streams of migrants. Then again the national emergency of 1962 helped the town assume a vital strategic importance. Since then it has been growing all the more as a focal point in the transport and commerce lines in the north-eastern India. This way of exceptional growth of this area has caught the attention of the planners of the country that a haphazard growth in such a vital region may bring with it all evils of unplanned urbanisation. To correct this situation the Government of West Bengal set up in May 1964 the Siliguri Planning Organisation by a Government resolution. The organisation has been given the task of preparing plans which are to provide a foundation of the organized development of the town and to ensure basic civic services and amenities to the people of this area.

According to the census classification of towns based on population sizes, Siliguri is in class II, Darjeeling and Kalimpong in class III and Kurseong in class IV. The statement 5.3 given below shows changes in classification of towns since 1901 in the district of Darjeeling.

STATEMENT 5.3

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS 1901-61

Class I	100,000 and above	Class IV	10,000—19,999
Class II	50,000—99,999	Class V	5,000—9,999
Class III	20,000—49,999	Class VI	less than 5,000

Name of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Darjeeling (M)	III	III	III	IV	III	IV	IV
Kalimpong (M)	III	IV	IV	V	..	..	..
Kurseong (M)	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	VI
Siliguri (M)	II	III	IV	V	..	..	..

M—Municipality.

In a census report towns are generally classified by population sizes. In 1961 The Registrar General, India attempted a functional classification of towns on the basis of predominant function of a town based on census data on industrial classification of workers adopted in 1961 Census. According to this classification the three

hill towns of the district Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong have been classified as service towns and Siliguri has been classified as a trade and commerce town.

6. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of population by quinquennial age-groups may be obtained from the Table C-II in Part II A of this volume. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of population in some broad age-groups in the last two Censuses of 1951 and 1961 for the district of Darjeeling as compared to that of the State of West Bengal.

STATEMENT 6.1

State/District	Age-group	1951		1961	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
West Bengal	0—14	83.52	87.02	39.21	42.86
	15—54	59.80	55.22	59.69	49.54
	55+	7.18	7.76	7.10	7.60
Darjeeling District	0—14	85.41	89.44	39.35	44.26
	15—54	58.86	54.71	54.29	50.05
	55+	6.28	5.85	6.38	5.69

During the last ten years, the proportion of child population has increased to a considerable degree in the district. This increase, peculiarly enough, has been observed to be almost of the same magnitude both in the cases of male as well as female children. The increase in the proportion of children of the age-group 0-14 has almost been compensated by a decrease of almost the same extent in the population of middle aged men and women between the ages 15 and 54. An appreciable increase in the age-group 0-4 has apparently been brought about by a fall of infantile mortality rate and a rise in birth rate. In the higher age-group 55 and over the proportion has almost remained the same. Almost the same trend is observed in the pattern of distribution of males and females in different broad age-groups while viewed in respect of the State of West Bengal as a whole. In the State too the proportion of child population in the age-group 0-14 has considerably increased apparently at the cost of a decrease by almost of the equal extent in the age-group 15-54. In the higher age-groups of 55 and over, the proportion almost remains the same in the State.

The children both male and female in the school-going age (5-14) constitute about one-fourth of the total male and female population of the district. In other words every fourth male or female in Darjeeling is a boy or a girl in the school-going age. The Children of this group are growing in number. Their proportion has slightly increased over the decade in this district.

In the district the proportion of female children of the age-group 0-4 is higher than the corresponding proportion of male children amongst total male population. In the age-period 0-4 females comprise about 16.18 per cent amongst their total number while

this percentage for males is 18.98. In the next higher age-group 5-14, the proportion amongst males is 25.37 against the female proportion of 28.12. In working age-group 15-54 the male proportion is higher than the corresponding female proportion. In the district the aged women are more in number than the aged men-folk.

In West Bengal, male children of the age-group 0-14 only constitute 39.21 per cent of total male population of the State, whereas in the district of Darjeeling they are about 39.35 per cent of the total male population. Amongst females this proportion in the case of the State of West Bengal is about 42.86, while in the district this is nearly 44.26. But in the age-group 15-54 in case of males, the State proportion is higher than the district proportion.

During the decade a significant change is observed in the number of young and aged persons i.e., persons in the age-group 0-14 and 55 and over taken together per hundred of supporting population i.e., persons in the age-group 15-54. This may be seen from the following statement of dependency ratio (i.e., ratio between persons in the age-group 0-14 and 55 and those in the age-group 15-54).

STATEMENT 6.2

Year	Total Rural Urban	Dependency Ratio	
		Darjeeling District	West Bengal
1951	Total	76	75
1961	Total	91	98
	Rural	96	103
	Urban	76	71

The 1961 population of the district as well as in the State bear a larger load of dependency than in 1951. This is possibly due to the high fertility and low mortality in the State. This load is, however, greater in rural areas than in urban areas. Darjeeling's population have to bear a load larger than the State average. In 1951 also the dependency ratio of Darjeeling was just a little higher than the State average.

7. MARITAL STATUS

Civil condition of the people by age-groups has been shown in Table C-II in Part II A of this volume. The following is a statement of percentage of population by age-groups classified by different marital status for the Censuses of 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT 7.1

Year	Age-group	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated and Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1951	All ages	54.56	49.91	40.95	42.84	4.49	7.25	..	..
	0-14	99.52	98.86	0.47	1.11	0.01	0.03	..	..
	15-34	47.82	27.19	50.08	69.75	2.60	8.06	..	..
	35-54	6.42	2.61	84.02	79.97	9.56	17.42	..	..
	55+	1.33	1.28	73.81	48.74	24.86	54.98	..	..
1961	All ages	57.81	53.87	38.19	38.80	3.79	6.44	0.71	0.89
	0-14	99.62	99.08	0.24	0.85	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.06
	15-34	48.27	26.48	49.07	70.16	1.65	2.01	1.01	1.40
	35-54	5.07	8.18	85.57	77.38	8.11	17.68	1.25	1.86
	55+	3.13	4.56	69.89	89.80	25.89	54.43	1.09	1.71

In 1961 Census during sorting and tabulation all children below 10 years of age were treated as never married irrespective of their actual marital status returned in the enumeration slips. Thus, there may be some scope for doubt about the observation on civil conditions of persons in the age-group 0-14. It is interesting to note that in the district of Darjeeling 200 persons (85 males and 115 females) in the age-group 0-9 returned themselves as married in 1961 Census.

It is a striking feature with this district that child marriage is quite uncommon with its people. In 1961 even less than one per cent of the population of the district in the age-groups 0-14 are married. In 1951 this percentage was only 1.11 for females and only 0.47 for males.

Another remarkable feature of the civil condition prevailing in this district revealed in the 1961 Census is that the proportion of married persons has fallen down in comparison with that at the 1951 census.

While about 40.95 per cent of the total male population and about 42.84 per cent of the female population returned as married in the 1951 census, in 1961 this figure has come down to 38.19 per cent in case of males and 38.80 per cent in case of females. The proportion of those widowed or divorced has also decreased in 1961 as compared to that of 1951.

About 30 per cent of women in the age-group 15-34 have remained unmarried in 1961. But in the next higher age-group i.e., 35-54 a little above three-fourths of the women population have been returned as married and about 17.68 per cent of them are widowed. Nearly half of the men-folk of age-group 35-54 are married. In the age-group 55 and above about 54.43 per cent of the women are widowed. In case of males only one-fourth are widowed in this age-group. The numbers of divorced or separated men and women in the district are 2,009 and 2,269 respectively.

The statement below gives an account of the child-women ratio in the district as compared to that in 1951.

STATEMENT 7.2

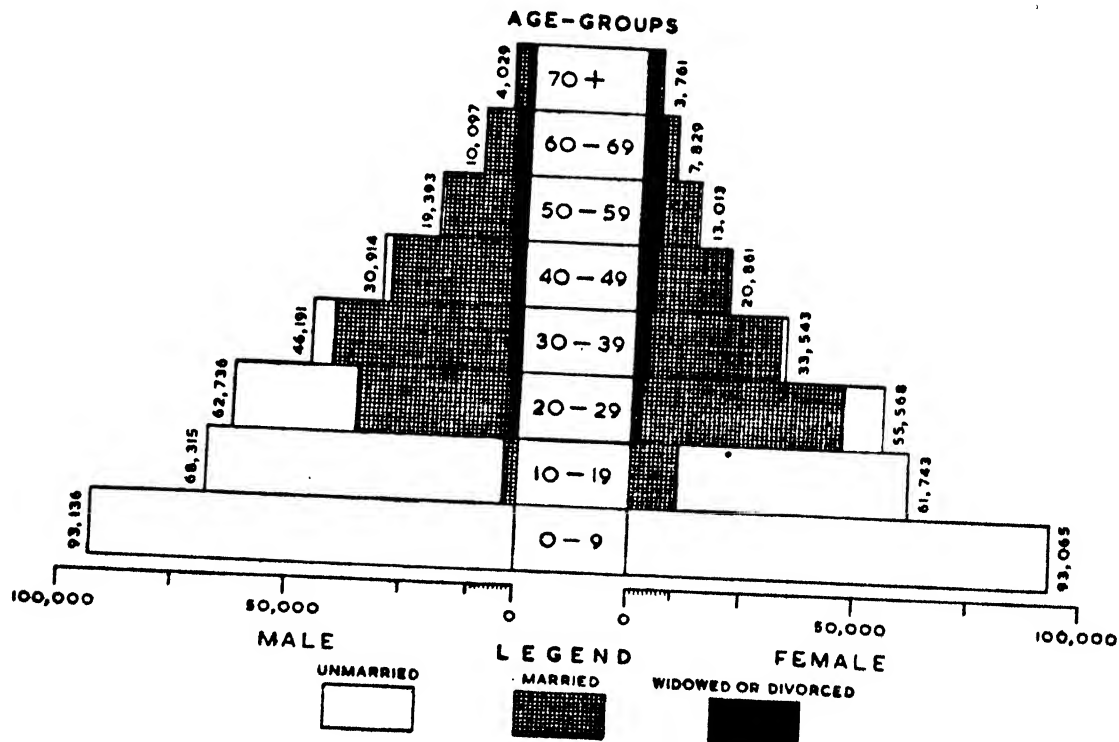
CHILD-WOMEN RATIO

Year	Total Rural Urban	No. of Children 0-4 years per 1,000 Females of 15-44	No. of Children 0-4 years per 1,000 Married Women of 15-44	No. of Total Widow females per 1,000 Married Women of 15-44
1951	Total	544	740	202
1961	Total	780	1,001	54
	Rural	740	1,004	51
	Urban	695	991	67

The child-women ratio has considerably increased during the last ten years apparently suggesting a fall in infantile mortality rate in the district. The child-women ratio when standardised for married women of the age-group 15-44 illustrates how high the specific fertility of adult women of the district is. The ratio

is higher in the rural areas indicating thereby higher fertility in the rural area than in urban areas of the district. The incidence of widowhood has decreased since 1951. This is lower in rural areas than in the urban areas.

The diagram below is the age-pyramid showing the different civil condition in each decennial age-group in the district as returned in 1961 Census. The left horizontal bars stand for the male population and the right horizontal ones stand for the female population. White portion signify the population of unmarried males and females, checks signify the extent of married males and females and blacks signify that of divorced or widowed males and females. The number inserted sideways to each horizontal bar signifies the total male and female population in that particular age-group. The vertical legends in the middle between the two sets of horizontal bars indicate the age-groups to which the bars relate.



8. LANGUAGE

Nepali is the principal language of the district. It is spoken by 59.09 per cent of the district's total population. But it is the language of more than ninety per cent of the people of the three hill subdivisions, Sadar, Kallimpong and Kurseong. It has been declared the official language of these three subdivisions of the district in addition to its Bengali language under West Bengal Act XXIV of 1961. There has been a phenomenal growth of the Nepali speakers during the last decade of

1951-61. They have become more than three-fold in number of what they were in 1951.

Bengali speakers of Darjeeling constitute about 18.64 per cent of the district's population. Bengali is mostly spoken in Siliguri subdivision. Hindi speakers of this district account for about 7.67 per cent of the district's population.

The statement below indicates the intercensal growth of the population under the three major language group of the district.

STATEMENT 8.1

SHOWING PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EACH DECADE (1911-1961) OF POPULATION OF THREE NUMERICALLY MOST IMPORTANT LANGUAGES (INCLUDING MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER THEM) AS OF 1961

Mother Tongue	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nepali*	(a) 869,180	88,958	92,970	68,936	56,768
	(b) +314.95	-4.82	+45.41	+12.68	..
	(c) 59.09	19.85	28.00	21.78	30.28
Bengali**	(a) 116,462	65,579	38,375	88,685	51,886
	(b) +77.59	+71.84	-1.06	-24.72	..
	(c) 18.64	14.27	11.58	18.15	18.86
Hindi†	(a) 47,898	40,280	33,898	81,845	26,098
	(b) +18.90	+18.88	+6.45	+22.02	..
	(c) 7.67	8.76	10.21	10.82	9.82

Note : (a) Absolute figures.
(b) Percentage variation.
(c) Percentage to total population.

- * Nepali (Khas-Kura) of 1931 and 1911 and Eastern Paharia (Khas) of 1921 have been taken as Nepali.
- ** With Bengali—Barik (P. 72), Malpaharia (P. 1,216) and Rajbangsi (P. 2) have been grouped in 1961, Malpaharia (P. 874) has been grouped in 1951, and Malpaharia (P. 1,818) has been grouped in 1931
- † With Hindi—Devanagari (P. 8) and Nagari—Hindi (P. 48) have been grouped in 1961, Tharu Awadhi (P. 50) has been grouped in 1931 and Tharu Awadhi (P. 10) has been grouped in 1911.

Kurukh/Oraon is the next major mother tongue, having 2.82 per cent of the total population of the district.

As many as one hundred and nineteen mother tongue names have been returned by the people of Darjeeling. Of them twenty belong to countries outside the Indian Subcontinent and sixteen mother tongues have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information. Those twenty mother tongues belonging to countries outside the Indian Subcontinent have been treated as foreign languages in the Census of 1961.

The remaining eightythree classified mother tongues have been divided into four families, viz. (i) Austro-Asiatic Family, (ii) Tibeto-Chinese Family, (iii) Dravidian Family and (iv) Indo-European Family following the method of Grierson's classification of languages.

Fourteen mother tongues belong to the Austro-Asiatic Sub-family of the Austro Family. Of them thirteen are attested by Grierson and the one non-attested by him, has been tentatively classified by the linguist to the Registrar General. These fourteen mother tongues are Khasi of Khasi group in Mon-khmer Branch and Kherwari, Koda/Kora, Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia, Munda-unspecified, Santali, Kharis, Kol, Turi, Mahili, Lohari-Munda, Paharia, Savara and Asuri of Munda Branch. Lohari-Munda has been tentatively classified with Munda Branch. On examination of the actual

returns in the enumeration slips, it transpired that one speaker of that mother tongue is found to be in the Munda Branch. One speaker of Lohari-Munda is returned in the 1961 Census, but in 1951 census there was no return of the mother tongue Lohari-Munda from Darjeeling district.

There are twentytwo mother tongues in the Tibeto-Burman Sub-family of the Tibeto-chinese family. Of them twentyone mother tongues are attested by Grierson and the one (i.e. Adibhasha-Bhotia) non-attested by him, has been tentatively classified with Bhotia-Unspecified speakers by the Linguist to the Registrar General. Among these twenty two mother tongues—Sherpa, Bhotia-Unspecified, Adibhasha-Bhotia, Dukpa, Tibetan, Sikkim Bhotia, Ladakhi, Kagate and Lama of Tibetan Group, Limbu, Khambu and Rai of Eastern Sub-Group under Pronominatized Himalayan Group, Gurung, Sunwar, Mangari, Newari, Lepcha and Tamang of Non-Pronominatized Himalayan Group are found in Tibeto-Himalayan Branch. Meoh and Garo of Bara or Bodo Group, Angami of Western Naga Sub-group under Naga Group and Lushai/Mizo of Central Chin Sub-Group under Kuki-chin Group are found in Assam-Burmese Branch.

In the Dravidian Family thirteen mother tongues, viz., Madras, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada have been classified in the Dravida Group, Kurukh/Oraon, Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon, Koya, Khond/Kondh, Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon, Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon, Gondi and Nagesia in the Intermediate Group and Telugu in Andhra Language. Of these thirteen mother tongues eight have been classified by Grierson, three (viz., Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon, Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon and Nagesia) have been non-attested by him, but tentatively classified by the Linguist to the Registrar General and two (viz., Koya and Khond/Kondh) though classified in Linguistic Survey of India are tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

In the Aryan Sub-family of the Indo-European family as many as thirtyfour mother tongue returns are found. Persian of Persian Group and Kashmiri of Dard Group are under Eranian Branch. Sindhi in North-Western Group, Marathi and Konkani in Southern Western Group, Oriya, Magahi/Magadhi, Bihari, Utkali, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Sadan/Sadri, Madhesi, Khortha/Khotta, Barik, Bengali, Malpaharia, Rajbangsi and Assamese in Eastern Group under Outer Sub-Branch and Urdu, Hindi, Devanagari, Punjabi, Gujarati, Kangri, Gurmukhi, Sikhi, Nagari-Hindi, Rajasthani and Marwari in Central Group, Nepali, Garhwali and Gorkhali in Pahari Group under Inner Sub-Branch and Sanskrit are found in the Indo-Aryan Branch. Of these thirtyfour mother tongues, thirtytwo are attested by Grierson, one (i.e., Konkani) though classified in Linguistic Survey of India, is tentatively reclassified by the Linguist and the other (i.e., Barik) mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

The people of Darjeeling have not given an encouraging account regarding the extent of bilingualism in the district. Only 13.46 per cent of the total population of Darjeeling have claimed to have known a second language

in addition to their mother tongue. It is seen that Nepali is the first major mother tongue in the Darjeeling district, but the Nepali speaking population have little inclination in knowing a subsidiary language. Only 7.80 per cent of the total Nepali speakers of this district know a second language in addition to their mother tongue Nepali. Very few of the Nepali speaking women have claimed to have known another language. Only five among every one hundred Nepali speaking women, know a second language, while every tenth man amongst the Nepali male speakers have claimed to have known another language. The number of Nepali speakers knowing a second language is shown for each of the subsidiary language as : Hindi (M—12,928, F—6,971); English (M—4,585, F—1,232); Bengali (M—1,853, F—449); Bhotia-Unspecified (M—196, F—3); Tibetan (M—133, F—37); Arabio/Arabi (M—146, F—4); Lepcha (M—47, F—43); Sherpa (M—10, F—63); Sanskrit (M—37); Urdu (M—7, F—4); Limbu (M—7, F—1); Marathi (M—5); Assamese (M—2, F—3); Dkpa (M—2, F—2); Burmese (F—3); Naga-Unspecified (M—1, F—1); Oriya (M—2) and Chinese/Chini (F—1).

The speakers of tribal languages are generally bilingual. Amongst Sherpa speakers, 64 persons out of every hundred, know a second language, while among Lepcha speakers, 62 persons in every hundred, know a second language. About 59 per cent of the Bhotia-Unspecified speakers know a second language. More than four Kurukh/Oraon speakers and more than nine Santali speakers in every hundred persons, know Bengali as a secondary language.

More than thirtyone per cent of the Tibetan speakers have claimed to know a subsidiary language, most of them having known Nepali (M—1,019, F—1,059); English (M—158, F—51); Hindi (M—54, F—27). Seventeen Tibetan speakers also know Bengali as a second language.

Amongst the people belonging to different language groups hailing from other States outside West Bengal, more than fiftyone per cent of the total 2,008 Marwari speakers, know a second language. Amongst their women folk also, bilingualism is quite common. More than 62 per cent of the Marwari speaking women know a second language. Majority of such women know Nepali and some know Hindi or Bengali as a second language. More than 27 per cent of Oriya speakers and more than 21 per cent of Hindi speakers in Darjeeling district know a second language.

More than 15 per cent of the Bengali speakers in Darjeeling district know a second language. The number of Bengali speakers knowing a second language is shown for each of the subsidiary language as : English (M—8,074, F—2,838); Hindi (M—1,886, F—1,928); Nepali (M—1,928, F—543); Sadan/Sadri (F—122); Assamese (M—46, F—67); Urdu (M—52, F—1); Arabio/Arabi (M—18, F—1); Paharia (M—2); Santali (M—2) and German (M—1).

9. RELIGION

Majority of the population of Darjeeling, a little more than 80 per cent, profess Hinduism. Over the decade of 1951-61 there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of Hindu population in the district. In 1951 about 81.71 per cent of the population returned their religion as Hinduism.

The second major religion in the district is Buddhism. About 13.13 per cent of the population of Darjeeling are Buddhists. In 1951 also their proportion remained almost the same.

The Christians and Muslims comprise a little more than 3 per cent each of the district's total population. The proportion of both this communities have considerably increased over the decade of 1951-61. Ten years back in 1951 only 2.76 per cent of the population of Darjeeling were follower of Jesus Christ and only 1.44 per cent of the district's population professed Islam as their religion.

Table C-VII in Part II A of this volume gives the distribution of different religions in the district. The statement below gives the percentage distribution of the four major religions in the district and all its administrative units.

STATEMENT 9.1

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Religion			
	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Muslim
Darjeeling District	13.13	3.28	80.27	3.08
Sadar Subdivision	19.71	1.38	78.04	0.69
Pulbazar	11.46	0.84	87.54	0.08
Darjeeling	19.03	2.84	76.89	1.45
Sukhiapokri	14.46	0.36	84.99	0.18
Jore Bungalow	21.99	0.81	77.04	0.04
Rangli Rangliot	28.98	1.52	69.03	0.26
Kalimpong Subdivision	20.86	0.08	71.81	1.24
Kalimpong	22.69	6.82	69.50	1.87
Garubathan	14.06	4.86	60.87	0.22
Kurseong Subdivision	18.84	2.05	78.53	0.50
Mirik	21.09	0.42	77.86	0.18
Kurseong	17.68	2.65	78.96	1.63
Siliguri Subdivision	0.68	3.98	87.61	7.86
Phansidewa	0.15	8.08	74.25	17.52
Siliguri	1.00	1.93	92.19	4.04
Kharibari	0.06	1.00	95.27	8.65
Naxalbari	1.14	4.68	91.91	2.87

The Hindu population are almost evenly distributed all over the district though in the Siliguri, Kharibari and Naxalbari group of thanas more than 90 per cent of the population are Hindus. The Buddhists are mostly found in the hill tracts, their proportion in the Siliguri subdivision being negligible (0.87 per cent only). In the Rangli Rangliot police station their proportion is even

as high as 28.9 per cent. The maximum concentration of the Christians are found in Kalimpong subdivision. In Phansidewa of the Siliguri subdivision also Christians constitute 8 per cent of the thana's total population. The followers of Islam are mostly found in Siliguri subdivision. In Phansidewa police station their proportion is as high as 17.52 per cent of its total population.

The Hindus of Darjeeling have not shown any spectacular growth rate during the last decade, they have increased during the last ten years by only 35.19 per cent over their number in 1951. In the State of West Bengal Hindus have grown only by 32.68 per cent

during 1951-61 which is quite close to the general rate of growth in the State. On the other hand the Muslims of this district have registered the growth rate of 40.19 per cent during the last census decade against the State's average growth rate of the Muslim population of 36.48 per cent. The growth rate has been high (25.93) in Siliguri, Kharibari and Phansidewa thanas but the population was small in 1951 having been 11,888 only. Similarly the total population of 464 Muslims in 1951, in Kalimpong and Garubathan showed an increase of 195.26 per cent. The other thanas of Darjeeling need not hold our attention in this respect. The Christians of Darjeeling have added two-third more to their number in 1951.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

1. WORKING POPULATION

A significant deviation in presenting the data relating to economic activity of the people has been made in 1961 Census. In earlier Censuses, the element of income or the criterion of economic independence was adopted for measuring the economy of the country. But in the present Census emphasis has been laid on the work done or the economic activity pursued by an individual. Thus the persons, engaged in productive work irrespective of their deriving any income or not, have been treated as workers in 1961 Census. Persons such as family workers and children who work but do not earn enough to maintain themselves have also been considered as workers. Any person who generally spends more than one hour per day on any particular productive occupation has been included amongst working population. In respect of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, household industry etc., persons having regular work for more than an hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season have been treated as workers. Undertrial prisoners or persons temporarily incapacitated if they were previously engaged in any productive work have also been recorded as workers.

The economic data have been presented according to nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers instead of eight livelihood classes classified by self-supporting persons and their dependants in 1951. The economic activity of the people residing in villages has been shown by the different industrial categories in the Village Directory. The Primary Census Abstract and the B Series Tables in Part II A of this volume also present the different facets of the economy of the district.

In the industrial classification of workers, industries have been classified as household and non-household. A household industry is defined as an industry which is not run on the scale of a registered factory and is participated in by the head of the household himself or any member of the household either at home or within the village in rural areas and in the same census house in urban areas.

1.1 Labour participation ratio

In spite of a very liberal definition of a worker in this Census only 426 per *mille* have returned themselves in 1961 Census as workers in the district of Darjeeling, though the labour participation ratio (i.e., the percentage of workers to total population) in this district is much better than the State average. In the entire State of West Bengal for every one thousand of its population only 332 persons have been classed as workers, and the

rest of 668 persons have been recorded as non-workers who are believed to be dependent on the working population for their sustenance. In Darjeeling 574 persons per *mille* are non-workers as per Census 1961.

This district shows the highest labour participation in the State, except the westernmost district of Purulia in the Burdwan division.

The above observation also holds good in case of labour participation amongst the rural population of Darjeeling district. The labour participation ratio in the rural areas of the district is also much above the State average.

In the State of West Bengal as a whole 327 out of every 1,000 rural population are workers. But in the district of Darjeeling only 450 per *mille* of its rural population have returned themselves in the Census 1961 as workers.

In the urban sector labour participation is even worse than that in the rural sector of the district. Only 347 out of every 1,000 urban population of Darjeeling district are workers. In the State also 347 out of every 1,000 urban population are workers. Labour participation amongst the urban population of Darjeeling is higher than that in the urban sector of any of the districts of Jalpaiguri division. Amongst the remaining districts of two other divisions, labour participation in the urban sector of the industrialised districts of Calcutta, Howrah and Burdwan is higher than that of Darjeeling. Thus Darjeeling's urban labour participation ranks fourth in the entire State.

The male component amongst the working force of Darjeeling is higher than the female component. The labour participation ratio amongst the male population of Darjeeling has been found to be 53.42 per cent while this ratio for the females is only of the extent 30.09 per cent. The participation by female in the district of Darjeeling has been found higher than the corresponding State figure. In the State of West Bengal 53.93 per cent of the total male population are workers and amongst the females 24.3 per cent have been treated as workers in 1961 Census.

In rural sector, 53.47 per cent amongst males and 10.62 per cent amongst females in the State of West Bengal are workers, but in the district of Darjeeling 53.45 per cent amongst males and 35.70 per cent amongst females have been classed as workers. In the Urban areas also participation by males in Darjeeling district has been found lower, while by females in that district has been found higher than the corresponding State figures. Darjeeling's women labour force in the urban sector are mostly engaged in other services.

1.2 Labour participation in different administrative units

The labour participation per *mille* is the highest in Pulbazar police station of the district of Darjeeling, being closely followed by Garubathan police station. In Pulbazar 539 persons per *mille* are workers whereas, 587 persons for one thousand of the total population of Garubathan police station belong to the working class. In Mirik, Kalimpong, Sukhiapokri, Kharibari, Jore Bungalow and Rangli Rangliot police stations 475, 460, 451, 450, 440, 427 persons per *mille* are worker respectively. The labour participation in all these police stations is higher than that of the district as a whole, where only 426 persons per *mille* are workers. Phansidewa, Naxalbari, Siliguri, Kurseong and Darjeeling police stations are below the district average in respect of the labour participation.

The labour participation is higher in Kalimpong and Siliguri police stations and also in rural police stations of Pulbazar, Sukhiapokri, Garubathan and Mirik, than that of the rural areas of the district as a whole. 450 persons per *mille* are workers in the rural areas of the district, whereas in rural areas of Kalimpong and Siliguri police stations 498 and 454 persons per *mille* are workers respectively and in the rural police stations of Pulbazar, Garubathan, Mirik and Sukhiapokri—539, 537, 475 and 451 persons per *mille* are workers respectively. In the rural police station of Kharibari the labour participation is just below the district average. The labour participation in the rural areas of the police stations of Darjeeling, Jore Bungalow, Rangli Rangliot, Kurseong, Phansidewa and Naxalbari is also below the district average for the rural sector.

Amongst the four towns of the Darjeeling district, Siliguri town has shown the highest labour participation where 86.24 per cent of its population are workers. In Kalimpong town 35.28 per cent of its population are workers. Darjeeling and Kurseong towns are below the district average in this respect.

The labour participation by males is found to be highest in Kharibari police station followed by Garubathan and Pulbazar police stations. In the first two of these three police stations, every six out of any ten men are workers. In other police stations the ratio varies between 46.90 per cent in Kurseong police station to 58.89 per cent in Phansidewa police station. Amongst males in the district the percentage of workers in rural and urban areas is almost the same.

The female labour participation in this district is much higher than that of the State average. In the State of West Bengal 94 females per thousand females are workers, while in Darjeeling district 301 persons per thousand females are workers. Female participation is highest in Pulbazar police station, where 48.66 per cent of the total female population of the thana are workers. Female labour participation is lowest in Siliguri police station where only 11.57 per cent of them are workers, but in Siliguri town only 2.99 per cent females are workers.

The statement below gives the percentage of workers amongst total population, males and females for the district as well as for all the police stations of Darjeeling by rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 10.1

State/District/ Subdivision/ Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL	Total	33.16	53.98	9.43
	Rural	32.67	53.47	10.62
	Urban	34.66	55.38	5.12
Darjeeling District	Total	42.60	53.42	30.09
	Rural	45.00	53.45	35.70
	Urban	34.65	53.33	9.11
Sadar Subdivision	Total	43.53	49.43	35.30
	Rural	44.80	49.09	40.42
	Urban	33.43	50.66	11.69
Pulbazar	Rural	53.98	58.98	48.66
Darjeeling	Total	36.03	47.27	23.13
	Rural	39.14	72.76	35.46
	Urban	33.43	50.65	11.59
Sukhiapokri	Rural	45.08	49.57	40.46
Jore Bungalow	Rural	48.96	47.08	40.80
Rangli Rangliot	Rural	42.66	47.74	37.53
Kalimpong	Total	47.58	65.54	38.36
	Rural	50.82	57.48	43.26
	Urban	35.27	48.52	18.72
Kalimpong	Total	46.01	54.09	36.75
	Rural	49.81	56.17	42.74
	Urban	35.28	48.52	18.72
Garubathan	Rural	53.74	61.12	44.84
Kurseong Subdivision	Total	40.38	47.66	32.58
	Rural	42.56	48.00	36.83
	Urban	39.44	46.06	10.17
Mirik	Rural	47.58	49.80	45.17
Kurseong	Total	37.77	46.90	27.85
	Rural	40.21	47.15	32.82
	Urban	29.44	46.06	10.16
Siliguri Subdivision	Total	60.00	57.64	19.07
	Rural	42.67	57.52	24.96
	Urban	36.24	57.89	2.92
Phansidewa	Rural	41.47	58.89	21.67
Siliguri	Total	88.97	58.11	11.57
	Rural	45.44	58.89	29.31
	Urban	86.24	57.89	2.99
Kharibari	Rural	44.09	61.51	25.24
Naxalbari	Rural	41.09	58.12	26.61

1.3 Participation by different industrial classes

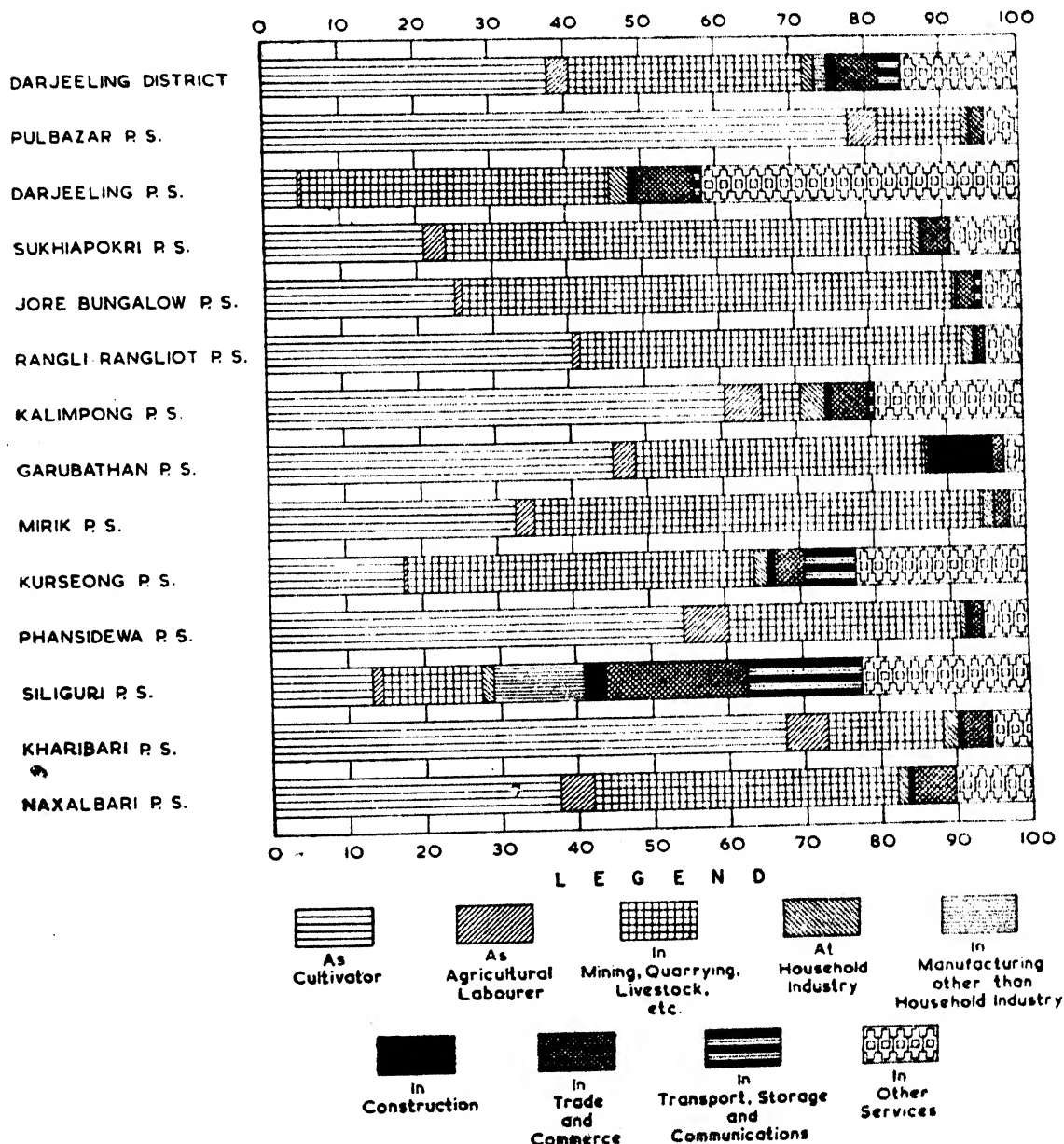
Out of every thousand workers in Darjeeling district 375 are engaged in cultivation and 309 in mining, quarrying, plantations, forestry etc. Every four out

of ten workers of all categories seem to be in the agricultural sector, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. In the State of West Bengal as a whole only 54 per cent of the total working population are engaged in agriculture against 40 per cent in the district of Darjeeling. The proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers in this district is very wide. The cultivators form about 13 times more in number than the agricultural labourers. But in the State of West Bengal the proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers is about 2.5 : 1.

In mining, quarrying, plantation, forestry, etc., and in other services also the proportion of workers

are greater in Darjeeling district than that of West Bengal State. But in all other spheres of activity Darjeeling's participation is in lower proportion than that of the State. Only 3.5 per cent of the total workers of this district are engaged in any industrial pursuit, household or non-household. Household industries have absorbed 1.7 per cent and other manufacturing industries absorbed 1.8 per cent of the total workers of this district. Every 67 workers per *mills* are absorbed in household industries against the State's participation of 42 workers per *mills* and in any other manufacturing industries 18 workers per *mills* are absorbed here against the corresponding State's figure of 114 persons per thousand working population.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS



Plantation is a major industrial pursuit for the workers of the district of Darjeeling. 809 persons per one thousand of the total working population of this district are seen to be absorbed in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the corresponding proportion of the workers in this category is 50 in every one thousand of working population. Trading and commercial activities have engaged about 5.9 per cent of the total workers of the district while in the State they form about 7.5 per cent of the total working population. In other services 15.2 per cent of Darjeeling's workers are engaged against the State's corresponding percentage of 18.4

The female labour participation in agricultural pursuits in the district of Darjeeling is quite marked, of course, in the role of cultivators, but not as agricultural labourers. 458 women workers for every one thousand of their total number are found in this district to be working as cultivators, while the corresponding proportion of the female cultivators in the State of West Bengal as a whole, is only 368 per *mille*. Participation as agricultural labourers is very low in the district. Only 2.8 per cent of the total working women of Darjeeling are labourers in the agricultural fields, where as in the State this percentage is as high as 21.1. Another remarkable feature of the working women of this district is that a larger proportion of them are gainfully employed in the mining, quarrying, plantation, forestry, orchards etc., industries than that observed in the State of West Bengal. In Darjeeling 413 for every one thousand working women are engaged in these industries, while in the State the corresponding number is 90.

The statement 10.2 indicates the distribution of 1,000 workers, by persons, males and females and by industrial categories of workers for the district of Darjeeling as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.2

Workers	West Bengal			Darjeeling District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
I	385	388	368	375	334	458
II	158	144	211	29	20	28
III	50	44	90	309	259	413
IV	42	80	122	17	21	10
V	114	124	49	18	26	1
VI	13	15	8	12	16	2
VII	75	88	28	59	80	14
VIII	84	88	4	29	43	1
IX	134	134	130	152	191	78

In most of the rural police stations of this district, labour participation has been found to be in good proportion in the agricultural sector. In the police stations of Pulbazar, Kharibari and Phansidewa 77.25 per cent, 67.73 per cent and 54.14 per cent workers respectively are engaged as cultivators. In all the police stations of Darjeeling district the proportion of agricultural labourers is quite low. In Phansidewa thana the agricultural labourers are in highest proportion forming about 6.07 per cent of its total working population.

Manufacturing employment amongst workers of Darjeeling is more marked in Siliguri police station in comparison to other areas of the district. 12.08 per cent of the total workers of Siliguri police station are engaged in manufacturing industries. Employment in household industries is maximum in Kalimpong police station, 3.37 per cent of the workers of this police station are engaged in household industries.

A comparatively larger proportion of workers of Siliguri and Darjeeling thanas are engaged in trade and commerce. Their percentage in Siliguri is 18.81 and

STATEMENT 10.3

	West Bengal			Darjeeling District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Workers	382	540	94	426	534	301
Primary Sector	191	808	62	802	829	270
I+II & III (except Mining and Quarrying)	179 12	287 16	55 7	172 180	195 134	146 124
Secondary Sector						
III (only Mining and Quarrying)+ IV+V+VI+IX (only Gas and Electricity)	61	100	17	22	38	4
Tertiary Sector						
VII+VIII+IX (except Gas and Electricity)	80	187	15	102	167	27
Non-workers	668	460	906	574	466	699

in Darjeeling 7.94. In Siliguri police station 14.76 per cent of workers are engaged in transport, storage and communications.

Persons engaged in other services are more pronounced in the police stations containing the district or subdivisional headquarters. In Darjeeling thana 42.08 per cent of the workers are engaged in other services. A pictorial representation of the percentage distribution of workers for all the police stations of the district may be seen at page (45).

The statement 10.3 shows the sector-wise distribution of thousand persons, by sex among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers for the district of Darjeeling as compared to that of the State.

1.4 Sex ratio of workers

It appears from the above discussions that the working women in this district are in good proportion when compared to the working women of the State as a whole. It has been seen earlier that against, 53.42 per cent of the males, 30.09 per cent of the females of this district are workers. But in the State of West Bengal against 53.98 per cent of the males, 9.43 per cent of the females are workers. Darjeeling's sex ratio amongst general population is a little less than that of West Bengal. For every one thousand males there are 864 females in Darjeeling and amongst the working population, for every one thousand male workers the number of female workers is 487. In the State of West Bengal the proportion of sexes amongst general population is 878, but this proportion amongst the working population is 153. It appears, therefore, that the women of Darjeeling have been engaged in any sort of productive occupation by an appreciably higher proportion than the women living in other parts of the State as a whole. Women here find favourable employment as agricultural labourers, and in plantation their proportion is still higher. But their participation in manufacturing industries, in construction, in trade and commerce, in transport, storage and communication and also in other services per thousand males, is not at all satisfactory. In these five categories the sex ratio has been found to be 16, 74, 88, 9 and 187 respectively. The statement given below shows the sex ratio (females per thousand males) among the total population, total workers, each category of workers and non-workers in rural and urban areas of the district as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.4

SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)

	West Bengal			Darjeeling District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Population	878	943	701	864	909	731
Total Workers	153	187	65	487	607	125
I	146	146	54	667	666	710
II	226	227	114	456	420	105
III	316	333	66	778	782	89
IV	625	699	278	226	243	210

STATEMENT 10.4—contd.

	West Bengal			Darjeeling District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
V	61	160	31	16	22	16
VI	82	38	28	74	112	22
VII	48	93	20	88	154	56
VIII	14	10	15	9	9	8
IX	148	143	153	187	182	190
Non-workers	1,728	1,811	1,491	1,297	1,255	1,424

1.5 Workers in industries

In Darjeeling district 1.69 per cent of the workers are engaged in household industry. The total number of persons being primarily engaged in any household industry in the district is 4,501. In household industries workers are mostly employed in making of textile garments, repair of shoes and other leather footwear, manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane etc., and in production of other food products. In making of textile garments as many as 937 males and 126 females of this district are engaged. 830 females of this district are engaged in different household industries. Of them 170 females are engaged in production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehussing and processing of crops and food-grains.

Of those engaged in various non-household industries excluding plantation industries, majority are employed in different types of services. 72,484 persons of Darjeeling are employed in tea plantation, of them 38,608 are males and 33,876 are females.

In Darjeeling district 3,426 males and 327 females are engaged in retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits etc., 3,304 males and 428 females in retail trading in goods unspecified, 2,264 males and 82 females in construction and maintenance of building etc., and 2,252 males in transport by motor Vehicles. A large number of workers are also engaged in different public services, educational services, medical and health services, religious and welfare services and personal services.

There are 2,744 persons whose services could not be classified elsewhere and there are 21,326 persons in this district whose activities were not adequately described in the census returns. Table B-IV in Part II A of this Volume gives a detailed distribution of workers according to different industries as classified in the Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

1.6 Workers by occupation

The Table B-V in Part II A of this Volume presents a detailed picture about the various occupations of, and services rendered by the working population of the district. These occupations have been classified and coded according to the National Classification of Occupations. From a study of these, the different types of services available to the people of Darjeeling

are easily obtained. So far as medical facilities are concerned, it is observed from Table B-V of 1961 Census that there are 811 physicians, surgeons and dentists, of whom only 28 are women. But there are only 173 qualified allopathic physicians and surgeons of whom 27 are women. This means that there is one qualified allopathic doctor for a population of 3,611. There are 84 homeopathic physicians in this district. 55 persons have returned themselves to be practising ayurvedic system of medicine. 20 persons have been returned as physicians, surgeons and dentists who could not be classified otherwise. They are possibly not qualified persons who due to experience have created some confidence in the minds of the people in their medical or supernatural abilities to cure their diseases. There are 394 nurses in the district of whom 386 are women.

On the educational side, the total number of teachers is 2,018 as per 1961 Census, of whom 429 are women. There are 144 University teachers who generally teach in colleges. There is four such teachers amongst the women of Darjeeling. There are 652 teachers of secondary schools of whom 136 are women. There are as many as 1,051 middle and primary school teachers in this district, 263 of them being females. 170 persons have returned their occupation as teaching, but they could not be classified in any one of the above categories.

In the district there are 264 architects and surveyors, 113 of them are Civil Engineers including overseers. 46 persons have returned their occupation as belonging to this group, but they could not be classified in any one of the above classes.

There are 54 jurists in the district. There are 42 legal practitioners and advisers in the district. 11 others have not been classified elsewhere.

A total number of 76,789 persons have returned themselves as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers. Of them 315 are farmers and farm managers, 74,349 are farm workers. There are 95 fishermen (inland and coastal waters) in this district. 2,029 persons are returned as loggers and other forestry workers.

5,898 persons have returned their occupation as belonging to transport and communication services. There are 2,555 drivers engaged in road transport, of whom 599 are cycle rickshaw pullers and 177 are animal drawn vehicle drivers. Motor vehicle drivers are 1,753 in number.

In the Divisions 7-8, i.e., craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified total number of persons returned are 29,229. There are 425 spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers, 1,909 tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers, 371 jewellers, gold-smiths and silver-smiths and 1,852 carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers (wood), coopers and related workers.

There are 371 persons of whom 16 are women employed as tobacco preparers and products makers. There are also 440 workers whose occupations are unidentifiable or unclassifiable. 304 persons have not reported their occupation in the 1961 Census.

1.7 Workers by age-group

On an analysis of the age structure of the workers of Darjeeling district, it is observed that a larger proportion of workers of this district belong to age-group below 35 years in comparison to those of the State as a whole. Table B-I in Part II A of this volume gives a distribution of working population by different industrial categories of workers and by broad age-groups. More than 56 per cent of workers of this district belong to the age-group 15-34. The proportion of workers in this age-group is about 52 per cent in the entire State of West Bengal.

The proportion of child workers in this district is much above the State average. While amongst every 1,000 of the State's working population only 39 are child workers, in the district of Darjeeling their proportion is as high as 50 per mille. Generally speaking, this age-group represents the school-going age and as such a few of them are expected to come in the working force. With the advancement of primary education this age-group will automatically go out from the working population. Amongst the child workers in the district majority are engaged in agricultural pursuits, in plantation and in other services. Darjeeling's employment of child labour is markedly above the State average which indicates that Darjeeling's children are more on the look out for jobs than being engaged in pursuit of knowledge. In the urban areas participation by child workers has been in this district sixteen for every 1,000 of the total child population. In the State the corresponding percentage of child workers in the urban areas is 1.23. The statement below gives the age-group-wise distribution of workers in the district as well as in the State.

STATEMENT 10.5

Age-group	West Bengal			Darjeeling District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All Ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	39	36	57	50	41	69
15-34	516	514	533	562	539	608
35-59	388	392	364	342	368	289
60+	57	58	46	46	52	34

1.8 Literacy amongst workers

Table B-III in Part II A of this Volume shows industrial classification of workers by different educational levels both in rural and urban areas separately. Amongst the rural workers of Darjeeling 28 out of every one hundred are literate. In the State of

West Bengal as a whole the extent of literacy amongst the working population in rural areas, is seen to be limited within 34 persons for every one hundred of their total number. Amongst the male workers living in the villages of Darjeeling 41 per cent are literate, but amongst the female workers of the rural Darjeeling illiteracy is very much marked, where about 95 per cent of the total female workers are illiterate. Only 33 out of every one hundred working men in the rural areas of the district are literate without having attained any educational level, 7 have passed Primary or Junior basic examination and only 2 have passed the Matriculation examination. Majority of the literate working women living in the villages are just literate. More of the illiterate workers, as is expected, are generally engaged in the agricultural sector. A good number of them are also engaged in plantation.

In the urban areas of Darjeeling district 62.6 per cent of the workers are literate while in the State of West Bengal the literacy in the working force of urban areas is 63.3 per cent. Amongst the male urban workers 33.7 per cent are illiterate against the State percentage of 35. Amongst the females 66.3 per cent of the urban workers are illiterate in this district, where as in the State, for every 10 females at work 7 are illiterate. Majority of the literate working men and women are without any educational level and also a fair proportion of them have passed the Primary or Junior Basic examination and Matriculation or Higher Secondary examination.

1.9 Secondary occupation

In 1961 Census the entire population were classified by nine broad industrial categories of workers, according to a person's principal work. In case of a person engaged in more than one activity the work in which he spent most of his time was considered to be his principal work and what occupied his second most time was considered the secondary work of that person. Table B-VII in part II A of this volume gives information on such secondary work.

Amongst the cultivators of Darjeeling every twenty-first person has a secondary occupation. Most of them are secondarily engaged in the agricultural fields as labourers. Only about 569 (0.57 per cent) cultivators of Darjeeling are engaged in household industries in addition to their principal occupation. About 16 per cent of the total agricultural labourers of this district have some secondary occupation, mostly being engaged as cultivators and a few (only 72) at household industry. Of those primarily engaged in household industry, about 6.02 per cent have a secondary occupation, mostly as cultivators and a few (only 75) as agricultural labourers. The persons who are primarily engaged in various non-agricultural and non-household industries like electricity, gas, water and sanitary services and other services, have by a negligible proportion some secondary occupation in the household industry.

2. NON-WORKING POPULATION

In 1961 Census as many as 57.40 per cent of the total population of the Darjeeling district have reported themselves as non-workers. The corresponding figure for the State of West Bengal as a whole is 66.84 per cent. The male non-workers and the female non-workers separately account for 46.58 per cent amongst males and 69.91 per cent amongst females respectively in the district of Darjeeling as against 46.0 per cent and 90.6 per cent in the State. The variation between the percentage ratio of male non-workers and female non-workers both in rural and in urban areas is striking. The statement below gives the percentage distribution of total male and female non-workers to total persons, total males and total females respectively for the district and the State for total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 10.6

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Non-workers to Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	Total	66.84	46.02	90.57
	Rural	67.83	46.53	89.88
	Urban	65.84	44.62	94.88
Darjeeling District	Total	57.40	46.58	69.91
	Rural	55.00	46.55	64.80
	Urban	65.35	46.67	90.89

In the working age-group 15-59 amongst males those who are not engaged in any productive activity and thus have been shown as non-workers in the Census 1961 form about 12.25 per cent only of total male population of the same age-group in the rural areas of the district. Amongst females about 37.7 per cent of the total female population in the working age-group 15-59 are not in the working force. The corresponding percentage figures for male and female non-workers in the same age-group are 18.78 and 84.21 respectively in the urban areas of the district. It shows that the percentage of female non-workers of the workable age is much higher than that of the male non-workers both in rural and urban areas. The unusually high percentage of the female non-workers, specially in urban areas, is mainly due to the fact that most of the female non-workers of the workable age are engaged in household duties. The female non-workers of workable age engaged in household duties form 70.84 per cent and 65.49 per cent of the total female non-workers in the age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas respectively. The percentage of male non-workers in the workable age seeking employment for the first time and of those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work together accounts for only 28.02 per cent and 19.65 per cent of the total male non-workers of the same age in rural and urban areas respectively as compared to 6.90 per cent and 7.79 per cent for the corresponding female non-workers.

In the age-group 0-14 the participation in the working force should be least. This is more so in the urban areas, where 97.68 per cent of the boys and 99.13 per

cent of the girls between the age 0-14 are non-workers. The following statement shows the percentage of non-workers in different age-groups to total males and females separately for the different age-groups.

STATEMENT 10.7

Age-group	Percentage of Non-workers to Total			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	46.55	64.80	46.67	90.89
0-14	93.64	94.81	97.68	99.18
15-34	15.56	87.43	23.69	85.65
35-59	6.98	88.72	9.81	80.97
60+	81.55	71.14	48.51	88.88

In the urban areas of the district the unemployed persons having educational attainment of Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above constitute only 11.86 per cent of the total unemployed in the urban areas as compared to 2.04 per cent formed by the unemployed persons in rural areas having the educational level of Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above. The maximum number among the unemployed is found to be literate (without educational level). The category alone forms 21.00 per cent

in the urban areas. Illiterate unemployed persons constitute 49.12 per cent in the urban areas. The rest of the unemployed persons 18.51 per cent have passed the Primary or Junior Basic Level.

In rural areas male unemployed persons having educational level of Primary or Junior Basic account for 15.06 per cent as against 47.84 per cent illiterate unemployed males. Unemployed males with educational standard of Matriculation and above constitute only 2.77 per cent. 82.64 per cent of the total unemployed females in rural areas are illiterate.

The distribution of one thousand non-workers according to the 8 types of activities of the non-workers show that the largest number of male non-workers are found to be dependants, infants or disabled. More number of female non-workers are found as engaged as dependant, infant or disabled and next in household duties. The number of female non-workers who are full time students or children attending school both in rural and urban areas are far less than such male non-workers. Again, the number of full time students or children attending school both for males and females in urban areas is, as it should be, higher than that in rural areas. The number of unemployed persons are also not very significant. The following statement showing distribution per thousand of non-workers according to different types of activities will give a clear idea about the non-workers.

STATEMENT 10.8

Type of activities of non-working population	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total non-workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Full time students or children etc.	304	108	255	79	451	184
Household duties	..	277	..	246	..	357
Dependants, infants and disabled	628	574	683	641	461	896
Retired, rentiers or independent means	12	4	10	4	18	5
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	4	6	3	2	9	16
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	4	1	2	1	9	2
Persons seeking employment for the first time	86	22	87	22	83	24
Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	12	8	10	5	19	16

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

1. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

The pioneers in the spread of education in the district were Christian missionaries and particularly those of the Church of Scotland Mission. When the British took over the district, popular education was practically unknown. A few of the better classes had private tutors for their boys; a few who could read tried to hand on this accomplishment to their families; and in Buddhist monasteries novice monks were taught to chant Tibetan texts. But of real general education there was none and no schools worthy of the name were in existence.

The first attempt to reach the hill people by education was made about 1850 by the Rev. W. Start, a private missionary, who added to his record of good work in Darjeeling by opening a school for Lepchas. After him came a band of German missionaries, one for whom, Mr. Niebel, devoted himself to school work, prepared some Lepcha primers and gathered boys together into schools. It was not however until the advent of the Rev. William MacFarlane in 1869 that any broad scheme of vernacular education was introduced into the district. He realised that it would be essential to train teachers and with this object he collected a band of hill boys, to teach whom he devoted the first years of his missionary life in the hills. This group of boys was the nucleus of a training school at Kalimpong. Mr. MacFarlane found he could use Hindi text-books as a means of instruction and induced Government to give scholarships for students attending his courses of instruction. He himself taught in the face of many discouragements and the frequent disappearance of his most promising pupils. But he persevered and, overcoming all obstacles, was able, with the help of Government, to start primary schools in many parts of the district.

The progress of education in the district can be viewed more rationally from a study of the Census figures in respect of attainment of literacy by the people of the district. In Census 1961, the enumerator was instructed to record a person as illiterate if that person could neither read nor write or could merely read but was unable to write in any language. A person who could both read and write with understanding was treated as literate. The test for reading was ability to read any simple letter in print or in manuscript. The test for writing was ability to write a simple letter. If a person could both read and write and also had passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, the highest examination passed by the person was recorded in the enumeration slip.

In the district of Darjeeling only 287 persons for every one thousand of its population have passed the

literacy test in the Census of 1961. Compared to other parts of the State the standard of literacy as prevalent in this district is not so unencouraging. On the results of 1961 Census Darjeeling occupies the seventh place amongst the districts of West Bengal in terms of literacy. In the State of West Bengal as a whole only 293 persons out of every thousand have the rudiments of learning. Thus the standard of literacy in this district is not much below the State average. As regards individual districts, Calcutta is *facile princeps*, 593 out of every thousand persons having sufficient knowledge to pass the Census test. Then comes the districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan.

In the rural areas of the district 218 per mille are literate, whereas in the State every 216 villagers have returned themselves as literate in 1961 Census. In the rural sector Darjeeling occupies the sixth place amongst the districts of West Bengal in terms of literacy. Only the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan and Midnapore in the Burdwan division, and 24-Parganas and Howrah in the Presidency division have shown a higher literacy rate in the rural sector than the district of Darjeeling. But all other districts of Jalpaiguri division have their standard of literacy below that of Darjeeling.

Persons living in the towns of Darjeeling, on the other hand, have shown lower literary rate as compared to the entire urban areas of the State taken as a whole. This district occupies the fourth place amongst all the districts in terms of urban literacy. Only the district of Calcutta, Cooch Behar and Nadia are above Darjeeling in this respect. 517 town dwellers of the district for every one thousand of their total number know how to read and write against the State urban literacy figure of 529 persons per mille. The percentage of urban literates in Calcutta, Cooch Behar and Nadia is 59.29, 56.98 and 52.10.

In the last census of 1951 the percentage of literates in Darjeeling was only 18.63 against the State percentage figure of 21.5. At the turn of the present century only sixty six persons per mille of this district knew the rudiments of learning. At that time literacy was mainly concentrated among the menfolk. Eleven out of every hundred men of Darjeeling in 1901 knew how to read and write. Women's education was a far cry at that time. Only 13 out of every one thousand women population of the district in 1901 were literate. There was only little progress in respect of literacy in course of the next few census decades. During the decade 1911-1921 a little more advancement was noticed. In 1931 there was a little fall in the literacy rate in this district.

In course of next twenty years Darjeeling's population showed a remarkable progress in the attainment of literacy. From 10.34 per cent in 1931 the percentage

of literates became 18.68 per cent in 1951. Commendable advancement was particularly noticed amongst the females of this district to take up education. In 1951, 7.92 per cent of the women became literate against only 2.21 per cent twenty years back. In the present Census of 1961 both males and females of this district have shown an appreciable progress in taking up education and attainment of literacy. The statement below gives the percentage of literates amongst total population and separately for males and females in the district for each of the Census decades during the last sixty years except 1941.

STATEMENT 11.1

Year	Percentage of Literates since 1901		
	Persons	Males	Females
1961	28.70	59.86	15.46
1951	18.68	27.87	7.92
1931	10.84	17.50	2.21
1921	10.51	18.04	2.12
1911	9.43	16.07	1.81
1901	6.66	11.18	1.88

In the rural areas of the district, as has already been seen, 218 persons are literate for every 1,000 of population. But in 1951 this proportion was only 147 persons to 1,000 of total population. Amongst menfolk literacy has gone up from 24 per cent in 1951 to 33.8 per cent in 1961. In the entire State of West Bengal literates amongst the rural males form 32.86 per cent. In 1951 only 4.4 per cent of the women living in the villages of Darjeeling were literate. One decade passed by this percentage has almost doubled itself. In the State, female literacy is seen to be limited only to 97 women for every thousand of their total number.

Education is, as might be expected, far more widely disseminated amongst the urban than rural population. 51.72 per cent of the total population living in the towns of Darjeeling district are literate. Urban literacy has been rapidly increasing from decade to decade. In the last census of 1951 it was only 41.44 per cent. Amongst the males living in the urban areas of Darjeeling the percentage of literates is 59.21. Ten years back their percentage was 51.27. For every one thousand of total women living in the towns of Darjeeling 415 have returned themselves as literate in 1961. A decade before, their proportion was only 276 for every one thousand of their number. The statement below will show the percentage of literates amongst persons, males and females in the rural and urban areas separately for the district as well as for the State.

STATEMENT 11.2

State/District	Rural Urban	Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
West Bengal	Rural	21.64	32.86	9.78
	Urban	52.89	59.59	43.33
Darjeeling	Rural	21.77	33.82	8.50
	Urban	51.72	59.21	41.48

2. LITERACY FOR DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Of the four subdivisions in the district, Kurseong subdivision has given the best account in respect of attainment of literacy by its people. As per Census 1961 about 81.7 per cent of the population of this subdivision are found literate. Darjeeling subdivision comes next with the literacy figure of 30 per cent followed by Kalimpong with 28.5 per cent literates. The Siliguri subdivision in the Tarai has shown lowest literacy figure with the percentage of literates of 27.4 only.

Though the people in the hill tracts have come off with a better literacy standard, the persons in the Siliguri police station, if the police stations are taken as units, have shown the numerical majority in the matter of taking up of education. The growing urban influence around Siliguri has obviously played an important role in showing such a high figure of literate and educated persons in this police station. The police station of Darjeeling follows Siliguri very closely. Here also the location of the district administrative headquarters has greatly influenced in taking up education among its people. The women living in Siliguri seem to be much more advanced than those in other areas of the district, as is evident from the percentage of female literates of 34 in this police station. The women of Darjeeling thana have only 26 per cent literates. Spread of education is least observed in group of thanas Phansidewa, Kharibari and Naxalbari in the Siliguri subdivision.

Darjeeling town shows the highest percentage of literates. Siliguri and Kurseong towns seem to be equal in the attainment of literacy by their people. Kalimpong town lags much behind other three towns in this respect. The statement given below will show the percentage of literates for each of the administrative units in the district separately for males, females for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 11.3

State/District/Sub-division/Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
West Bengal	Total	29.28	40.08	16.98
	Rural	21.64	32.86	9.78
	Urban	52.89	59.59	43.33
Darjeeling District	Total	28.7	40.2	15.5
	Rural	21.8	33.8	8.5
	Urban	51.7	59.2	41.5
Sadar Subdivision	Total	30.0	44.6	14.5
	Rural	24.0	39.1	8.6
	Urban	64.1	64.4	41.0
Pulbazar	Rural	17.5	30.5	4.0
Darjeeling	Total	41.5	55.0	25.9
	Rural	26.8	42.5	9.9
	Urban	64.1	64.4	41.0
Sukhiapokri	Rural	26.6	42.0	11.0
Jore Bungalow	Rural	23.1	37.9	8.2
Bangli Bangliot	Rural	26.8	43.1	10.4

STATEMENT 11.3—*contd.*

State/District/Sub- division/Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
<i>Kalimpong Subdivision</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>13.0</i>
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>30.7</i>
Kalimpong	Total	28.5	40.5	14.8
	Rural	28.4	35.9	9.5
	Urban	43.0	52.9	30.6
Garubathan	Rural	20.3	32.1	6.00
<i>Kurseong Subdivision</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>17.0</i>
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>12.2</i>
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>42.2</i>
Mirik	Rural	30.2	47.5	12.3
Kurseong	Total	32.2	44.6	18.7
	Rural	26.0	39.0	12.1
	Urban	53.8	68.0	42.2
<i>Siliguri Subdivision</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>17.3</i>
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>46.3</i>
Phansidewa	Rural	13.6	21.4	4.4
Siliguri	Total	43.1	49.5	34.0
	Rural	19.1	27.9	8.4
	Urban	53.8	57.8	46.8
Kharibari	Rural	16.1	25.5	4.8
Naxalbari	Rural	14.6	26.7	9.9

areas of the district. Both in the rural and urban areas persons belonging to the age-group 60 and above have given the poorest account in respect of literacy. But in the State of West Bengal as a whole persons belonging to the age-group 35 to 59 have given a fairer account in respect of literacy than those above 60 years of age in the rural areas, whereas in the urban areas of the State the reverse is the case. The statement below gives the distribution of the number of literate males and females per 1,000 of total male and female population of the district of Darjeeling in different age-groups above 5 years of age in the rural and urban areas separately as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 11.4

State/District	Age-group	Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
West Bengal	All persons above 5 years	389	117	660	600
	5—14	289	144	572	498
	15—34	469	140	702	574
	35—59	397	64	661	418
	60+	390	36	689	303
	Age not stated	197	82	302	145
Darjeeling	All persons above 5 years	396	102	672	489
	5—14	343	133	623	557
	15—34	423	114	711	547
	35—59	409	42	659	324
	60+	327	24	618	166
	Age not stated	219	31	375	83

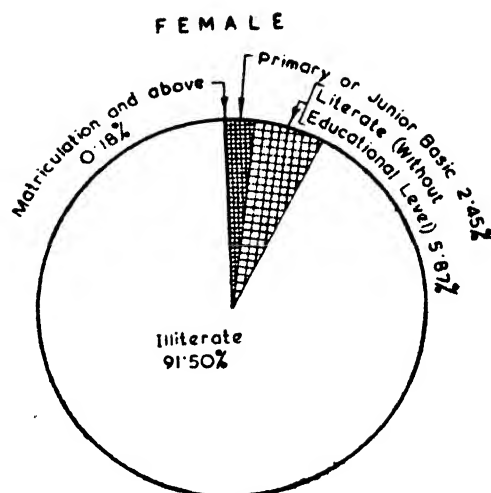
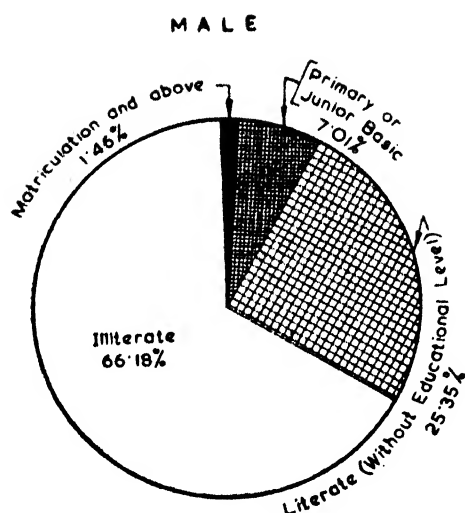
3. LITERACY BY AGE-GROUP

In 1951 only 18.26 per cent of the children in the age-group 5 to 14 were literate. In 1961 the corresponding percentage is 40.89. In the rural sector 343 out of every 1,000 young persons of the age-group 5 to 14 are literate against the corresponding State figure of 289 in 1961 Census. Amongst the girls for every 1,000 of those within the age-group 5 to 14 only 443 are literate. Amongst the girls of rural areas maximum incidence of literacy is observed in this particular age-group unlike the male population in which case steady rise in relative strength of male literates is observed as they advance in years. The explanation of this apparent anomaly is that the education among women being a development of comparatively recent times, the number of those who have received instructions is naturally greater among the younger generation. A secondary cause is that the education of a girl is rarely continued after she has left her home for her husband's house and undertaken the duties of a housewife. The same phenomenon is also observed if the entire State is taken into the consideration. Amongst the menfolk, majority of the literate males are found in the age-group 15 to 34 in the rural areas, their percentage being as high as 42.3. In the urban areas their percentage is even higher being of the order of 71.1 per cent. In the urban areas also literacy amongst womenfolk is more pronounced in the school-going group i.e., 5-14 like that observed in the rural

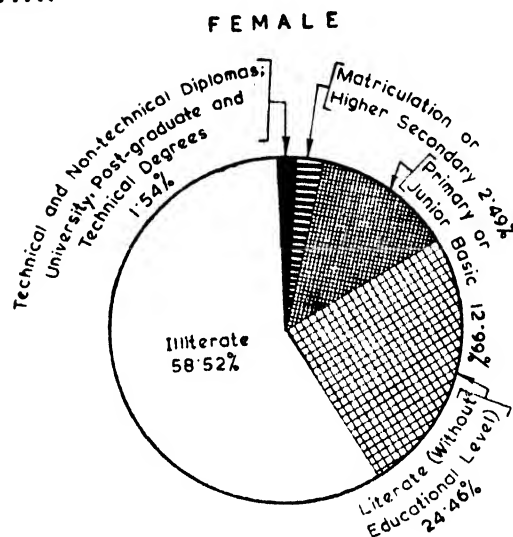
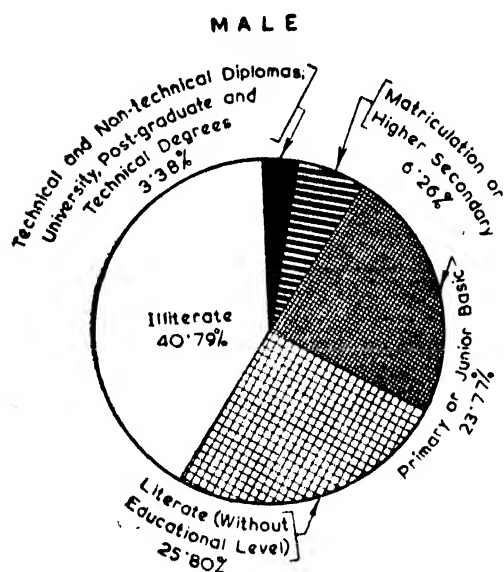
4. DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

The table C-III in Part II A of this volume gives a distribution by different levels of education amongst the population of Darjeeling in rural and urban areas separately. It is seen that amongst the rural male population of Darjeeling, those having just passed the test of literacy in Census 1961 and not having come through any recognised written examination account for only 35.35 per cent of their total number. Among the females in the rural areas literates without any educational level account for 5.87 per cent only. 70 men per *mille* living in different villages of Darjeeling have passed the primary or junior basic examination. Majority of such men are in the age-group of 10 to 19. Amongst the rural female population of Darjeeling three out of every hundred have passed the primary or junior basic examination mostly being in the age-group 10-14. This evidently indicates that advancement of education amongst the females living in rural interiors has been more pronounced in recent years. Higher education has not very much disseminated amongst the villagers. Only 15 out of 1,000 menfolk living in different villages of the district have passed the Matriculation or Higher examinations. Amongst the females in the rural areas higher education is still a far cry. Only two amongst every 1,000 of female population living in the villages of Darjeeling have claimed to have passed the Matriculation examination.

RURAL



URBAN



Amongst the persons living in the different towns of Darjeeling one in every four of the male population is literate but without having any educational standard. He can only read and write but has not passed any recognised written examination. Amongst the female population living in the urban areas of the district, it is seen that about 24.46 per cent of them have been classed as literate without any educational level. Among the town dwellers 238 men and 130 women per *mille* have passed the primary or junior basic examination. 63 men and 25 women per 1,000 of total males and females living in the urban areas of the district have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary examination. Among those having taken post-Matriculation higher studies, there are 34 men and 15 women for every 1,000 of total males and females living in the urban areas of the district. Quite a number of persons in this district are found to have

taken different technical and non-technical diplomas not equal to degree. Nearly one thousand and a half of persons living in the different towns of Darjeeling have taken University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree. Amongst the technical degree holders a number of persons have taken degrees in engineering, medicine or in teaching. The diagrams given above illustrate the position of different educational levels amongst the people of Darjeeling in its rural and urban areas separately.

5. PRIMARY EDUCATION

In 1873 there were 25 primary schools with 650 boys and girls receiving instruction. Under Mac Farlane's successors in the Church of Scotland Mission, progress was steady. Others interested in the spread of education were not slow to follow the lead given but the Scots

Mission had been the most important influence in the spread of education in the district.

By 1907 there had been expansion to 70 primary schools with a roll strength of 2,420 boys and 300 girls, average attendance being 1,880. The corresponding figures for 1944 were 299 primary schools for boys with a roll strength of boys 10,166 and girls 1,424 and 19 primary schools for girls with a roll strength of boys 215 and girls 1,167.

In 1944 one hundred and twenty of these schools were run by the Scots Mission, 10 by the Roman Catholic Mission, 3 by the Ramkrishna Vedanta Asram and 4 by the Buddhist Mission (Young Men's Buddhist Mission). Darjeeling Municipality had under its direct management two Biss' Scheme Free Primary Schools—one for boys and the other for girls.

Primary Education being the primary responsibility of the State Government, Compulsory Free Primary Education Scheme has been introduced with effect from 1961-62. In the first and second phases compulsion has been introduced in six thanas i.e., Siliguri, Phansidewa, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Pulbazar and Sukhiapokri. Attempts are being made to cover the entire rural areas of the district in the third and final phase.

The Official Statistics presented in Series 12 in Part II B of this volume give a full account of the present position of various educational institutions in the district. Within ten years after the first Census was taken in the post Independence period, the number of primary schools in this district has considerably increased. In 1951-52 the district had a total number of 345 primary schools with the student enrolment of 21,816. In 1960-61 the number of schools has become 467 and the number of students attending these schools has become 47,913. These figures include those for the junior basic schools. In 1960-61, there were 63 junior basic schools with a student enrolment of 6,717. Thus the primary schools in this district in 1961 are 404 with a number of 41,196 pupils. The number of schools directly managed by the Government is 14 with 3,183 on the rolls. The District School Board and the different Municipalities of this district have been managing 237 number of primary schools having a strength of 18,019 students. 153 schools are under private management which have been receiving aids from the Government or from the District or Municipal Boards. This district has no unaided school.

In the Census year 1961 the number of students attending various primary and junior basic schools in the district have accounted for about 30.95 per cent of the total persons in the age-group 5 to 14. The male students have accounted for 88.89 per cent and the girl students for 22.67 per cent amongst the total male and female population of the district in the age group 5-14 respectively. There are 1,277 primary school teachers of which 925 are male teachers and 352 female teachers in this district. Of them only 675 male and 192 female teachers are trained.

6. SECONDARY EDUCATION

The progress of secondary education in the district has been quite appreciable during the last decade. In 1951-52 this district had a total number of only 19 high schools with a number of scholars 8,027 only. At the passage of one decade in 1961 the total number of high and higher secondary institutions in the district has risen to 31. The student enrolment has gone upto 11,782. In the whole State of West Bengal the total number of high and higher secondary schools is only 1,957. The district 24-Parganas has the largest number of such schools (338).

Out of the total number of 31 schools, 19 are high schools and the rest 12 are higher secondary institutions. More number of students have preferred the School Final examination to the higher secondary course. The students for higher secondary institutions are 5,608 in number against the student enrolment of 6176 in the high schools. Of the higher secondary schools two institutions are entirely under the management of the Government with a number of scholars 746 in these schools. The rest 10 of the higher secondary institutions are under the private management but nine of them receive aids from the Government and one is unaided. Sixteen high schools of this district are aided and the other three unaided being under the private management.

There are 93 junior high schools in the district, of them 56 are boys' junior high schools and the rest 7 are meant for the girls. Of the boys' junior high schools 44 are 2-class schools (that is teaching is given upto Class VI) and 42 junior high schools for boys are 4-class schools where teaching is imparted upto Class VIII. Of the girls' schools 4 are 2-class schools and the remaining 3 are 4-class schools. The total number of the scholars reading in all these 93 junior high schools of the district is 2,536.

There are 5 senior basic schools with a number of scholars 337 in this district. The district has 63 number of junior basic schools with 1,717 students on their roll.

There are 562 teachers in high and higher secondary schools, of whom 263 are trained.

7. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The district has 7 colleges with a number of scholars 1,697, as per register of 1960-61. Of these 7 colleges 5 are meant for imparting general education in Arts and Science and 2 colleges are professional colleges, one offering training course to the teachers for high schools at the under-graduate level and the other one imparting teachers' training course at the post-graduate level. In 1950-51 the district had only 5 colleges with a student enrolment of 539 only.

Of these 7 colleges one is a first grade Government college being located at Darjeeling with a student enrolment of 529 in 1960-61. This college was started in 1948. All the other 6 colleges are under private management 3 of which are aided by Government

and the rest 8 are unaided. Recently a university with post-graduate teaching faculties has been started at Siliguri. With the establishment of the North Bengal University the spread of education in the district has gained a greater momentum.

8. EUROPEAN EDUCATION

Darjeeling has a speciality in what is called European education. The following account of the so called European schools in the district is reproduced for the District Gazetteer of 1947.

Darjeeling owes its original development to its suitability as a health resort for Government servants. It is not therefore surprising that schools were needed there for the children of those European Government servants who used it as a sanitarium and who could not afford to send their children to be educated in their native land. Schools were attracted to the District or were opened in it to meet these needs. At first the schools which were started were on a small scale and had a precarious existence. They gradually gained stability. Their aim was to provide for European and Anglo-Indian children that type of education and upbringing to which the parents had been accustomed in their native country. Though the schools were designed and maintained for European and Anglo-Indian children, the type of education they provided has proved attractive to a number of Indian parents who could afford the fees and practically all the so-called European schools now accept children of Indian parents up to 15 to 25 per cent of the total number of their pupils.

The earliest of the European schools in the district was the Loreto Convent for girls founded in 1846 and managed by the Loreto nuns who have their mother house in Rathfarnham, Dublin. The original building was at Snowy View where teaching continued until a more spacious building on the present site could be completed. That building was replaced in 1892 by the main building now in use. A concert hall was later added and in 1925 a class room building, a hospital and a large skating rink were constructed. There is now a separate building for the staff and Higher School Certificate pupils.

Though most of the teaching is given by the Sisters of the Institute, they are aided by a secular teachers and matrons most of whom are resident. The courses of study are those laid down by the Code of Education for European Schools and include preparation for the Cambridge Junior Schools and Higher School Certificate Examinations, for the Trinity College of Music and Royal Drawing Society art examinations and for elocution examinations. Religious instruction is given to Catholic pupils in Catholic doctrine and to non-Catholic Students in moral philosophy. Lessons are also given to those whose parents so desire, in piano, violin and cello playing, in art, dancing and physical culture and in needlework, domestic science, shorthand and typing. The school has several playing fields, and excellent library and is well equipped with modern apparatus. In normal times, pupils number about 250 of whom 160 are boarders. Numbers increased considerably in war time.

St. Paul's School for boys was opened in Darjeeling 1864 with 30 pupils on the rolls. Part of the funds used to finance the opening was derived from the sale-proceeds of a St. Paul's School which had been located in a building in Chowringhee, Calcutta, from 1848. For a time this school had flourished but as it was unendowed and failed to meet competition, it had to be closed and the building sold. The St. Paul's School of Calcutta had its origin in earlier schools there, one replacing another as various difficulties arose. Such schools were the Parental Academic Institution founded in 1823 and a High School for Europeans in Calcutta established by Archdeacon Corrie in 1830.

When it opened in Darjeeling in 1864; the school had one building. Numbers gradually increased until 1895 but from that date the prosperity of the school declined until, in 1907, the average number of pupils was a little over 100. Later recovery took place and since 1936 the school has been full. In 1944 there were 257 pupils on the rolls, all of whom were boarders. Boys of all races are admitted on equal terms but in order to preserve the European tone of the school Indian entrants do not normally exceed 25 per cent of the total roll strength. In 1944, the School had a teaching staff of 13 masters and 5 mistresses, about half of whom held degrees of English Universities and the remainder degrees of Indian Universities. There is an experienced steward, an English trained hospital sister and four house matrons. The school prepares boys for the Cambridge Junior and the School Certificate examinations and boys in the top form are prepared for the Intermediate Arts and Science examinations of Calcutta University. Every attempt is made to give as wide an education as possible by encouraging out of school activities. There is a debating society, a carpenter's shop and excellent arrangements for organised games, the playing grounds and tennis courts being some of the best in Darjeeling.

The school occupies a magnificent site about 500 feet above Darjeeling with an unrivalled view of snow mountains. There are four blocks of buildings, enclosing a dignified quadrangle which contains dormitories, class rooms and physics and chemistry laboratories. The Chapel stands apart from the main buildings and below them. It was dedicated in 1935. Excellently designed in the modern style and sited prominently on a ridge, it is one of the features of Darjeeling, visible from almost every part of the town.

St. Michael's School, Darjeeling, is a school for girls under the management of the Sisters of the Order of St. John Baptist. It was handed over to them in 1895, after it had been founded in 1886 as the Darjeeling Girls' School by Bishop Milman of Calcutta. In 1895 it was made a Diocesan School with the Metropolitan as were destroyed. No lives were lost and the Lieutenant Governor placed the Darbar Hall at the disposal of the Sisters for temporary use. In 1900 the school was housed in Rivers-Hill and Richmond service of dedication took place in 1901 when the first sod was cut. In September

1904 a new school building and a Chapel dedicated to the Good Shepherd and St. Michael were blessed by the Metropolitan. In 1929 the name of the school was changed from Diocesan Girls' school to St. Michael's School.

The sisters managing the school are aided by a large staff of resident mistresses. Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge school Certificate and Junior School Certificate examinations and for those of the Royal Drawing Society, London, of the Associated Board of the Royal College and the Royal Academy of Music, London, and of the London Institute of Needle work.

St. Joseph's College, North Point, Darjeeling, is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers under whom the Rector of the College is in charge. It was founded in 1898 when Father Henry Depelchin was placed in charge of the small school of St. Joseph at Sunny Bank. In order to provide for expansion, Government gave an excellent plot of ground on the crest of the spur running north from Birch Hill and in 1891 the school was removed to the new site after a building had been erected on it. The College now possesses fine buildings to which Government had made grants-in-aid, good laboratories for physics and chemistry, a cinema hall and excellent play-grounds. Teaching is carried out by Jesuit Fathers assisted by a few lay masters. There are nine standards in the school (excluding the infant department) where boys are prepared for the Senior Cambridge examination. The College Department prepares students for the Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science examinations of Calcutta University. Boys are admitted between the ages of 7 and 12 in the school department; for admission to the college department students must have passed the Matriculation in the first or second divisions. The majority of pupils are Catholics but boys of other religious denominations are admitted: in 1944 there were 31 Indian boys in the school in addition to boys for Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet. In all there were 390 boys on the rolls of whom 317 were boarders and 73 day boys. In the college department there were 30 day students most of them hillmen. Fees vary but in 1944 for day scholars the tuition fee was Rs. 200/- per annum and the inclusive charge for boarders Rs. 950/- per annum.

Mount Hermon, an institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, is a co-educational school. Its Board of Governors is made up of missionary representatives of many different missionary societies.

The school was founded in 1895 in order to provide Christian school in a favourable climate, where missionaries' and other English speaking children might be trained physically, mentally and spiritually under Christian influence, guidance and education. The school buildings and play-ground are situated in the centre of the 100-acre Mount Hermon Estate at North Point, Darjeeling.

The school is on the approved list of the Cambridge Syndicate and it receives maintenance and teachers' salary grants from the Government of Bengal.

Mount Hermon is a secondary school and follows the courses prescribed by the Education Department for European Schools, Bengal, with additional courses in music (including preparation for Trinity College Music examinations), handwork and domestic science. All pupils take part in organised games and physical training.

On 31st March 1944 the enrolment was 248 of which number 132 were boys and the remainder girls. One hundred and ninetyone were classed as Europeans and Anglo-Indians and the remainder were Jews, Parsis and Indians. Two hundred and one were boarders and the rest day scholars.

The main school building, known as Queen's Hill, is one of the finest educational buildings in India. Three additional hostels accommodate the boys.

At present there are 38 members on the staff, American, English, Scotch and Anglo-Indians. The Principal is the Manager of the Mount Hermon Estate and his wife is the Vice-Principal of the School.

During the Second World War of 1939-45, a need arose for education for the children of British residents in India who normally sent their children to Europe to be educated and who desired for them conditions comparable with those which they expected to find in Europe. Various schools were started in India to supply the needs of such parents. Two of those which opened in Darjeeling were the New School and Singamari School. The New School was founded in Calcutta in 1940 and first moved to Jalapahar for the summer in 1941 later the main school was transferred to Jalapahar where it continued until December 1944. It provided education from the Kindergarten to the Higher Certificate stages and numbers were limited to 170 European boys and girls. Singamari School was opened in 1941 and was not closed at the termination of the European War. The Principal, Miss S. A. Webb, and a staff of graduates and trained teachers instruct in the subjects of the ordinary secondary school curriculum and prepare students for the Cambridge School Certificate and Junior examination: also for those of the Royal Drawing Society and of the Associated Board of Music. The School is for girls and smaller boys and in 1944 the number of pupils was 74 of whom 34 were boarders.

The oldest of the schools for Europeans in Kurseong is the Victoria Boys' School. It was founded in 1879 by Sir Ashley Eden for boys and girls and was housed in Constantia, at present the residence of the Subdivisional Officer. The School was moved to Dow Hill in 1880. In 1897 the present Victoria School was opened for boys and the Dow Hill School for girls was separated. The Victoria School is a Government school, established originally for the children of Railway employees, later opened to the sons of Government servants and now also to European or Anglo-Indian boys of parents of any occupation. The capacity of the school is about 200, most of whom are boarders. Classes are taught from Standards II to IX and for the Cambridge School Certificate. There are also classes

preparing for the Intermediate Arts examination of Calcutta University. The school is situated on a commanding site near the top of the Dow Hill above Kurseong and has excellent buildings including an assembly hall, gymnasium and class rooms with well equipped laboratories. It has also fine play-grounds. The staff consists of a headmaster, nine assistant masters, two lady teachers, a physical training and games master, an Indian language teacher, a steward, a lady housekeeper, 8 matrons and 4 clerks.

The Dow Hill Girls' School was separated from the Victoria School in 1897 and in 1898 opened as a Middle School with 80 children and a staff of a headmistress, 5 junior mistresses and a matron. It can now accommodate about 200 children as boarders. The accommodation includes a dormitory for little boys up to the age of 8½. In 1944 there were also about 10 day scholars. This school is a Government School originally intended to provide education for children of Government servants of the Anglo Indian and Domiciled European community. The majority of pupils continue to come from these communities but in 1944 there were in the school 14 Indian children of various communities. The school prepares pupils for the Senior and Junior Cambridge Local examinations : all the main subjects are taught. Music, domestic science, games and art are all part of the curriculum and Bengali is taught as a second language. The school occupies a site near that of the Victoria School and has excellent buildings and playing grounds which include tennis and badminton courts. There is a hospital serving both schools which has fully qualified staff of three trained nurses.

St. Helen's College, Kurseong, is conducted by the Daughters of the Cross of Liege and was opened in a small rented house in 1890 by Mother Marie then Provincial. Expansion made it necessary to move into larger premises in 1891 and when the earthquake of 1897 had made the latter unsafe a second move followed. The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1899 and the unfinished building was occupied in 1900. At the present time the school can accommodate 180 boarders and has generally 200 on the rolls. The staff consists of the Sister Superior who is headmistress, twelve Sisters and ten lay Mistresses. The course of studies is that laid down in the Code and includes preparation for the Cambridge Local examinations. Particular attention is given to musical education and elocution and pupils are prepared for the usual music examinations. There are commercial classes and the curriculum includes physical culture and games ; the school has good grounds for tennis, hockey, net-ball and badminton.

The Goethals Memorial School was founded in memory of the Most Rev. Dr. Paul Count Goethals, S. J., Archbishop of Calcutta, and was formally opened in 1907 by Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The school is under the management of the Christian Brothers of Ireland and occupies an estate of over 140 acres two miles from Kurseong. It was founded to impart a sound literary, moral and religious education to Catholic boys of the European and Anglo-Indian

communities but Christian boys of other denominations as well as non-Christians are received as boarders. In 1944 there were 225 boarders and 19 day scholars. Studies are those laid down in the code for European schools and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge School Certificate and Junior School Certificate Examinations.

The most important establishment for European education in Kalimpong is that founded in 1900 by the late the Very Rev. Dr. J. A. Graham, C. I. E., D. D., Guild Missionary of the Church of Scotland. He was, until his death on the 15th of May 1942, the Honorary Superintendent of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes which had been founded by him. The object for which these Homes were established was "to provide for children wholly or partly of British or other European descent such an education and training based upon Protestant principles, as may fit them for emigration to British Colonies or for suitable work elsewhere". The Homes are situated on an estate of about 611 acres on the hill-side above the Kalimpong Bazar at heights ranging from 4,500 to 5,000 feet above sea-level. There is accommodation for 600 children in cottages scattered over the hill-side, each cottage holding 24 to 34 children and being in charge of two ladies from Britain or the Colonies. There are no servants in the cottages and all work is done by the children themselves. This gives them excellent practical training in domestic work which proves of great use in after-life. The Homes have excellent buildings including 18 cottages, a hospital and isolation block, 8 school buildings, 11 staff houses, a Chapel built in memory of Mrs. Graham, wife of the founder, administration buildings (stores, bakery, farm, dairy, hostel, clothing depot, workshops and office), a swimming bath, a workers' club house, Scouts' and Girl Guides, dens and a holiday home for old pupils. The homes had a Higher Grade school with a Secondary section. On the Higher Grade side, pupils are taken up to the Board of Apprenticeship Training Examination and on the Secondary side are prepared for the Cambridge Examination and the Calcutta University Matriculation. There is a teaching staff of 26 teachers most of whom come from Britain and half of whom are University graduates. Three thousand one hundred and ten children have been received into the Homes and old pupils are to be found in all parts of the world, many occupying responsible posts and acquitting themselves with credit. The Homes are managed by a Superintendent controlled by a Board of Management meeting three times a year in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Calcutta.

St. Joseph's Convent, Kalimpong, was founded in 1922 as a sanatorium for Sisters teaching in plains schools and in 1926 was opened as a boarding school for Anglo-Indian and European girls by the Sisters of the Congregation of Saint Joseph de Cluny. In 1944, there were on the rolls 140 boarders and 50 day scholars including 25 hill children. Boys up to the age of 8 are admitted. Children are prepared for the Cambridge Senior Certificate Examinations and the Trinity College Music Examinations. The Catholic religion is taught but children of other denominations are admitted. Particular

attention is given to health and physical development which are supervised by a doctor and a games mistress. The school has two large playing fields.

9. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

After the attainment of Independence in 1947, the Government both at the Centre and the State realised that education is not complete without harmonious development of body and mind and they recognised the importance of physical education in the country. With this end in view, the Government made sincere efforts to improve the existing activities of the school curriculum in physical education and to introduce some new schemes.

A Pilot Project Scheme was introduced to collect some important data for the introduction of compulsory physical education in schools and to improve the physical fitness of the youths of the State.

An Orientation Course for the North Zone was organised at Siliguri in 1962 in order to train up personnel to conduct physical efficiency tests. The object of the scheme was to popularise the cult of physical fitness throughout the country and to arouse enthusiasm of the people, specially of the students and of the young folk for attaining higher standard of physical efficiency. About 500 participants successfully completed the 'Tests' in the district during the third five year plan period.

Every effort has also been made to increase the number of trained personnel in this line by deputing teachers to different colleges and centres in physical education and a number of teachers were trained during the third plan period.

Under the auspices of the Physical Education department a short training course for one month was conducted in 1963-64 for the teachers, at Takdah, to provide trained teachers in the junior and primary schools of the district. A Short training course for 15 days was also conducted in 1964-65 for club members to provide trained leadership to youth organisations of the district.

The Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal has been regularly sanctioning grants all through to schools and clubs of the district for promotion of games, sports and other allied activities. During the Third five year plan period the amounts of grants were as follows :

(a) Grant to A.C.C. Troops of the District	Rs. 68,955.00
(b) Grant to Educational Institution	Rs. 2,600.00
(c) Grant to Youth Clubs	Rs. 5,400.00

A sum of Rs. 1,84,548.29 paise has been spent for the construction of the Stadium at Lebong Site. The first phase of the work has been complete. But due to some un-foreseen circumstances the work of construction is suspended at present. The construction of Stadium at Kalimpong at the cost of Rs. 1,10,000.00 only is going to be complete very soon.

To promote travel and to infuse a sense of courage and essentially to educate trekkers, eight youth hostels of the district are being utilised by interested parties throughout the year. In fact, the youth hostels, as an outdoor programme, has caught the imagination of the youths both from within and outside specially for natural beauty and solemn environment of the district.

A Sport Festival was organised in this district for the first time on the 15th August, 1965 in accordance with the recommendations of the West Bengal State Council of Sports. Rs. 1,000/- was sanctioned by the Government, for the festival with the object of creating interest and enthusiasm among the students, youths and general public. About one thousand students both boys and girls participated in the festival. An exhibition foot-ball match was also organised in this connection.

10. SOCIAL EDUCATION

With a view to wipe out the nadir of ignorance from the vast illiterate masses, the Social Education Department has launched certain commendable programmes.

10.1 Adult Education Centres

There are 23 male and 1 female Govt. Sponsored Adult Education Centres and 64 Social Education Centres in the block areas functioning at present. These centres are giving educational facilities to illiterate persons and educationally backward classes of the rural areas. In these centres quarterly examinations are held to test the knowledge and progress of the adult students. The teachers of each adult education centres get remuneration of Rs. 20/- per month and Rs. 10/- as contingency expenditure from the Govt. through the District Social Education Officer, Darjeeling. Regarding the Social Education Centres aided from the block, the teachers get remuneration of Rs. 10/- per month and Rs. 10/- as contingency expenditure per month.

10.2 Voluntary Night Schools

Besides these Govt. Sponsored Centres, there are 41 Voluntary Night Schools for adults in different places in the district. Of the total number of such night schools, a sum of Rs. 60/- per year are being paid to 20 voluntary night schools every year.

10.3 Library Centres

In order to give more facilities to the neo-literates and also to provide for follow up studies to those persons who have already gained primary knowledge of reading and writing, library centres are being opened. There are 19 such libraries and out of the total number, five library centres get a sum of Rs. 800/- each every year for the purchase of books and furniture. There are 35 such libraries attached to Social Education Centres in various blocks which get financial help from Govt. from time to time.

10.4 Community Centres

There are five Community Centres in the district of Darjeeling under Social Education Scheme. All the centres have been set up in the rural areas of Kalimpong subdivision. The following are the activities of these centres.

There are one Supervisor and one Literacy Teacher attached with every centre, getting remuneration of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 10/- respectively per month and contingent expenditure of Rs. 500/- for the whole year. The literacy classes are being conducted by the literacy teacher. There are facilities for all sorts of indoor and outdoor games, music, sewing and knitting classes, small library etc. Debate, study circles, lectures, social and cultural functions are being arranged from time to time for the rural people. The supervisor of the centre is the incharge of all these activities. Maintenance of the centres are being borne by the Government through the District Social Education Officer, Darjeeling.

10.5 Adult High School

One High School for adults, has been organised for the first time in the district at Kalimpong. The school is located at Kumudini Home, Kalimpong. It provides education to the adults including those who work in day time and attend the school in the evening.

10.6 Folk Recreational Institutions

Dance, Drama, Kirtan, Yatra, Social and Cultural Activities, Exhibitions etc. come under this head. Yearly grants are being granted to different institutions to promote the development and progress of Social and Cultural activities in the district.

An exhibition-cum-social education *mela* was organised by the Social Education Department with the help of the publicity Department at Soureni Bazar in March 1964, where more than 8,000 people participated.

11. LIBRARIES

11.1 Area Libraries

There are 6 area libraries in the district. Each area library has 6 feeder library centres under each of them, through which books are supplied to the remote corners of the district for the benefit of the public. These area libraries get books on loan from Deshbandhu District Library and Central Library at

Kalimpong. The pay of the Librarian and peon and the monthly contingent expenditure are being borne by the Govt. through the Dist. Social Education Officer, Darjeeling, at the rate of Rs. 60/-, Rs. 50/- and Rs. 40/- respectively per month. Each of the feeder library centres get Rs. 10/- as contingent expenditure per month.

11.2 Public Libraries

There are 67 Public Libraries in the district out of which 20 such libraries get Govt. grants for the purchase of new books from time to time.

11.3 Rural Libraries

There are 19 Rural Libraries functioning in the district. The salary of the librarian and peon at the rate of Rs. 75/- and Rs. 40/- respectively per month along with the contingent expenditure of Rs. 50/- per month are entirely borne by the Govt. through the District Social Education Officer, Darjeeling. 50 per cent of contingent expenditure are being spent on the purchase of new books every month.

11.4 Subdivisional Libraries

There are two Subdivisional Libraries one at Siliguri and the other at Kurseong. These libraries cater to the needs of the people of remote villages through mobile service, and feed the small libraries in rural areas by giving books on loan.

11.5 Deshbandhu District Library

Deshbandhu District Library, Darjeeling is the parent organisation of all the libraries in the district. It provides library facilities to all libraries, i.e., public libraries, rural libraries, area libraries, library centres which are affiliated to Deshbandhu District Library, Darjeeling. At present there are 46 institutional members under it. It has several departments e.g., reading room, issue section, reference section, juvenile section and lending section. There are 16,529 number of books in stock in various languages i.e., English, Bengali, Nepali, Hindi, Tibetan and Urdu etc.

Deshbandhu District Library regularly holds cultural and educational functions, study circles, debates, film shows etc. The magazine "Bartika" in manuscript is being published in every two months, both in Bengali and Nepali languages. The magazine deals with Social Education and Library services.

NATIONALITY AND MIGRATION

1. NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

Most of the inhabitants of Darjeeling are Indian nationals. Only a total number of 4,601 persons enumerated in the district are non-Indian nationals. In 1951 the non-Indian nationals numbered about 7,457 in the district.

Majority of the non-Indian nationals of Darjeeling are Tibetans. Their number as per 1961 Census is 2,108. Next are the Nepalese nationals, their numerical strength being 1,200. Bhutanese nationals are 172 in number. There are 438 (M-21, F-417) Pakistani nationals. There are only 197 Chinese nationals in this district. Darjeeling being a charming hill resort, has also attracted people of many different nationalities of the world. Thus a number of persons are found to have come here from all different corners of the world.

2. MIGRATION

The fact that strikes most about the distribution of population over any region is its unevenness, its variation in density from place to place. Changes in the pattern of population distribution in a country are the product of two forces, (a) migratory movements and (b) variations in the rate of natural increase. The latter factor above as has already been discussed in earlier chapters, in a country or in a region marked by rural-urban differentials in fertility and mortality would produce a considerable change in the pattern of population distribution. But where economic opportunities exist, migratory movements have a vital role in fixing the population distribution of the region.

As already stated, apart from natural increase, migration plays a predominant role in the growth of population in a region where urbanisation is taking place. People usually migrate from one place to another for higher wage rate, good economic opportunities and good land to settle.

The Census definition of migration must be clarified first. People in a particular region have been enumerated according to their place of birth and duration of stay in that particular region. The place of birth statistics regarding migrants will naturally be a crude measure of inflow and outflow of migrants. But in absence of any other reliable data, they will provide a good picture of the flowpattern of the migrants and its impact on population growth.

The data on migration as processed in 1961 Census have been fully presented in Census of India 1961, Part II-C (ii), Vol. XVI, West Bengal and Sikkim. For want of space any such data could not be presented in this volume.

The data on migration have been broadly divided under two classes, (a) all time immigrants into

Darjeeling district by place of birth (both rural and urban) and (b) immigrants to and outmigrants from Darjeeling district from and to other districts of West Bengal.

An extract Table D-II is given below showing all time immigrants into the Darjeeling district by place of birth (rural and urban).

STATEMENT 12.1

EXTRACT TABLE D-II—PLACE OF BIRTH

Country/State where born	Total Rural Urban	Enumerated in Darjeeling District		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population	Total	6,24,640	3,35,086	2,89,604
	Rural	4,80,003	2,51,497	2,28,506
	Urban	1,44,637	83,589	61,098
A. Born in India	Total	5,85,898	2,85,586	2,50,312
	Rural	4,38,039	2,23,169	2,04,870
	Urban	1,07,859	62,417	45,442
1. Within the State of West Bengal	Total	4,68,911	2,41,829	2,27,582
	Rural	3,86,603	1,97,984	1,88,618
	Urban	82,309	43,845	38,964
(a) Born in place of enumeration	Total	3,86,600	2,08,050	1,88,550
	Rural	3,23,787	1,69,645	1,54,142
	Urban	62,813	38,405	29,408
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	68,790	30,946	27,844
	Rural	55,420	24,562	20,858
	Urban	13,370	6,384	6,986
(c) Born in other districts of the State	Total	13,521	7,838	6,188
	Rural	7,895	3,777	3,618
	Urban	6,126	3,556	2,570
II. States in India beyond the State of West Bengal	Total	66,987	44,257	32,780
	Rural	41,437	25,185	16,252
	Urban	25,550	19,072	6,478
Some Selected States				
Andhra Pradesh	Total	116	92	24
	Rural	40	36	4
	Urban	76	56	20
Assam	Total	4,780	2,356	2,424
	Rural	3,316	1,650	1,666
	Urban	1,464	706	758
Bihar	Total	40,287	27,761	12,526
	Rural	26,046	16,420	9,626
	Urban	14,241	11,341	2,900
Gujarat	Total	57	16	41
	Rural	30	9	18
	Urban	27	14	23
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	64	52	12
	Rural	8	8	5
	Urban	56	49	7
Kerala	Total	342	281	61
	Rural	189	179	10
	Urban	153	102	51

STATEMENT 12.1—*contd.*

Country/State where born	Total Rural Urban	Enumerated in Darjeeling District		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Total Rural Urban	2,206 2,068 188	1,161 1,092 69	1,045 978 69
Madras	Total Rural Urban	359 115 244	255 82 178	104 88 71
Maharashtra	Total Rural Urban	117 21 96	80 11 69	87 10 27
Mysore	Total Rural Urban	45 20 25	29 18 16	16 7 9
Orissa	Total Rural Urban	2,281 1,962 269	1,926 1,698 228	805 264 41
Punjab	Total Rural Urban	2,757 503 2,254	1,799 815 1,484	958 188 770
Rajasthan	Total Rural Urban	2,668 569 2,079	1,807 888 1,424	861 206 655
Uttar Pradesh	Total Rural Urban	4,698 1,440 8,258	8,498 1,040 2,458	1,900 400 800
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total Rural Urban	6 8 8	2 1 1	4 2 2
Delhi	Total Rural Urban	165 15 147	114 10 104	51 8 43
Himachal Pradesh	Total Rural Urban	27 5 22	23 2 21	4 8 1
Manipur	Total Rural Urban	28 22 6	21 15 6	7 7 ..
Tripura	Total Rural Urban	53 21 82	42 11 31	11 10 1
Goa, Daman and Diu	Total Rural Urban	4 2 2	4 2 2	......
Pondicherry	Total Rural Urban	1 .. 1	.. .. ..	1 .. 1
North-East Frontier Agency	Total Rural Urban	1 1 ..	1 1..	......
Nagaland	Total Rural Urban	14 .. 14	8 .. 8	6 .. 6
Sikkim	Total Rural Urban	5,961 5,038 923	2,929 2,219 710	8,032 2,809 223

STATEMENT 12.1—*conold.*

Country/State where born	Total Rural Urban	Enumerated in Darjeeling District		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)	Total Rural Urban	87,548 51,042 36,501	48,897 27,982 20,915	38,646 23,060 15,586
<i>Some Selected Countries</i>				
Afghanistan	Total Rural Urban	31 22 9	29 21 8	2 1 1
Burma	Total Rural Urban	611 811 300	241 164 77	370 147 28
Ceylone	Total Rural Urban	49 48 1	47 47 ..	2 1 1
China	Total Rural Urban	146 16 180	104 10 94	42 6 86
Nepal	Total Rural Urban	41,109 32,189 8,920	23,886 17,680 5,656	17,773 14,509 3,264
Pakistan	Total Rural Urban	88,162 16,868 21,794	21,194 9,141 12,053	16,968 7,227 9,741
Singapore, Malaya and British- Borneo	Total Rural Urban	237 124 113	124 63 61	113 61 52
U. S. S. R.	Total Rural Urban	1 1 ..	1 1..	......
Elsewhere	Total Rural	7,197 1,963	3,821 855	8,876 1,108
C. Countries in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)	Total Rural Urban	817 191 126	188 102 86	199 89 40
U. K. (including N. Ireland)	Total Rural Urban	86 71 15	54 47 7	32 24 8
Elsewhere	Total Rural Urban	231 120 111	184 55 79	97 65 32
D. Countries in Africa	Total Rural Urban	2 2 ..	2 2..	......
E. Countries in two Americas	Total Rural Urban	88 54 34	76 50 26	12 4 8
F. Countries in Oceania	Total Rural Urban	78 12 66	24 10 14	54 2 52
G. Born at Sea	Total Rural Urban	......	......	......
H. Unclassifiable	Total Rural Urban	798 697 101	314 213 101	484 484 ..
Total Migrants	Total Rural Urban	1,69,334 1,00,830 68,504	1,01,091 57,321 43,770	68,243 43,509 24,734

If the number of persons born anywhere in the district of Darjeeling as given in items I (a) and (b) in the statement above are excluded, it is revealed that the total number of immigrants into Darjeeling district is about 169 thousand of which 101 thousand are males and 68 thousand females.

Of those total immigrants to the district of Darjeeling a little less than 67 thousand persons have come from other States of India. Bihar's contribution is the maximum. This State alone has sent a little more than 40 thousand people to Darjeeling. Next to Bihar is Assam. About 4,780 persons born in Assam have been enumerated in this district. U.P. follows Assam very closely. This State's contribution towards the population of Darjeeling is 4,698. Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh rank next in terms of immigration into the district of Darjeeling.

Each of them has sent more than two thousand persons to this district. Other State's contribution is nominal.

The immigrants coming from other districts of West Bengal are about 13,521 in number. Most of them (5,077) have come from the contiguous district of Jalpaiguri. Maximum number of persons born in Darjeeling have also gone to Jalpaiguri evidently in search of food and employment. They are about 6,758 in number. A bulk of Darjeeling's population also have moved to Calcutta and its adjacent industrial districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan.

The statements below give a clear picture of the trend of immigrants and outmigrants into and from the district of Darjeeling to other districts of the State of West Bengal.

STATEMENT 12.2

(A) THE TREND OF IMMIGRANTS INTO AND OUTMIGRANTS FROM THE DISTRICT OF DARJEELING FROM AND TO OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

Name of District	Immigrants	Percentage of immigrants from different districts	Outmigrants	Percentage of Outmi- grants to different districts	Net migrants
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jalpaiguri	5,077	37.55	6,753	28.06	-1,676
Cooch Behar	1,300	9.61	805	8.85	+495
West Dinajpur	1,729	12.79	783	8.25	+946
Malda	499	3.69	254	1.06	+245
Murshidabad	879	2.80	191	0.79	+188
Nadia	379	2.80	601	2.50	-222
24-Parganas	496	3.67	4,245	17.64	-3,749
Calcutta	1,748	12.89	5,391	22.40	-3,643
Howrah	812	2.81	1,301	5.41	-489
Hooghly	293	2.17	1,261	5.24	-968
Burdwan	421	3.11	1,171	4.87	-750
Birbhum	232	1.72	156	0.65	+76
Bankura	196	1.45	183	0.76	+13
Midnapore	265	1.96	714	2.97	-449
Purulia	208	1.54	257	1.07	-49

(B) SEX RATIO OF MIGRANTS IN AND FROM THE DISTRICT OF DARJEELING FROM AND TO OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

(Females per 1,000 Males)

Name of District	Immigrants			Outmigrants		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jalpaiguri	415	186	361	388	87	228
Cooch Behar	2,462	492	1,500	3,688	7,118	5,056
West Dinajpur	853	155	254	1,038	436	685
Malda	909	464	697	1,243	1,425	1,809
Murshidabad	618	8,588	2,637	4,067	1,800	1,938
Nadia	271	1,568	677	888	809	698
24-Parganas	1,171	6,043	3,033	7,141	4,786	5,970
Calcutta	3,495	2,656	3,068	..	735	735
Howrah	2,455	7,821	7,000	29,412	11,645	15,468
Hooghly	1,450	2,824	2,230	1,755	1,130	1,244
Burdwan	1,557	3,569	2,538	2,252	3,610	2,671
Birbhum	1,133	838	950	538	706	660
Bankura	1,450	48,000	2,318	148	53	96
Midnapore	424	1,681	1,023	1,113	1,618	1,281
Purulia	38,500	1,500	7,567	120	1,040	539

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

1. SCHEDULED CASTES

From the first Indian regular Census of 1872 caste and tribe denominations of the population have been regularly recorded till 1941, though variations exist in the extent of detailed tabulation. Beverley's Report of 1872 is a pioneer and painstaking study of the castes. In 1881 the statistics relating to 66 castes having a population of not less than one hundred thousand were tabulated for every district of Bengal. In the Census of 1891 every caste having a population of more than one thousand in any district was tabulated down to the thana.

In 1901 Risley, then Census Commissioner of India, attempted for the first time to classify the Hindu castes according to their social standing. This according to Mitra (Preface to the Tribes and Castes of West Bengal, 1951) resulted in "incidentally sowing the dragon's tooth of 'depressed' and 'scheduled' tribes and castes." Risley's monumental 'Tribes and Castes of Bengal' was published in 1891 which, in fact, determined the fate of the next three Censuses. 'This apparently limitless and ever widening horizon was, however, circumscribed in 1911 with the confining of tabulation only to those castes which subscribed 50,000 or more to the population of the province, or 25,000 to the population of a district, and to those others of special local importance or ethnological interest.' The census of 1921 seems to have paused for breath. In 1931, 141 castes and tribes were tabulated district-wise. In 1941, the scheduled castes were defined by the Government of India Orders of 1936 based on the Government of India Act, 1935. This list contained the names of 62 scheduled castes and 14 scheduled tribes, but in the Census a total of 118 castes and 17 tribes, scheduled as well as non-scheduled were tabulated down to the district. For the first time castes, as such, were not recorded in the census of 1951. The caste or tribe of a person was entered if he belonged to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes or backward classes.

The recording of castes for the general population was dispensed with in the 1961 Census also. The caste or tribe of a person was only entered in the individual slip, if a person belonged to any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, the names of which have been listed by the President of India as belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the appropriate order passed by him. The list of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for the State of West Bengal has been given in the Preface to Part II-A, General population Tables, Census 1961, Volume XVI, West Bengal and Sikkim. In better fulfilment of the Constitutional responsibilities a more detailed tabulation of the data relating to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been undertaken in this Census. The collective population of the scheduled castes and

scheduled tribes for individual villages in any police station of the district have been shown in the Village Directory in Part III of this volume; other tables of significance have been given in the SOT Series in Part IIA of this volume. The Census of India 1961, Volume XVI, Part V-A(i) and (ii)—Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for West Bengal will give a more elaborate picture of the different aspects of the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the different districts of West Bengal.

1.1 Concentration of Scheduled Castes

The scheduled caste population inhabiting the district of Darjeeling comprise 13.19 per cent of its population. This percentage is lower than the State average. In the State of West Bengal almost every fifth person belongs to a scheduled caste. In the rural sector of the district, 13.85 per cent of its people are scheduled castes as against the State rural average of 23.6 per cent. In the urban sector the proportion of scheduled caste population in the district is higher than that in the State. In the State only 7.9 per cent of the urban population are scheduled castes, whereas they make 11.00 per cent of the urban population of the district of Darjeeling. Of the total scheduled castes in the State as a whole, those living in this district account for only 1.20 per cent. This percentage is 1.07 in respect of rural areas, and 2.36 in respect of urban areas.

Amongst the male population of the district 12.91 per cent are scheduled castes and amongst the females their percentage is 13.52. In the rural sector 13.56 per cent of the male population have returned themselves to be belonging to the scheduled castes and amongst the females their percentage is 14.16. In the urban areas 10.94 per cent of the male population are scheduled castes, whereas amongst the females their percentage is 11.10. The male population amongst the scheduled castes of this district account for 1.20 per cent of the total male scheduled castes in the entire State of West Bengal. In case of females this percentage is 1.19. In the rural and urban sectors the male population amongst the scheduled castes of this district account for 1.06 per cent and 2.35 per cent respectively of the total male scheduled castes of the State. In the case of females in the rural areas they comprise 1.08 per cent and in the urban areas 2.38 per cent.

Scheduled caste population of this district mostly live in Siliguri subdivision where they account for nearly 58.79 per cent of the district's total scheduled caste population. 21.13 per cent, 11.63 per cent and 8.45 per cent of the total scheduled castes of this district live in Sadar subdivision, Kalimpong subdivision and Kurseong subdivision respectively. Thus a little less than three-

fifth of the total scheduled castes of the district are found in Siliguri subdivision and the rest, a little more than two-fifth are distributed among the other three subdivisions of this district.

Amongst the police stations of the district of Darjeeling maximum concentration of the scheduled castes is found in Phansidewa police station. 18.95 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district are found in Phansidewa police station. Siliguri police station in Siliguri subdivision ranks second accounting for 14.20 per cent and the third position goes to Kharibari police station of the same subdivision, where this percentage is 13.02. Nazalbari police station ranks fourth accounting for 12.62 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district. A little less than three-fifth of the total scheduled castes of the district are accounted for by these four police stations. Kalimpong police station in Kalimpong subdivision and Darjeeling police station in Sadar subdivision each accounts for nearly 10 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district. Next in order comes Kurseong police station of the Kurseong subdivision where this percentage is 6.50. In Jore Bungalow and Rangli Rangliot police stations of the Sadar subdivision they comprise 3.41 per cent and 3.15 per cent respectively of the district's scheduled caste population. In Sukhiapokri and Pulbazar police stations of the Sadar subdivision this percentage is 2.75 and 2.30 respectively.

A little less than 2 per cent of scheduled caste population of the district reside in each of Mirik police station of the Kurseong subdivision and Garubathan police station of the Kalimpong subdivision.

The following statement gives the percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of the police stations and other administrative units of the district of Darjeeling.

STATEMENT 13.1

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Percentage of Scheduled Castes
Darjeeling District	18.19
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	8.55
Pulbazar	5.84
Darjeeling	10.52
Sukhiapokri	9.94
Jore Bungalow	7.97
Rangli Rangliot	6.74
<i>Kalimpong Subdivision</i>	7.95
Kalimpong	8.88
Garubathan	6.28
<i>Kurseong Subdivision</i>	8.68
Mirik	7.42
Kurseong	9.06
<i>Siliguri Subdivision</i>	22.03
Phansidewa	25.66
Siliguri	12.56
Kharibari	41.81
Nazalbari	24.68

1.2 Strength of Individual Scheduled Castes

Rajbanshis form the major scheduled caste in the district. This caste alone forms 38.20 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district of Darjeeling. In the rural areas this caste accounts for 46.91 per cent of the total rural scheduled caste population of the district. Numerically Kamis (Nepali) come next to Rajbanshis. In the villages of Darjeeling 22.95 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes of the district belong to the Kami community. Next to the Kamis (Nepali), Damais (Nepali) have the largest share among the rural scheduled castes of the district. Almost every tenth person belonging to the scheduled castes living in the villages of the district is a Damai (Nepali). Bagdi or Duley and Sarki (Nepali) are next in order in the rural sector in terms of numerical predominance. They form 3.43 per cent and 3.28 per cent respectively of the total rural scheduled castes of the district. Next place goes to the Namasudras and they account for about 3.09 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes. Numerically Lohar and Jalia Kaibartta are next in order in the rural sector. They form 1.75 per cent and 1.41 per cent respectively of the total rural scheduled castes of the district. Chamars and Mehtors account for nearly one per cent each of the total rural scheduled caste population. All other castes account for even less than one per cent of their total number in rural Darjeeling.

In the urban sector Kamis (Nepali) form the major scheduled caste community. They account for 28.87 per cent of the total urban scheduled castes of the district of Darjeeling. Damais (Nepali) occupy the next position. They account for 18.75 per cent. Sarkis (Nepali) form 7.01 per cent. In the towns of Darjeeling Chamars have the next position (6.31 per cent). Mehtors come next in position, accounting for 4.96 per cent. 3.61 per cent and 3.54 per cent each of the total scheduled castes living in the towns of Darjeeling are Dhobas or Dhobis and Namasudras respectively. Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi and Bagdi or Duley account for more than 2 per cent each of the total urban scheduled caste population. Rajbanshi, Jalia Kaibartta and Paliya account for more than one per cent each of their total number in urban Darjeeling. Only Lohar scheduled castes account for even less than one per cent of the total urban scheduled caste population of the district.

The statement below shows some selected individual scheduled castes as percentage of the total scheduled castes in the rural and urban areas of the district.

STATEMENT 13.2

Name of Scheduled Caste	Percentage of Scheduled Castes	
	Rural	Urban
Bagdi or Duley	3.43	2.15
Chamar, Charnakar, Mochi, Muehi, Rabidas, Buidas or Bishi	0.90	6.81
Damai (Nepali)	9.60	18.75
Dhoba or Dhobi	0.46	3.61
Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	0.08	2.41
Jalia Kaibartta	1.41	1.74

STATEMENT 13.2—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Caste	Percentage of Scheduled Castes	
	Rural	Urban
Kami (Nepali)	22.95	28.87
Lohar	1.75	0.28
Mehtar	0.51	4.96
Namesudra	8.09	8.54
Paliya	0.08	1.10
Rajbanshi	46.91	1.87
Sarki (Nepali)	3.28	7.01
Unclassified	0.92	12.08

In the rural sector maximum number of Bagdis live in Kharibari police station of Silliguri subdivision, where they account for 69.64 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district.

Majority of Rajbanshis live in Phansidewa, Silliguri, Kharibari and Nazalbari police stations of Silliguri subdivision, where they account for 42.13 per cent, 15.18 per cent, 23.84 per cent and 18.89 per cent respectively of their total number living in the rural areas of the district.

Majority of Kamis (Nepali) live in Pulbazar, Darjeeling, Sukhlapokri, Jore Bungalow and Rangli Rangliot police stations of Sadar subdivision, in Kalimpong police station of Kalimpong subdivision and in Kurseong police station of Kurseong subdivision. In Kalimpong and Kurseong police stations they account for 18.56 per cent and 14.03 per cent respectively of their total number living in the rural areas of the district.

Most of the Damais (Nepali) are living in the rural parts of all the police stations of Sadar, Kalimpong and Kurseong subdivision of Darjeeling district. In Kalimpong police station 1,145 and in Darjeeling police station 829 Damais (Nepali) are living in villages. In Nazalbari police station 81.64 per cent of the Namasudras of rural parts of Darjeeling district are living.

In the urban sector majority of Kamis (Nepali) live in Darjeeling and Kalimpong towns. 41.28 per cent of the total urban Kami (Nepali) population of Darjeeling district live in Darjeeling town and, 39.12 per cent in Kalimpong town. Majority of Damais (Nepali) live in Darjeeling town, where they account for 57.57 per cent of the total urban Damai (Nepali) population of the District. Next to it Kalimpong town accounts for 29.89 per cent of them.

1.3 Sex Ratio

Amongst the scheduled caste population of Darjeeling for every one thousand males there are 905 females. But amongst the general population the sex ratio is 864. In the rural sector the proportion of sexes amongst the

scheduled caste population is higher than that amongst general population of the district. While it is 949 amongst the scheduled caste population in the rural areas, it is 909 amongst the general population. For every one thousand scheduled caste males residing in different towns of Darjeeling, there are 742 females, whereas amongst the general urban population there are 781 females to one thousand males. Most of the scheduled caste population are engaged in the agricultural sector. Immigration and outmigration of the scheduled caste males have not been able to effect this ratio to any considerable extent.

The proportion of sexes, while studied for the individual scheduled castes in the district shows that the Rajbanshis have lesser number of women even than the total district average for the scheduled castes. In the rural areas, for every one thousand of their male population they have 801 females. In the urban areas the proportion of sexes among them is much higher than that of the district average, 1,750 females to one thousand males.

Kamis (Nepali) show a higher proportion of sexes than the district average. In this community there are 983 females for one thousand males against the district average of 905. In the rural areas this proportion is 1,108 and in the urban areas it is 656.

Damais (Nepali) have more women than men. They have, 1,174 females for every one thousand of their male population. In the rural areas this caste also has more women than men. In the rural sector there are 1,088 females of this caste for every one thousand of their male population. Female Damais (Nepali) outnumber their male counterparts in the towns of Darjeeling, their proportion being 1,383 females to one thousand males.

Sarkis (Nepali) also show a higher proportion of sexes than the district average. In the rural areas this caste has more women than men. Sarkis (Nepali) have 1,010 females for every one thousand of their male population in the rural sector. In the urban sector they have 770 females for every one thousand of their male population.

1.4 Literacy

As per 1961 Census there are 287 persons for every 1,000 of its population who have passed the test for literacy in the district. There are 222 persons out of 1,000 belonging to the scheduled castes who could come out successfully in the literacy test laid down in 1961 Census. Amongst the male population 40.15 per cent have been shown as literate in the district. Amongst the male scheduled castes the percentage of literates is 33.11. 102 scheduled caste females amongst 1,000 of their womenfolk have been enumerated in the Census of 1961 as literate, against 155 amongst the general womenfolk of the district.

In the rural sector 211 out of 1,000 persons of the scheduled castes are literate. Amongst the scheduled caste males of rural areas the percentage of literates

is 33.61, while for general population it is 33.82. Amongst the women belonging to the scheduled castes and living in the rural areas of the district, literacy is seen to be confined within only 78 out of every thousand of their total number.

In the urban areas of the district about 51.72 per cent of the population are literate, while this percentage for scheduled castes in the urban areas is only 27.17. The percentage of male literates among scheduled castes living in the urban areas is 31.26, whereas for general population it is 59.21. Amongst the womenfolk 21.67 per cent of the scheduled castes living in the towns of Darjeeling district are seen to be literate, while their percentage for general women is 41.48 for the urban Darjeeling.

The statement given below shows the comparative statement of percentage of literates amongst the general population and the scheduled caste population in the total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 13.3

		Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	Total	28.70	40.15	15.46
	Rural	21.77	33.82	8.50
	Urban	51.72	59.21	41.48
Scheduled Castes	Total	22.24	33.11	10.33
	Rural	21.06	33.61	7.83
	Urban	27.17	31.26	21.67

Rajbanshis are the most literate community in the district. In the rural areas their percentage of literates is 24.68, while in the urban areas it is 22.56. In the rural sector Kamis (Nepali) hold the next position in attainment of literacy and education. 17.35 per cent of Kamis (Nepali) are literates. Among Rajbanshi males in the rural areas the percentage of literates is 40.11 and for their females it is 5.42. Among Kami (Nepali) males the percentage of literates is 28.74 and among their females it is 7.06 in the rural areas of the district of Darjeeling. Damais (Nepali) come next in order of literacy in the rural areas. The percentage of literates for this caste is 17.85. Their men are more advanced in this respect, 28.44 per cent of them being literate. The percentage of literates among the female Damais (Nepali) is 8.12. A little more than every fifth Namasudra living in the villages of the district is literate. Their men are more advanced in this respect, 32.34 per cent of them being literate. For their females the percentage of literates is 8.98. In the rural sector the percentage of literates among the Sarki (Nepali) caste is only 18.20. For their males it is 21.01 per cent and for the females it is only 5.47 per cent.

Among the Rajbanshis in the rural sector 31.67 per cent of their males are literate without educational level, about one-thirteenth of them have passed the Primary or Junior Basic standard and only 0.57 per cent are Matriculates.

In the urban sector maximum incidence of literacy is found amongst the Namasudra caste. Damais (Nepali) follow them. The percentage of literates for Damais (Nepali) is 36.63. Males of this caste are quite advanced in this respect, 44.97 per cent of them being literate; while their literate womenfolk are 30.60 per cent. Amongst male Damais (Nepali) in the urban sector 26.12 per cent are literate without educational level and 17.41 per cent have passed the Primary or Junior Basic standard. Extent of Literacy among the Kamis (Nepali) are also quite good. Nearly every 3 out of 10 persons living in the towns and belonging to this caste are literate. The male percentage of literates among Kamis (Nepali) is 31.84. Females literacy among Kamis (Nepali) is lower than that of Damais (Nepali), being only of the extent of 25.27. Amongst male Kamis (Nepali) in the urban sector, 16.50 per cent are literate without educational level, 15.00 per cent of them have passed the Primary or Junior Basic standard. In the urban sector 26.19 per cent of Sarki (Nepali) community are literate. Among their males 35.24 per cent are literates and for their females the percentage is only 14.48.

1.5 Economic Activities

Labour participation is proportionately higher amongst the general population than the scheduled castes of the district. While for every one thousand of general population of Darjeeling 426 are workers, this proportion for scheduled castes is 407 persons per mille. In the rural areas participation by scheduled castes at work is seen to be lower than the general population. Male component of the scheduled caste participants is much higher than the corresponding female component. Amongst every one thousand male scheduled castes in the district 685 are actively engaged in any sort of productive occupation and among their womenfolk only 210 per mille are engaged as workers. The proportion of male workers amongst scheduled castes in the district is higher than that amongst general population, while the proportion of female workers amongst scheduled castes is lower than that amongst general population. Participation by scheduled caste females at work is more pronounced in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Amongst the scheduled caste females living in different towns of Darjeeling the percentage of workers is only 9.3, while amongst the scheduled caste females living in the villages of the district the percentage of workers is 23.4. In the urban Darjeeling amongst general female population, the proportion of female workers is 9.1 per cent. In the urban areas as a whole labour participation is also lesser among the general population than that among scheduled caste population. In case of general population percentage of workers in the urban areas is 34.7, while for the scheduled castes this percentage is 40.6. Participation by male scheduled castes is also higher than that of general population. In case of general male population percentage of workers is 53.3, while for the scheduled castes this percentage is 63.9.

It has already been observed that more workers of Darjeeling are engaged in the primary sector. This

is more so in case of the scheduled caste workers. For every one thousand of general workers 375 are engaged as cultivators and 29 as agricultural labourers. Among the scheduled castes 467 for every one thousand of their working population are engaged as cultivators. But the scheduled caste workers are engaged as agricultural labourers by a higher proportion than the general workers. 47 scheduled caste workers for every one thousand of their working population are agricultural labourers. In the rural sector 577 to every 1,000 of their working population are engaged as cultivators and 54 per mille as agricultural labourers.

In household industries participation is more pronounced amongst the scheduled castes than the general population. 5.62 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are engaged in household industry, while this percentage among general population in the district is 1.7.

In plantation, livestock etc. participation is more pronounced amongst the general population than the scheduled caste population. 30.9 per cent of the general workers are engaged in this category while the percentage among scheduled castes in the district is 17.62. Manufacturing industries do not play any significant role in the economic life of this district. Only 4.77 per cent of the scheduled caste workers of this district are engaged in manufacturing industries, though in the urban sector this percentage is as high as 23.65. In trade and commerce 4.35 per cent of the scheduled caste population of this district are engaged, while in transport, storage and communication this percentage is only 2.07.

In other services participation by scheduled caste workers is less than the general workers of the district. While 15.2 per cent of the total workers are engaged in other services, among the scheduled caste workers this percentage is 13.21.

Amongst the individual scheduled castes of the district it is seen that those belonging to Bagdi, Kami (Nepali), Rajbanshi and Sarki (Nepali) communities are primarily engaged in agriculture. In the rural areas 78.37 per cent of Bagdi workers, 88.06 per cent of Rajbanshi workers, 81.34 per cent of Kami (Nepali) workers and 30.28 per cent of Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged in agriculture. 40.78 per cent of Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged in plantation, livestock etc. Amongst the Chamars 22.22 per cent workers are engaged in household industries and 27.51 per cent in other services. 48.10 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) and 39.89 per cent of the Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged in plantation, livestock etc.

In urban areas of this district 98.39 per cent of Bagdi workers are engaged in manufacturing other than household industries. 22.12 per cent of the Chamar workers are engaged in household industries, while 51.79 per cent in manufacturing other than household industries. 45.71 per cent of Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged in household industries, while 41.21 per cent in other services. 50.52 per cent

of the Kami (Nepali) workers and the same proportion of the Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged in other services.

2. SCHEDULED TRIBES

In the district of Darjeeling 98,444 persons have returned themselves as belonging to 18 different types scheduled tribes. Of them 8,887 persons have been recorded as belonging to the scheduled tribes, but they could not be classified in any particular category. The scheduled tribes of this district thus make only a small fraction of the total population of the district, accounting for only 15.44 per cent of the total inhabitants of Darjeeling. In the rural sector scheduled tribes are more predominant. 17.76 per cent of the villagers of Darjeeling belong to the scheduled tribes. In the urban sector the scheduled tribes form only 7.75 per cent of the total urban population of the district, their absolute number being 11,212. The scheduled tribes of the State of West Bengal make only 5.88 per cent of the total population of the State. In the rural areas of the State the proportion of scheduled tribes is 7.60, while in the urban sector it is as low as 0.56. Thus the proportion of scheduled tribes to total population of Darjeeling is higher than that in the State as a whole. Scheduled tribes of Darjeeling account for 4.70 per cent of the total scheduled tribes in the State of West Bengal. In the rural areas they account for 4.25 per cent and in the urban areas 23.30 per cent.

Amongst the male population of the district 15.13 per cent belong to scheduled tribes and amongst the females the percentage of scheduled tribes is 15.80. In the rural sector scheduled tribe males account for 17.75 per cent of the total male population living in the rural areas of the district. The proportion of rural female scheduled tribes is 17.77 per cent of the total rural females of Darjeeling. In the urban areas of the district 7.24 per cent of the male population belong to the scheduled tribes and amongst the females the percentage of scheduled tribes is 8.45. The male scheduled tribes of this district account for 4.86 per cent of the total scheduled tribe males of the State and the female scheduled tribes living in Darjeeling form 4.53 per cent of the total tribal women in the State of West Bengal.

Preponderance of scheduled tribe population is observed in the Siliguri subdivision where they account for 58.59 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. The rest of the tribes (i.e. 41.41 per cent) are distributed between Kalimpong subdivision (21.67 per cent), Sadar subdivision (15.41 per cent) and Kurseong subdivision (4.33 per cent). Phansidewa police station of Siliguri subdivision alone accounts for 23.03 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. Next comes Kalimpong police station of Kalimpong subdivision which accounts for 18.67 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district. Naxalbari and Siliguri police stations of Siliguri subdivision account for 14.51 per cent and 12.72 per cent respectively of the total scheduled tribes of the district. Kharibari police station of Siliguri subdivision

and Darjeeling police station of Sadar subdivision account for 8.83 per cent and 5.93 per cent respectively of the total tribal population of the district. Kurseong and Pulbazar police stations account for more than three per cent each of the total scheduled tribes of the district. The rest are distributed over other five police stations.

2.1 Strength of Individual Scheduled Tribes

Oraons are the maximum in number in this district. In the rural areas they account for 33.18 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district. Next are the Lepchas who account for 15.78 per cent of the total tribal population living in villages of Darjeeling district. Bhutias account for 15.12 per cent of the total rural tribal population of the district. Mundas and Santals account for 9.95 per cent and 8.55 per cent respectively of the total rural scheduled tribes of the district.

In the urban sector Bhutias account for 82.04 per cent of the total urban scheduled tribes of the district, while Lepchas account for 18.06 per cent.

Oraons are mainly distributed in Phansidewa, Naxalbari, Siliguri and Kharibari police stations of Siliguri subdivision. In Phansidewa police station Oraons account for 46.47 per cent, in Naxalbari police station 21.80 per cent, in Siliguri police station 18.80 per cent and in Kharibari police station 10.25 per cent of their total number in the district.

Numerically Bhutias form the second largest tribe in this district. Nearly 40 per cent of them are found in Kalimpong police station. Darjeeling and Pulbazar police stations of Sadar subdivision account for 22.34 per cent and 9.54 per cent respectively of their total number in the district.

Amongst the Lepchas of the district maximum number of them are found in Kalimpong police station, where they account for 61.25 per cent of their total number in the district.

The statement below shows the percentage of certain scheduled tribes to total tribal population in rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 13.4

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	
	Rural	Urban
Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	15.12	82.04
Lepcha	15.78	18.06
Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	1.60	..
Mahali	1.16	..
Mal Pahariya	1.92	0.01
Munda	9.95	0.77
Nagesia	1.62	..
Oraon	33.18	0.95
Santal	8.55	0.21
Unclassified	10.04	2.92

2.2 Sex Ratio

The proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled tribes of this district is seen to be fairly good. For every one thousand of male scheduled tribe population in the district there are 903 scheduled tribe females. In the rural areas the sex ratio is 910. The tribal sex ratio in the urban areas is only 853 females for every one thousand male population.

The sex ratio for the Bhutia tribe is 951 in this district. Amongst the Lepchas, females outnumber males; there are 1,019 females to every one thousand male Lepchas. In the rural areas the sex ratio of Lepchas is 989. Amongst the Lepchas, females outnumber males in the urban areas; there are 1,346 females to every one thousand male Lepchas.

2.3 Literacy

The scheduled tribes of Darjeeling district are advanced in lesser degree in respect of attainment of literacy and education in comparison to the literate and educated persons amongst the general population of the district. Only 15.32 per cent scheduled tribes in the district have been able to pass the Census enumeration test laid down for literacy. The position of female literacy among the scheduled tribes is lower than the general female literates. Only 64 amongst every one thousand of the tribal women in this district have been recorded in the 1961 Census as literates. In the rural areas only 45 amongst every one thousand of the tribal women have passed the literacy test. In the urban sector literacy has disseminated a little more where 354 persons are found to be literate for every one thousand of the total tribal population living in the towns of Darjeeling. But amongst the male population living in the urban areas, the percentage of literates is found to be 47.26. Female literacy also in the urban sector is, as expected, better than that in the rural areas of the district. The statement given below shows the comparative statement of the percentage of literates amongst the general population and the tribal population in the total, rural and urban areas of the district.

STATEMENT 13.5

		Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	Total	28.70	40.15	15.45
	Rural	21.77	33.82	8.50
	Urban	51.72	59.21	41.48
Scheduled Tribes	Total	15.32	28.40	6.88
	Rural	12.68	20.17	4.45
	Urban	35.48	47.26	21.55

In the rural areas Lepchas seem to be the most literate community in the district. 22.91 per cent Lepchas living in the villages of the district are literate. In respect of literacy Lepcha males are more advanced than their womenfolk. 35.81 per cent of the Lepcha males are literates, while among their women population percentage of literates is 9.87. Next to them

are the Bhutias, 90.56 per cent of the Bhutias are literate in the rural sector of the district. 9.33 per cent of Oraon population are found to be literate in the rural areas. Among their male population 15.20 per cent are literates. In the urban areas also Lepchas are the most literate tribe in the district, where 43.92 per cent of them are literate. 34.51 per cent of Bhutias are literate in the urban areas. Among their male population 46.74 per cent are literate, while this percentage among their females is 18.93 in the urban areas of the district.

2.4 Economic Activities

Labour participation may be said to be fair amongst the tribal population of the district. 47.86 per cent of the tribal population are workers as per 1961 Census. Amongst their males, the percentage of workers is 56.99 and for females 37.74. In the rural areas 50.12 per cent of the tribal population are workers. Amongst their males this percentage of workers is 59.17 and for females 40.17. In the urban sector 30.66 per cent of the scheduled tribes are workers. 40.88 per cent male tribes living in the towns of the district are workers, while females show 19.63 per cent workers amongst them.

Majority of the tribal workers are engaged in agricultural sector. 51.06 per cent of the tribal workers are so engaged. Of them 48.58 per cent workers are engaged as cultivators and 2.49 per cent as agricultural labourers. Nearly 55 per cent of the female tribal workers of the district are engaged in the agricultural sector. 35.38 per cent of the tribal workers are engaged in plantation and 8.96 per cent in other services. In the rural sector nearly 55 per cent of the tribal workers are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Of them 52.32 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 2.66 per cent as agricultural labourers in rural areas of the district. 38.21 per cent are engaged in plantation and 4.78 per cent in other services amongst the rural tribal workers of the district. In the urban areas the proportion of agricultural pursuits is very low. 60.91 per cent of the urban tribal workers are engaged in other services.

Majority of the Lepcha workers are also engaged in the agricultural sector. 85 per cent of the Lepcha workers are so engaged. Of them 83.40 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 1.76 per cent as agricultural labourers. 9.26 per cent Lepcha workers are found in other services. More than 46 per cent of the Oraon workers are engaged in agricultural sector. Of them 44.17 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 2.29 per cent as agricultural labourers. 48.32 per cent Oraon workers are engaged in plantation. More than 48 per cent of the Bhutia workers of Darjeeling are engaged in agricultural pursuit. Of them 45.62 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 2.76 per cent as agricultural labourers. 26.91 per cent of Bhutia workers are engaged in other services.

3. TRIBAL WELFARE

The Constitution of India envisages the ushering in

of an egalitarian society ultimately in which the entire body of citizens would have equal opportunities for economic and political development, irrespective of barriers of caste or tribe. Yet, the pernicious caste system has produced vast inequalities of cultural, social and economic development among the various sections of the population. So it is imperative to provide adequate stimulus in the initial stages during which period the less fortunate citizens can be expected to level up to the standard of the general population. Thus, one of the directive principles of State policy embodied in Article 46 of the Constitution provides :

'The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation'.

In fact with the attainment of Independence the entire approach to tackling of tribal problems was rationalised. Various welfare activities were sponsored by the Government with a view to ameliorating the economic conditions of the backward classes in all walks of life and effecting their social upliftment.

To raise the standard of literacy amongst the members of the scheduled castes and tribes in the district free tuition facilities have been extended to the students reading in the secondary schools.

Book grants, boarding charges, special stipends, examination fees have also been liberally granted to deserving students from the backward communities.

During the First Five Year Plan period as many as 1,866 tribal students were helped with free studentship at a cost of Rs. 66,771/-. A sum of Rs. 9,603/- was distributed to quite a number of tribal students all over the district during the first plan period as book grants and other grants to deserving students as well as to meet the boarding charges of some of the tribal hostellers. Capital grants have also been given for construction, improvement, renovation or expansion of school buildings and boarding houses. A school was constructed at Ghum in 1951-52 at a cost of Rs. 10,000/-. In the same year Sigrimtam Primary School of Lepchas and Bhutias and the Primary School at Pulbasar were improved at a cost of Rs. 2,000/-. Some vocational training centres were opened for the tribal students. In the field of social education several institutions including Bhutia and Lepcha monasteries were liberally helped with financial grants for encouragement of recreational activities, Lama dance, organisation of sports etc. Many voluntary agencies were also given special grants with a view to encourage their activities for the welfare of the tribal communities in the district.

To improve the health and sanitary condition of the people belonging to scheduled and tribes various welfare measures have also been taken by the Government. Many schemes have been executed to ensure better water supply to the areas mostly inhabited by scheduled castes and tribes. In other spheres like

the tribal welfare department. Rs. 500/- was also spent for giving free legal advice to the tribal people during the first plan. Tribal headmen have also been periodically rewarded by the Government. A statement given below will indicate the nature of different steps taken by the Government for the improvement of the lot of tribal people during the period 1957-58 to 1963-64.

A-SCHEDULED CASTES

[illegible]

STATEMENT 13.6—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
		Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefitted/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefitted/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefitted/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefitted/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefitted/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefitted/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefitted/work done
B—SCHEDULED TRIBES															
1	Provision for free Tuitions fees to tribal students of all secondary schools	14,755 (Arrear for 1956-57) 44,752	259 740	..	..	700,050.96	1,169 Students	..	..	580	99	5,402	..	5,930	..
2	Boarding charges for scheduled tribe students of secondary schools	4,800	26	..	..	3,960	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Book grants to Tribal students	2,760	125	..	..	8,470	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Examination fees for the students appearing in the School Final Examination	1,740	49	..	..	340	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Renovation of 4 Primary School Buildings and purchase of furniture and equipments	1,000	4 Primary Schools	1,000	4 Primary Schools	4000	6 Primary Schools	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Subsidised distribution of seeds	20,078	..	..	..	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Encouragement of homestead-cum-vegetable gardening	710	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sheep-rearing	2,010	3 schemes	2,660	4 blocks	8,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Goat-keeping	1,400	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	..	120	2	1,050	4 and for opening of a new block
10	Pig-rearing	1,270	1 block	2,510	2 blocks	6,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,030	5 and for opening of a new block
11	Maintenance allowance to keepers of rams	120	10 rams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	12 rams
12	Demonstration Plots in cultivators' holdings	817.50	..	..	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Poultry	..	..	..	..	1,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Establishment of Co-operative grain golas	10,100	..	..	..	10,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Roads	80,000	4 miles long	109,717	10 miles long	19,154	..	2,84,860	5 roads	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Wooden Bridges, culverts	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Small irrigation Scheme	..	..	..	..	1,16,820	22 schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..
18	Financial assistance to scheduled tribe population trained in various trades & crafts	4,060	15 tribal trainees	2,000	8 trainees	1,450	8 trainees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Water supply	19,000	..	27,893.60	20 Ring-wells	49,520	3 water pipe lines & 84 c.c. wells	48,800	3 pipe lines+ 22 ring-wells	18,394	1 pipe line & minor irrigation	28,034	1 pipe-line, 2 minor irrigation schemes &	8,000	..

STATEMENT 13.6—*conold.*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
		Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefited/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefited/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefited/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefited/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefited/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefited/work done	Amount	Per-sons or Institutions Benefited/work done
B—SCHEDULED TRIBES— <i>contd.</i>															
20	Forests	88,500	for 82 huts for water supply at forest villages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Rewards to Tribal Headmen	800	8 headmen	800	8 headmen	..	..	800	8 headmen	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Giving Free Legal advice to tribals	100	..	200	..	353	20	400	..	200	4	322	8	600	..
23	Grant to Monasteries	..	..	9,250	12 monasteries	14,150	29 monasteries	10,000	27 monasteries	2,600	13 monasteries	..	..	..	..
24	Giving grants to Tribal sports, folk dance, adult education centres etc.	1,800	..	1,800	7 institutions	2,100	10 centres	2,100	..	1,500	..	4,000	..	..	..
25	Grant to Bhutia and Lepcha Associations	28,552	..	11,670	..	14,445	..	15,128	..	14,754	..	13,748	..	..	..
26	Reclamation & Development of Waste land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,500	36 States	5,000	20	..	..
27	Establishment of Tribal Welfare Centres	650	..	2,460	..	6,900	1 welfare centre	7,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	610	..
28	Housing scheme for the welfare of scheduled tribes	..	..	36,937.50p	for 37 houses	18,750	25 houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Financial assistance for purchase of land and house sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	14,000	28	..	..
30	Purchase of land (Agri.) house site	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,700	8	..	..
31	Financial assistance to trained artisans of backward areas	..	..	..	..	3,965	35	40,000	..	4,000	34	11,966	78	..	..
32	Construction of houses for Welfare of scheduled tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	20 houses	..	..	..	..
33	Grant to dispensaries and Health centres	..	..	450	8 dispensaries	900	2 dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Renovation and maintenance of T.B. beds for treatment of tribal patients	..	..	4,800	2 T.B. Patients	4,800	2 T.B. Patients	..	..	..	..	8,400	5 T.B. Patients	..	..
35	Free Supply of costly medicine to scheduled tribes patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AGRICULTURE

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture and plantation form the principal industrial pursuits of the people of the district of Darjeeling. Agriculture engages a better proportion of workers than does any other sector of industries in this district. Every four out of any group of ten workers are seen to be engaged in the agricultural sector either as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer. In the State of West Bengal as a whole only 54 per cent of the total working population are engaged in agriculture against 40 per cent in the district of Darjeeling. The proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers in this district is very wide. The cultivators form about 18 times more in number than the agricultural labourers. But in the State of West Bengal the proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers is about 2.5 : 1.

The soils and other characteristics like rainfall, weather conditions etc., which generally govern the agriculture of any tract to a considerable degree have been described earlier in the chapter on Physical Aspects. This district generally experiences very favourable rainfall.

The physical geography of the district makes conditions for agriculture extremely diverse. The Terai, from the foot of the hills to the southern boundary of the district, is in the plains and contains many level stretches of alluvial soil admirably suited for rice cultivation. There are however in it considerable areas of poor sandy ground and the river beds are large and generally unfertile or unsuitable for cultivation. In the hills, many of the slopes are so stony and precipitous that nothing can thrive on them except scrub jungle or an occasional tree in the crevices of the rocks. Much of the hill land is unsuitable for cultivation of any kind, but on the gentler slopes the soil is often of wonderful fertility. Altitude and aspect, as might be expected, have important effects on agriculture. No part of the district lies above tree level but no crops are grown above 9,500 feet above sea level owing to the cold. Potatoes can be grown up to that height but the upper limits for rice, maize and millet are much lower. Tea does not grow above 7,000 feet. Below about 2,500 feet much of the ground is steep and unsuitable for cultivation : the temperatures here are too high to suit many of the crops growing in the colder altitudes and the result is that between 1,000 and 2,500 feet there is comparatively little cultivation and most of the area is under forest. Rainfall varies considerably from 60 inches per annum in some parts of the Tista Valley in the north of the district to over 200 inches on the outer slopes of the hills. Further south in the Terai the annual fall goes down to about 120 inches : nowhere in the district is rainfall in such defect or so irregular that outturn of crops is seriously

affected. Landslips and river erosion do harm local to cultivated areas. So also does hail. In the south of the Terai a hot parching wind from the west sometimes blows for a day or two in the hot weather and causes some damage to tea and other crops. But on the whole weather conditions are, with few exceptions, favourable to agriculture throughout the district.

2. LAND UTILISATION

The pattern of land use in this district is quite interesting. A brief resume is given here about the land utilisation pattern since 1871 i.e. about the time when the first census was taken in the country.

The total area of the Darjeeling district in 1871 was 1,234 square miles. The terrain or plain subdivision occupied an area of 173,856 acres or 271.65 square miles ; of which 62,115 acres or 97.06 square miles was returned as under cultivation : 100,841 acres or 157.62 square miles as cultivable but not actually under cultivation ; and 10,866 acres or 16.96 square miles as barren and uncultivable waste. The estimated area under different crops in the terrain in 1871 was returned by the Deputy Commissioner as follows :

	Area in Acres
Total area	173,856 (or 271.65 square miles)
Total cultivated area	62,115 (or 97.06 square miles)
Rice	47,787
Cotton	3,818
Pulses	1,909
Jute	3,818
Oilseeds	1,324
Sugarcane	1,409
Tea	1,900
Vegetables	50
Fruit trees	50
Other crops	100

The Hills subdivision occupied an area of 615,821 acres or 961.44 square miles. The statement of land employment in the Hills subdivision at that time was as follows :

	Area in Acres
Total area	615,821 (or 961.44 square miles)
Area under cultivation	22,453 (or 35.08 square miles)
Cultivable but not cultivated	456,945 (or 713.98 square miles)
Barren and incapable of cultivation	136,923 (or 212.39 square miles)
Rice	6,147
Maize	4,088
Bhutta or maize or Indian Corn	2,283
Oilseeds	40
Potatoes	174
Tea	9,000
Cinchona	300
Vegetables	11
Fruit trees	8
Cotton	58
Other crops	404
Total cultivated area in the Darjeeling hills	22,453 (or 35.08 square miles)

Irrigation is not a great problem in this area. The Government waste lands consist mainly of beds of rivers, ravines and steep tree-clad slopes. The total of this unoccupied area including grazing reserves (7,761) is 47,587 acres in Kalimpong and 4,300 acres in Darjeeling and Kurseong subdivisions.

Cultivation of mulberry has become almost non-existent.

Average land per agricultural family : The size of an average holding in the district is 6.50 acres and the average size of a family in the hills works out at 5.5 persons being slightly higher than that in the plains.

Eighty per cent of the agriculturists are adhiars, cultivating lands of *jotedars* on *adhi* system. The position of these *adhiars* is very unsatisfactory, as the shares the *adhiars* get is hardly sufficient to maintain themselves. The system keeps the *adhiars*, forming so large a proportion of the population, in perpetual poverty.

The following is a statement of land employment in the district :

Description	Hill Sub-divisions of Darjeeling	Siliguri Subdivision	Total
Paddy			
(a) <i>Aman</i>	12,618	48,724	61,342
(b) <i>Boro</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) <i>Aus</i>	10	1,155	1,165
Gram	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wheat	1,196	10	1,186
Barley	895	16	411
Maize	68,020	584	68,554
Sugarcane	..	281	281
Mustard	..	8,008	8,008
Potato	1,793	542	2,335
Jute	..	1,704	1,704
Mango	..	58	58
Tobacco	..	295	295
Area not available for cultivation	78,486	16,507	94,943
Culturable but not cultivated	64,387	43,884	107,721
Total area	575,321	170,037	745,358
Total area under <i>aman</i> crops	58,927	..	58,927
(a) <i>Aman</i> paddy	12,618	..	12,618
(b) Millet	26,546	..	26,546
(c) Cardamom	5,482	..	5,482
(d) Seasonal vegetables	3,169	..	3,169
(e) Oranges	1,742	..	1,742
(f) Others	4,881	..	4,881
Total area under <i>rabi</i> crops	5,866	..	5,866
(a) Wheat	1,196	..	1,196
(b) Barley	895	..	895
(c) Potato	1,793	..	1,793
(d) Seasonal vegetables	1,182	..	1,182
(e) Seasonal fruits	242	..	242
(f) Others	1,129	..	1,129

Description	Hill Sub-divisions of Darjeeling	Siliguri Subdivision	Total
Total area under <i>bhadoi</i> crops	69,647	..	69,647
(a) Maize	68,020	..	68,020
(b) <i>Aus</i> paddy	10	..	10
(c) Seasonal vegetables	1,472	..	1,472
(d) Seasonal fruits	847	..	847
(e) Others	87	..	87
Total area of lands growing more than one crop	38,753	..	38,753
Soyabean	860	..	860
Country vegetables	1,470	..	1,470
English vegetables	3,680	..	3,680

More area has been brought under tillage since then by reducing other uncultivated lands through the process of land reclamation. How the cropped area has been gradually increasing proportionately is evident from the following statement. Cropped area, of course, does not remain constant all through. Similar is also the case with the areas remaining current fallows. It depends on various geographical factors and fluctuates with the prevailing weather and natural conditions and the agro-economic situation of the country.

Because of the peculiar geo-physical conditions of the district a little less than 40 per cent of the district's total area only are available for cultivation. The statement below shows that even for about a decade after the Independence the extent of net cropped area remained unaltered. Only in 1958-59 it rose to about 32 per cent from 28.5 per cent in 1947-48.

	Percentage distribution of kinds of area to total areas				
	1947-48	1950-51	1954-55	1956-57	1958-59
Area not available for cultivation	60.98	60.81	61.55	61.93	61.47
Other uncultivated lands excluding current fallows	8.71	6.49	6.56	6.37	5.73
Current fallows	1.82	4.28	8.48	8.88	0.87
Net area sown	28.54	28.42	28.41	28.32	31.93

A fairly large proportion of the net area sown is being used in this district to raise more than one crop. In 1947-48 only 17.66 per cent of net area sown was subjected for yielding more than one crop. This percentage was 10 in 1950-51, 7.89 in 1954-55, 18.41 in 1956-57 and 12.60 in 1958-59.

Thus it appears that there being not much of land left as margin in the district, the produce of the land will have to be increased by growing more crops per acre than is grown at present and also by getting two

or more crops out of lands which bear a single crop now.

3. CROPPING PATTERN

The present cropping pattern of the district may be stated as follows :

A. Altitude upto 4000' Height :

1st crop	2nd crop	3rd crop
(a) Maize	Paddy	Potato and other vegetables where irrigation facilities are available
(b) Maize	Millet, barley, wheat, mustard and buck-wheat, etc.	
(c) Summer Vegetable		Winter vegetable
(d) Potato and maize	Mixed cropping in some places	
(e) Ginger		Vegetable

B. Altitude above 4000' to 8000' ft.

(a) Potato and Maize—Mixed Cropping. They grow in the month of December & January. When potato grows 6" to 8", they sow maize in the same field (Mixed), potato is harvested in the month of June & July, maize stand in the field which is harvested in the month of September & October.

- (b) Potato and Millet— Mixed cropping.
(c) Vegetable — Vegetable...Vegetable

In the areas like Sonada, Takdah, Rungbull along the main road they grow vegetable throughout the year.

C. Above 8000' ft. Altitude

Major portion of the hill areas is under forest. In some places they cultivate potato in patches.

Generally farmers use to cultivate cardamom within altitude of 3000' to 6000' along the jhoras where there is moisture and shade. The whole cardamom plantation of Darjeeling District is already affected by Forke Disease.

Orange grows best between 2000' to 4000' altitude. There is some areas *eg.* Takdah, Mirik, Garubathan, Kalimpong & Bijanbari where there is regular cultivation. Pineapple & Guava grow upto 4000' altitude.

Other fruits, like pears, apple, plum & peach etc. grow above 3000' altitude.

The statistics relating to crops in the district have been given in Table 3.1 in the Official Statistics in Part II-B of this volume. The distribution of the general crops in the district in 1960-61 is given below.

AREA IN ACRES UNDER CROPS (1960-61) IN DARJEELING

Total Rice	82,780
(a) <i>Aus</i>	1,977
(b) <i>Aman</i>	80,803
Wheat	1,286
Barley	494
Maize	66,718
Other food grains	28,170
Sugarcane	494
Rape and mustard	2,718
Condiments and spices	1,286
Jute	5,981
Other fibres	247
Tea	68,448
Cinchona	8,707
Fruits and vegetables (including root crops)	18,344
Miscellaneous non-food crops	5,981

About 80 per cent of the cropped area of the district covers rice (mainly *aman*). About one-fourth of the cropped area is covered by maize and tea each and one-tenth by other food-grains. Fruits and vegetables cover 5 per cent of the total area under crops and 2 per cent of it is covered by jute. There has been some changes in the cropping pattern during the last decade, as will be seen from following statement. In 1951-52 rice covered more area.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CERTAIN IMPORTANT CROPS TO TOTAL CROPPED AREA FOR CERTAIN YEARS

	Years		
	1951-52	1956-57	1960-61
Total Rice	82.70	27.28	29.41
(a) <i>Aus</i>	0.24	0.58	0.70
(b) <i>Aman</i>	82.46	26.70	28.71
Wheat	0.59	0.49	0.44
Barley	0.12	0.19	0.18
Maize	32.70	27.18	28.70
Other food-grains	..	10.19	10.01
Sugarcane	0.12	0.10	0.18
Rape and mustard	2.37	0.87	0.97
Condiments and spices	..	0.19	0.44
Jute	1.78	2.48	2.11
Cinchona	..	..	1.82
Tea	28.28	25.83	24.82
Other fibres grown for sugar	..	..	0.07
Fruits and vegetables (including root crop)	..	4.17	4.74
Miscellaneous non-food crop	..	..	0.07

Agricultural methods in the Terai follow closely the practice in the plains of Bengal. Fields are manured with cowdung, farmyard manure and sometimes silt from the beds of tanks. Irrigation is perhaps more common as the slope of the land offers many opportunities for utilising the water of the numerous small streams. Sixty per cent of the low land on which the winter or *haimantik* rice is grown thus gets the benefit of irrigation. The *aman* or winter rice is first sown broadcast

in nurseries in May or early June after the first rainfall. The fields to which the seedlings are transplanted in July or August have in the meantime been heavily ploughed and surrounded by *ails* to keep in the rain and later irrigation water is led to them by channels (called *pairis*). The *aus* or *bhadoi* rice is grown on higher land called *furingati*. For this crop, ploughing begins in February and is repeated five or six times. The field is then levelled, weeds and clods burnt and the ashes used for manure. Seed is sown broadcast and after germination of the seed the field is carefully weeded. This rice crop is reaped in August. Small areas are also cultivated with *Boro* and long stemmed rice.

Methods of cultivation in the hills vary with the crops to be grown. The chief food crops in dry cultivation (*sukhakhet*) are maize (*bhutta* or *makai*), millet (*marwa* or *kodo*) and buck-wheat (*phaphar*) and in wet cultivation rice. Money crops are cardamoms (for which irrigation is needed), potatoes, oranges and vegetables land which is not too steep is ploughed; otherwise hoes (*kodalis*) are used. Weeding and harvesting are generally done by the cultivator and his family and with the assistance of neighbours for which help is given in turn to them. This labour exchange system is called *parma*. Hired labourers are only employed when absolutely necessary. Daily rates for day-labourers pre-war were about four annas but war times rates rose to one rupee. A recent Government notification has fixed the minimum wages for agricultural labour in the district for men, women and non-adults. Irrigation is essential for rice growing in the hills and water has to be conducted from nearby streams (*jhoras*) by flumes or pipes of bamboo or galvanised iron. Terracing is a distinctive and important feature of Himalayan cultivation. There is no such thing as a large level field to be found in the hills: and to allow of the irrigation which is essential for rice, terraces have to be cut with great labour in the hillsides. Some of these are so narrow that a plough cannot be used and the hoe is the only instrument by which the soil can be broken up. Usually an attempt is made to give an inward slope to the terrace but that is not always possible. It is however required where rice is cultivated, as irrigation water has to stand on the field.

Aman paddy in the hills does not need manure as washings from higher land are brought to the rice field in the irrigation water. For dry cultivation manuring is almost essential. Cowdung is being ordinarily used for wheat, mustard, *marwa*, potatoes and more rarely for maize or buck-wheat. For vegetable culture leaf mould when procurable is employed.

The chief implements used are the plough, the hoe or spade (*kodali*, *farwa* or *chagra*), the form (*kata*), the sickle (*haswa*), the mallet (*martol*) and the crowbar (*jhampel*). A wooden harrow and a thick heavy beam are used in paddy fields and sometimes in dry cultivation to break up clods. There are also various chisels, *kukris* and Bhutanese and Lepcha

knives or *chuppes*: and baskets, mats, sieves and winnowing trays made locally from bamboo or cane. The *thunsi* and *namlo* is for winnowing grains. For storing grain in large quantities closely woven mats (called *bakhari*) are made in rounded form from bamboos covered with a paste made from cowdung and earth.

More intensive and efficient methods of cultivation are becoming popular. While formerly a single ploughing was thought sufficient and no manuring, now most cultivators plough twice, manure more freely and sow better seeds more efficiently: weeding, hoeing and earthing are often repeated. Men, women and children all use the hoe: where ploughing cannot be done, seeds are sometimes sown broadcast or dibbled in with a long stick either pointed or with an iron spike fixed at the end. Lepchas are ineffective users of the plough and are sometimes seen turning over the soil with a rude wooden stick and are ready to cultivate with a small spade and a spike. They cultivate mostly at the lower levels and are particularly fond of orange growing and cardamom cultivation in the lower valleys, being accustomed to a low elevation: the comparative seclusion of fields surrounded by jungle is congenial to their habits. The Nepali is the most assiduous cultivator leaving practically no part of his holding uncultivated, using his plough cattle to the full and terracing skilfully where it is feasible. Bhutias and Nepali Gurungs are more casual cultivators, perhaps because they are descendants of pastoral races more accustomed to grazing: they are for the same reason fonder of cultivating at the higher level.

The following are brief accounts of the cultivation of the more important crops in the hills as described by Dash in his *Gazetteer* Published in 1947.

Maize (*bhutta* or *makai*)—This crop grows on almost any soil at altitudes between 1,000 to 7,000 feet above sea-level. Black soil suits it best as hill cultivators do not usually manure this crop. It does best at low elevations in sunny aspects and grows quite well in places where rocks retain moisture. It is the staple food crop for cultivators and is grown on dry land (*sukhakhet*). After the ground has been prepared, the seeds are sown from February to April either by broadcasting, by sowing in rows (*phalis*) or by individual planting in holes. It is harvested in August or September. The crop is liable to damage by bears and elephants when near forests and to dangers from landslips when slopes. Outturns vary from 4 to 10 maunds per acre and higher with heavy manuring. Soyabean (*bhotmas*) or millet is sometimes grown with maize, and buck-wheat (or more rarely wheat and mustard) follows it on first and second class lands. It is found difficult to keep strains of better maize pure owing to cross fertilisation.

Millet (*marwa* or *kodo*)—This crop is grown at heights between 1,000 and 5,000 feet above sea-level and in dry cultivation (*sukhakhet*). Seeds are sown in April and May in a nursery which is manured.

Transplantation takes place in June or July and the crop is harvested in October or November. The transplanted crop is not usually manured. Outturn varies from 5 to 8 maunds per acre (average perhaps 6 maunds) when the crop is grown alone and less (say 5 maunds per acre) when it is grown together with maize.

Soyabeans and pulses are similarly cultivated.

Buck-wheat (phaphar)—This is grown up to 7,000 feet in dry cultivation. It is sown in August and September and harvested in December and January. The average yield per acre is about 6 maunds. No weeding is required. This crop is quick growing but rather unpopular because it is considered to exhaust the soil rapidly.

Wheat, barley and mustard—These crops are not extensively grown in the hills. They are grown up to 5,000 feet in dry cultivation, are sown in September and October and harvested in the later winter.

Rice—Paddy is grown from plains level up to elevation of 5,000 feet. In the hills it is transplanted into irrigated land (*panikhat*) and no manuring is needed. Seeds are sown in seed beds (1/6th of area to be planted out) in April or May: transplantation takes place in July or August and harvesting in November or the beginning of December. Outturns vary from 8 to 12 maunds per acre and 10 maunds may be taken as the average in the hills although in the Terai double this figure may be attained. The yield of straw is heavy (25 to 35 maunds per acre). A small quantity of *bhadoi* rice called (*phiya*) is grown in the hills. Seed is either sown broadcast or dibbled in rows at the rate of 20 to 35 seers per acre. Manure is required and good rain. The crop is harvested at the end of August or beginning of September. Outturn is less than that of the transplanted rice.

Potatoes—This crop is in many parts of the district even as high as 8,500 or 9,000 feet above sea level. It is grown in dry cultivation but requires heavy manuring. In some places two crops are harvested, one planted in October and harvested in January and February and the second planted in January or February and harvested in July. The success of potato cultivation depends a great deal on the weather: yields vary from 30 to 120 maunds per acre, even reaching 150 maunds per acre in very favourable conditions. The district produces seed potatoes for export as well as potatoes for consumption as food.

Cardamom (elainchi)—This crop is a valuable one, doing best at altitudes from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The crop requires a rich soil, shade, some warmth and a good supply of irrigation water. Fields are usually in the beds, or on the sides, of streams and are liable to destruction by floods and landslips. The crop is harvested usually from September onwards. For a new plantation seed is sown in special seed beds and then transplanted in May and June two to four feet apart. It

can also be propagated by separating roots from old standing clusters. New cardamom fields have to be thoroughly weeded and for the first two years they yield no crop. In the third year a half crop is obtained and thereafter for about 8 years a full crop can be expected which amounts to about 6 maunds or more per acre. After the tenth year the plants weaken and become liable to blight or damage by insects (*phurkety*). Cardamoms flower from the middle of April to the end of May and after September when the crop is harvested the seedpods are dried in the kiln (*bhati*) and thereby are much reduced in weight. The dried seeds are bagged and sold.

Other field crops—Only small quantities of sugarcane are grown in the hills: a soft thick variety is grown in small quantities for chewing. Mustard is grown near towns by Brahmans and Chettris in small quantity for oil and cake.

Fruit cultivation—Orange-growing is extremely profitable and has for this reason expanded very considerably in recent years. About 90 per cent of the output is exported. Two varieties of the local Sikkim orange are grown—one a small tight skinned variety and the other a loose skinned, larger and softer kind. Rich black soil is required and an elevation of between 2,000 and 4,000 feet above sea level. The crop is harvested from November to January. Seedlings, brought from Sikkim, are transplanted in May and June 14 to 18 feet apart. About 200 are required per acre. About 8 years are required before the trees begin to bear fruit and they continue to give a good crop for 25 years. Trees grow from 15 to 20 feet high and give larger fruit further apart they are. The outturn per tree is from 800 to 1,000 oranges annually which sell at a varying price. The crop is comparatively free from damage by bad weather.

Pine-apple growing is successful in the Terai and the hill areas. There is a considerable export of the fruit and 5 to 6 lakhs of suckers are sold annually to growers in the plains. The Singapore Queen variety grows well up to 4,000 feet and is in good demand. Local markets are well supplied in the appropriate seasons with tree-tomatoes, limes, lemons, bananas, pears, peaches and plums grown in the district at varying altitudes. The heavy rainfall and moisture prevents apples and good quality pears and peaches being grown successfully.

Vegetables—A very profitable vegetable growing business supplies both local and distant markets. Peas, beans and potatoes are well known products of the district but all kinds of foreign vegetables are grown for local and Calcutta markets among which can be mentioned artichokes, asparagus, beet-root, Brussels-sprouts, broad beans, French beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, celery, carrots, turnips, knol-khol, radishes, parsnips, peas, spinach, leeks, tomatoes, rhubarb and onions as well as many herbs. The season for many of the above vegetables is long because it is possible to grow them over a considerable range of altitude. Rainy season vegetables are also grown throughout the district in great variety and profusion.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE DISTRICT

1. INTRODUCTION

The Official Statistics presented in Part II-B of this volume unfold a clear picture of the progress achieved during the last decade in almost all branches of administration. The Census decade 1951-61 nearly coincides with the first two five year plan periods. It is worth-while, therefore, to present a brief resume about how this district prospered during the first two plan periods, while studying the different aspects of the demographic and socio-economic life of the district in the light of the Census returns of 1961.

With the limited resources of the country it needs a series of inter-linked and integrated five year plans to raise the standard of living of the people and to open to them opportunities for richer and more varied life. Although this should embrace all aspects of human life including better nutrition, medical relief as well as educational and cultural opportunities, such a richer life can only be supported by a material base of economic prosperity. The basic approach is thus bound to be economic development. The First Five Year Plan was intended as a step in that direction. The Second Five Year Plan was drawn up with care to build up an economy which could bring prosperity within the grasp of our people. It emphasised rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries. It launched a programme which would lead to maturity through different phases. Two five year plans were executed thus and the third one has been in operation.

2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The highlight of the economic efforts of the first plan was amongst many other items, the inclusion of a very important scheme for Community Development Programme. This scheme was really unique in its idea of persuading people to contribute in cash or kind for their own betterment.

Community Development is a technique devised to achieve social change through the utilisation of local resources, human and material which otherwise would remain idle.

Darjeeling district has been by 1963-64 covered by 10 C. D. Blocks. Of these, three—Darjeeling-Pulbazar, Rangli Rangliot and Sukhiapokri are in stage II, five—Kallimpong I & II, Garubathan, Mirik, Siliguri—are in stage I and the rest Kurseong and Kharibari-Phansidewa are in the pre-extension stage. While in the pre-extension Blocks, attempts have been made for conducting village survey and collecting socio-economic data, actual extension work with all its diversity has been initiated and executed in the other Blocks over the last few years.

3. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the bed-rock of any planning in India. This is more so in the State of West Bengal. Programmes of agricultural development, therefore, have been given due priority in the plan of the district. There is not much scope for extending the area under cultivation as is apparent from the earlier discussion in the chapter on Agriculture. The emphasis, therefore, has been given on bringing more of the cultivable area under irrigation, to make two or three crops grow in the area where at present a single crop is done and on adoption of improved agricultural practices for the best utilisation of the available land. To grow more food has been the principal target for the agricultural programme followed during the two plans. Improved seed is one of the important factors which can increase food production to a great extent, and with this end in view the seed saturation scheme was taken up.

The district is divided into 10 Blocks where Agricultural Extension Officers are posted to look after the works of agriculture under the guidance of the District Agricultural Officer. Schemes are executed through the Block Development Officers in the Block areas. Funds for some schemes are placed with the D. C. who reallosts the same to the blocks.

In respect of allied fields, the Departments like Veterinary, Livestock, Forest, Agricultural Marketing, Co-operative, Panchayat, etc., are working side by side of the Department of Agriculture.

Financial assistance are being given by the Government in the following schemes :

(a) *Plant Protection Scheme*—In distribution of Plant Protection materials 50 per cent of the cost of Plant Protection materials is realised from the cultivators and the transport cost is entirely borne by the Government. All sorts of technical helps are rendered by the technical hands of this department to the cultivators. Plant Protection equipments like, sprayers, dusters etc. are also made available to the cultivators for use.

(b) *Fertiliser Distribution Scheme*—Under the scheme for distribution of fertilisers to the cultivators, fertilisers are made available at the nearest railway station at the cost of Government. From the Rly. Head fertiliser is to be moved to the sub-depots of the sub-distributors at their own cost for sale to the cultivators. The distributors get the margin of approximately Rs. 30/- per ton out of which the distributors are to meet the transportation upto the sub-depot.

(c) *Irrigation Schemes*—For making water available to the cultivated land for irrigating the fields, Small Irrigation Schemes are executed. Government are bearing

55½ per cent of the total cost of execution of the schemes and the cultivators of the hills bear 33½ per cent of the cost. In the plains of Siliguri subdivision the cultivators are to bear 50 per cent of the total cost of execution of the schemes and the Government bear 50 per cent of the cost. Technical help is given by Government.

(d) *Scheme for Distribution of Improved Seeds*—Schemes are running for distribution of improved seeds to the cultivators of the district. Wart Immune potato seeds are being distributed to the cultivators. This scheme for distribution of improved seeds is with the idea to cover the entire cultivated areas of the district with improved seeds to get better return from the field.

(e) *Scheme for Demonstration Centres*—Scheme has been undertaken to establish demonstration centre in the Blocks with the idea to show the cultivators the improved agricultural practices so that they may be convinced to adopt improved agricultural methods. At present there are 4 such demonstration centres in each police station.

(f) *Scheme for Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation*—This scheme has been undertaken with the idea to show the better effect of chemical fertilisers on the crops. Fertilisers under this scheme are given to the cultivators free of cost and every technical help is rendered to the farmers.

(g) *Scheme for Killing of Wild Animals*—This scheme is running with a view to encourage the farmers to kill wild animals like, monkeys, bears, etc. for the protection of crops. Government award prizes to the persons who kill the wild animals (Rs. 2/- for each monkey, Rs. 2/- for each bear etc.). The Government hunters engaged for this purpose do not get any such prize.

(h) *Scheme for Distribution of Dhaincha Seeds*—Dhaincha seeds are distributed to the cultivators for green manuring the fields. The seeds are given to the cultivators at 50 per cent subsidy for green manuring and at "no loss no profit" basis for multiplication purpose. The transport charges are borne by the Government.

(i) *Scheme for Local Manurial Resources*—Under this scheme cash grants are given to the cultivators to give incentive for preparation of compost for using in their lands. Grants are given to the cultivators for preparation of pucca cowshed-floor with pucca channel and pucca manure pits, in connection with preparation of compost.

(j) Besides the above schemes, loans are being granted to the cultivators under the scheme for Reclamation of Waste Lands, Irrigation Schemes, Productive Scheme for Promotion of Agriculture and other Miscellaneous Agricultural Schemes.

There is another scheme for Seed Saturation. Only paddy is included in this scheme.

At present, communication is a crying problem between the contiguous hill areas and the plain markets. In most of the places of the hills of the Darjeeling district produces are to be transported through ponies or head-loads both of which are very expensive in the hills. Between the contiguous hill areas, there are no proper motorable roads, nor there are roads for transportation of produces from hill markets to plain markets, as a result the cultivators are to sell their produces in the local markets at a very low rate as they cannot bear the high transport cost for sending their produces in the big markets in the plains.

There is only one Agricultural Research Station at Kalimpong where research works are carried on maize, ginger, cardamom, etc. and another Research Station for potato at Bhanjang. There are three fruit nurseries in the three Thana Seed Farms.

There is one Soil Conservation Officer in the district who is taking up programmes for experimental soil conservation works. There is a programme at the catchment of Teesta, another at the catchment of Lish, Ghesh, Chel and Newra etc.

There are four Thana Seed Farms at Pulbarar, Plungdung, Kharibari and Siliguri (Salbari) wherefrom improved seeds are distributed to the cultivators at reasonable costs.

In Kalimpong there is State Agricultural Farm where also improved seeds are produced and distributed to the cultivators.

Crop commissions are held with the initiatives of the Government to encourage the farmers in forming competitive minds in connection with cultivation and increased yield. Prizes are awarded to the best cultivators who produce highest quantity of crops.

Agricultural Exhibitions are held in different places of the district to encourage the cultivators about the adoption of improved method of cultivation at the cost borne by the Government and other contributions. Prizes are also awarded on the best exhibits.

Publicity is going on regarding various agricultural topics through the Nepali Agricultural Monthly Journal "Khatipati" and leaflets etc. Monthly 3,000 copies of Khatipati are distributed among the cultivators. The monthly journal is published under the Editorship of the District Agricultural Officer, Darjeeling assisted by one Sub-Editor.

The following two statements obtained from the District Agricultural Officer, Darjeeling give an idea about the achievements of the Agriculture Department during the last plan periods.

STATEMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1951-61

Year 1	Name of Scheme 2	Amount Spent 3	Achievement 4
1951-56	Small Irrigation Scheme	Rs. 66,433.63	17 Nos. of Schemes. Area covered—878 acres. Addl. Production—437 tons.
1956-61	Ditto	Rs. 2,48,134.74	45 Nos. Schemes Addl. Production—1,611 tons
1951-56	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds		
	Maize	Rs. 6,825.81	104 Mds. distributed. Addl. Production—11½ tons
	Paddy	Rs. 2,648.50	238 Mds. distributed. Addl. Production—37 tons
	Wheat	Rs. 557.50	28 Mds. distributed. Addl. Production—8 tons
1956-61	Maize	Rs. 3,371.75	112 Mds. distributed. Addl. Production—11 tons
	Paddy	Rs. 3,887.30	470 Mds. distributed. Addl. Production—56 tons
	Wheat	Rs. 2,082.78	78 Mds. distributed. Addl. Production—5½ tons
1951-56	Fertiliser Demonstration Scheme (T. O. M)	Rs. 881.72	60 Mds.
1956-61	Ditto	Rs. 10,611.56	1,532 Nos.
1951-56	Killing of wild animals	Rs. 986.00	471 Nos. of monkeys killed 18 Nos. of boars killed
1956-61	Ditto	Rs. 3,248.00	1,719 Nos. of monkeys killed
1951-56	Exhibition	Rs. 6,842.78	8 Nos.
1956-61	Ditto	Rs. 7,600.00	81 Nos.
1951-56	J. P. O. Meeting	Rs. 248.00	54 Nos. Farmers attended.
1956-61	Ditto	Rs. 1,579.12	577 Nos. " "
1951-56	Demonstration Centres	Rs. 28,198.12	19 Nos. 5 Ac. Demonstration Centres, 69 Nos. of 2 Ac. of Demonstration Centres 2 Nos. of trial of Demonstration Centres costing to Rs. 841.87 P.
1956-61	Ditto	Rs. 58,534.86	9 Nos. of 5 Ac. of Demonstration & 661 Nos. of 2 Ac. of Demonstration Centres
1956-61	Tribal Scheme	Rs. 6,537.50	608 families have been benefitted with fruit garden subsidised seeds etc.
1956-61	Dhaincha seeds	..	39,086 Pkts. distributed
1956-61	Thana Farms	..	3 Nos. of Thana Farms established

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1961-64

Serial No. 1	Name of the Scheme 2	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
		Expenditure 3	Achievements 4	Expenditure 5	Achievements 6	Expenditure 7	Achievements 8
1	Scheme for Distribution of paddy seeds	Rs. 9,210.83	550 Mds.	Rs. 9,999.97	210 Mds.	Rs. 12,981.84	890 Mds.
2	" " Wheat & Pulses	Rs. 1,458.00	69 "	Rs. 903.06	89 "	Rs. 1,253.68	56 "
3	" " Mustard	Rs. 150.25	6 "	Rs. 244.29	8 "	Rs. 175.92	7 "
4	" Demonstration Centres	Rs. 18,035.78	46 Nos. (2 Ac. each)	Rs. 18,291.92	48 Nos. (2 Ac. each)	Rs. 10,000.00	40 Nos. (2 Ac. each)
5	Scheme for trial with T.O.M. Fertiliser	Rs. 714.87	462 Nos.	Rs. 1,575.00	502 Nos.	Rs. 4,570.00	820 Nos.
6	Scheme for Japanese Method of paddy cultivation (Improved Agril. Practices)	Rs. 200.00	4,129.00 acs.	Rs. 800.00	4,340.00 acs.	Rs. 6,139.00	4,710.00 acs.
7	Scheme for killing of wild animals	Rs. 150.00	168 Nos.	Rs. 260.00	130 Nos.	Rs. 528.00	318 Nos.
8	Scheme for Crop Competition	Rs. 950.00	..	Rs. 1,225.00	..	Rs. Nil	..
9	Scheme for Small Irrigation	Rs. 95,445.24	19 Nos.	Rs. 227,287.90	37 Nos.	Rs. 420,000.00	57 Nos.
10	Scheme for distribution of Dhaincha Seeds for green manuring	Rs. 131.40	5 Mds. 80 Srs.	Rs. Nil	10 Mds.	Rs. 982.27	8½ Mds. 20 Srs.
11	Scheme for Local Manurial Resources	Rs. 1,820.00	88,458 Tons.	Rs. 1,820.00	41,187 Tons.	Rs. 80,465.50	46,310 Tons
12	Scheme for Emergency Veg. Cultivation	Rs. Nil	..	Rs. 64,117.70	..	Rs. Nil	..
13	Scheme for Plant Protection	..	..	..	..	Rs. 47,005.90	1,920 Gallons of Lime sulphur sprayed on orange in Mirik and Takdah 4000 Kg. of Copper fungicides sprayed on Potato in the hills.
14	Scheme for distribution of Maize seeds	..	..	..	..	..	40 Quintals
15	Scheme for distribution of Fertilisers	Rs. Nil	148 Tons.	Rs. Nil	182 Tons.	Rs. Nil	210 Tons.

In the year 1962-64, 614 Result Demonstration centres were started throughout the district. In all these centres improved variety of seeds and manure were used and naturally the yield was higher than that obtained by conventional means. While emphasis was laid on the production of vegetables, crops like paddy, maize, wheat, jute, potato were also grown at these centres.

Apart from these demonstration centres, which are rather small in size, 42-acres demonstration centres were established during this period. As these centres are bigger, there is scope for wider coverage of crops. The beneficiaries derive, what is called, the economy of scale. Government bears 50 per cent of the running expenses much to the advantage of the cultivators.

The members of the local Panchayats and farmers are occasionally shown round such demonstration centres. From all accounts it appears that they are impressed with the performance at these centres and within their limitations, try to adopt the improved practices in their own plots.

The C.D. Blocks are mainly dependent on the State Agricultural Farm at Kalimpong for the supply of seedlings, seeds, grafts etc. A glance at the performance of the farm during 1963-64 will convince one of its vital role. During the year 5,617 Kg. of Maize, 4,189 Kg. of Paddy, 1,348 Kg. of Wheat, 1,969 Kg. of Barley, 496 Kg. of Mustard, 480 Kg. of Ginger, 33 Kg. of Cauliflower, 24 Kg. of Bean, 28 Kg. of Palki, 121 Kg. of Pea, 14 Kg. of Radish, 4 Kg. of Garlic and 5 Kg. of Cow pea seeds were distributed to different Blocks in the district. In addition to this, more than 400,000 seedlings of vegetables like Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Brinjal etc. and 5,000 seedlings of Orange, Lemon, Plum, Litchi, Guava, Strawberry and Pear were distributed.

The four Thana Farms at Siliguri, Kharibari, Plungdung and Bijanbari were also catering to the needs of the localities. 7 seed *golas* for storing paddy were set up in Kalimpong II Block. 60 Nos. of agricultural implements, such as, M.B. Plough, Seed Drill, Wheel Hoe, Paddy Weeder etc. were distributed in Siliguri subdivision.

Under the loan scheme, loan was advanced to 36 persons for promotion of horticulture, cultivation of cardamom, areca nut etc. Similarly, 21 cultivators obtained loans for purchase of milch cow, building improved cattle-sheds etc.

One small workshop was set up in each of the three Stage II Blocks of this district for repair and servicing of improved agricultural implements. They were found very useful by the peasantry. Two of these workshops—one at Sukhiaokri and the other at Bijanbari were in operation during the year under review. There is a proposal for setting up a small workshop at Siliguri.

Reclamation of culturable waste land provides potential for higher agricultural production. That was

why schemes for reclamation were incorporated in the plans. Uptill now, a total area of 2,119 acres of waste land has been reclaimed in this district.

Work under soil-conservation is going on in Kalimpong subdivision. Conservation is being done mainly through terracing and afforestation. An area of more than 300 acres has been covered by such conservation schemes. In Siliguri subdivision, nearly 200 acres of land was conserved by contour bunding.

Rungbull Seed Potato Multiplication Farm—The State Seed Potato Multiplication Farm was started in the year 1947. The main objective of this farm is to multiply departmentally recommended varieties of pure disease free seed potatoes and the distribution of the same to the cultivators. This is one of the most important farm of its kind in India, devoted to meet the long standing need of the farmers for high yielding and disease free seed potatoes. Due to the incidence of Wart-disease in the Sadar subdivision of Darjeeling district, Wart Immune imported varieties of seed potatoes from Holland are being multiplied in this farm and also further multiplied by registered growers for saturation and replacement by Wart immune varieties. In the farm the potato crop is grown under scientific treatment to certify disease free varieties. The produce is stored after sorting and distributed to the cultivators.

The farm is situated at an altitude of 7,000 ft. and 8 miles from Darjeeling, on the Darjeeling-Siliguri Hill Cart Road.

The farm is equipped with modern agricultural implements necessary for the smooth running of farm operations in the hills. It has got a Museum-cum-Research Laboratory furnished with necessary scientific instruments for carrying out the research work.

The production of disease free seed potatoes were as follows :

Year	Acreage	Yield	
		Qlt.	Kg.
1963-64	63.60 acres	1,046.875	
1964-65	84.00 acres	952.68	
1965-66	88.14 acres	1,707.86	

The Maize and Paddy Research Station, Kalimpong did some good work towards the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the district. During the First Five Year Plan period preliminary research was done on both maize and paddy to prepare the ground for further work on improvement of these two most important crops in the hills.

During the second plan this Research Station released the following improved varieties as winter paddy suitable for growing in the hills.

Name	Yield	Increase over local (on basis of yield of local 18 5 md./acre)
MPR-1	26 Md/Acre	40 Per cent
MPR-2	24 Md/ ..	30 ..
MPR-3	23 Md/ ..	19 ..

No. 1 is a Chinese variety with medium grain, the other two are selections from local varieties with short-fine quality grain.

As a result of preliminary work done with maize, some hybrids were produced from local materials but were not found so promising. Similar results obtained in other parts of India confirmed the belief that local materials were not suitable for developing hybrid maize. American hybrid maize were also tried during this period. Hybrids like NC 27, Texas 26 and Dixie 11 were found very high in yield but the seed could not be reproduced in India. Moreover the highly dented or rough quality of their grain made them less popular. Since 1958 this station has been conducting large scale testing programme with various sources of world material particularly with inbred lines, various hybrids and varieties. Some of the materials collected from South America and the Caribbean Islands were found exceedingly suitable for growing in the hills and would be useful in developing good hybrids and improved varieties of maize. During investigation one newly introduced Cuban variety (Amarillo-de-Cuba) was found highly promising. The variety was recommended for release as an improved variety.

Name of Variety	Max. yield/acre	Average Increase over local
Amarillo-de-Cuba (Cubbean variety)	(at cultivators plots) 80 to 40 Mds.	88 Per cent

This variety was found highly adaptable to the hill condition, highly responsive to fertiliser application and unlike the local varieties less susceptible to lodging. Its grain quality and high yield have already made it popular.

During the third plan period the following Paddy variety was released.

Name of Variety	Yield	Increase over local (yield of 18.5 Mds./Acre)
Pedong 82	28 Mds./Acre	51 Per cent

The variety is fine long grained and suitable for lower to medium high altitude (1,000 ft. to 3,500 ft.).

Some promising Formosan and Japanese varieties with high yield (35 to 45 mds./acre) and early maturity are also under way of release. The grains are, however of coarse type.

Mention must be made here, of some Formosan varieties of paddy, which are being used in this station. They have been found exceedingly suitable to the hills, particularly in Kalimpong subdivision.

Particular attention, so far, is to be paid to the varieties, which have been tentatively designated as Kalimpong I and Kalimpong II.

They are early maturing, about 135 days being essential from seed-bed showing to harvest. They are coarse grained, but taste like any fine varieties.

The yield, both under experimental and farmer's field conditions, was exceptional. An average of 40 mds. to 60 mds. per acre was obtained. The varieties have been released for general multiplication.

The Variety Amarillo-de-Cuba of maize was released and maintained its popularity all over the hills except at high altitude and in areas of excess rainfall. More than 200 mds. of seed of this variety were distributed during the 1st half of the Third Five-Year Plan period.

During this plan period tremendous progress has been made in developing hybrid maize of outstanding yield and good grain quality. The following maize hybrids were released by the centre.

Name of Hybrid	Average yield per acre at Expt. Station Kalimpong	Increase over local	Area of adaptation
1 Him 123	88 Mds.	85 Per cent	Particularly suitable for the hills
2 Ganga Hybrid 101	80 to 85	75 to 80 ..	Particularly suitable for the plains of West Bengal. Also do well in the hills
3 Decan Hybrid			
4 Banjit Hybrid			

All these hybrids are yellow to orange in colour, particularly Him 123 and Ganga 101 are liked very much by the cultivators. These hybrids have good grain type and are highly responsive to fertiliser application. They are more or less resistant to lodging, disease and insect. Him 123 particularly produces 2-3 good ears per plant. They have good husk protection.

In 1963 cropping season 10 maunds of seed of Ganga hybrid 101 were distributed among the growers of Darjeeling district to observe its performance at cultivators' plots. The hybrid yielded very satisfactorily and the popularity of hybrid maize is growing fast.

Hybrid maize seed production is highly technical job. After the hybrids are released by the Experimental Station, the seed production will be the responsibility of the National Seed Corporation set up under the Seed Laws of the Government of India. It is expected that within the third plan period some seed production Farms will be established in West Bengal to produce commercially hybrid maize seed from the recommended hybrids. The third plan target is to saturate 25 per cent of existing maize area with hybrid maize.

Besides the 4 hybrids mentioned before, there are some more promising hybrids which are under way of trial giving still higher yield (80 to 100 mds. per acre).

Scheme to study the response of various germplasm sources of maize, to variegated agronomic practices :

The scheme is financed under the American aid P. L. 480 Programme. This scheme was taken up very recently and no positive results can be adduced

immediately. Date of Planting Trials, Fertiliser Requirement Trials and Requirement of Micronutrients for maize, are being studied.

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

Work in this respect is to be viewed as an integrated whole rather than in a piecemeal way. Achievements under C. D. programme coupled with those of the controlling department give a realistic picture.

During the year 1962-64 new construction of 'B' Type Hospital at Kalimpong is almost completed, at Kurseong the work is in progress, at Siliguri the construction work to be started very soon and at Darjeeling negotiation for handing and taking over of plot for the construction of 'A' Type Hospital was in active progress. All the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the district were fully equipped with up to date medicine, instruments and appliances.

Hospitals carry on modern scientific treatment of both in and out patients as well as examination of pathological specimen. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons carry on mass vaccination against Rinderpest, Ranikhet disease, South African Horse sickness and treat cases both at headquarters and mofussil, besides the prompt control of outbreaks of any epidemic disease.

The Quarantine stations carry on vaccination of incoming and out going animals and at cattle markets and keep strict vigilance over the incidence of contagious disease entering into the district from outside.

Mass Vaccination

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme was launched by the Government of India on 1954 on all India basis and the work actually started in this district during 1958-59 as the cattle population of hilly area of the district having had to be vaccinated with special lapinised vaccine. The vaccination of entire bovine population except few thousands due to inadequate transport facilities under police station Kalimpong, Garubathan, Mirik, were almost completed. Under this programme vaccination of about 27,000 cattle of the district was completed during the year 1962-64.

The target was to almost complete the vaccination work during the year 1964-65.

During the year 1963-64, 60,000 poultry population of the district were vaccinated against Ranikhet disease. Vaccination of 400 equine population of the district was completed during the year 1963-64.

Epidemic and Control

The district did not have any serious outbreak. A few outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease,

Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Black quarter, Ranikhet disease was reported during the year 1963-64 which were promptly attended to and controlled.

Glanders Inspector with Headquarters at Kalimpong kept strict vigilance for cases of Glanders, Farcy and other allied diseases and carried on Melin test whenever necessary in the district. The Research Assistant, Kurseong carried on examination of pathological specimen as well as stored and supplied various biological products in the district.

Two new Aid centres one at Paryang Tar under Garubathan Development Block and one at Sauraynee Bustee under Mirik Development Block are functioning during the year 1963-64. Third quarantine station at Tistavally will begin functioning very soon.

Unfortunately the Aid centre Gitoablung, Sinjee, Beshon had to be closed down at present for want of accommodation and difficulty of supervision of work by the Veterinary Assistant in charge.

A scheme had been launched to investigate the Haematuria disease amongst cattle in the district in the year 1963-64 and the work is in great progress.

The Department in the interest of Public Health also carried on activities like Anti-Rabic vaccination, destruction of Rabid and Stray dogs brought to the hospital.

At present there are one 'A' Class hospital in Darjeeling, three 'B' Class hospitals at Kalimpong, Kurseong and Siliguri, five Itinerant Vety. Assistant Surgeon's dispensary at Ghoom. Kurseong, Tistavally, Gayabari, Naxalbari, eight Block Dispensaries of veterinary Assistant Surgeons at Bijanbari, Sukhiapokri, Rangli Rangliot, Siliguri, Kalimpong-I, Kalimpong-II, Mirik and Kumal (Garubathan), one isolation shed at Pecong, two Quarantine stations at Pulbazar and Naxalbari, one Mobile Van with Headquarters at Siliguri, one Glander Inspector with Headquarters at Kalimpong and one Research Assistant with Headquarters at Kurseong.

Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry

Closely related with agriculture is the programme for Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry. In the Third Five Year Plan considerable stress has been laid for development of the more important livestock resources of the district, such as, cattle, poultry, pig and sheep etc.

In the past, Cross Breeding of cattle with exotic breeds were introduced in the Hills by the Planters, Missionaries and others. As a result of which high yielding cross breed cows are now found in large number in the hilly regions of the district and the area has gradually developed into an important milk producing zone.

In the present economic pattern in the rural hill areas of Darjeeling, dairy farming and animal husbandry are playing increasingly important roles, more so since

the paucity of agricultural land makes the hillmen more dependent on these sources of income.

As regards objects of the scheme, the following few points are taken into consideration :

- (a) The potentialities of Cross-Breeding
- (b) The optimum portion of foreign blood that enables the animals to do their best.
- (c) The effect of packing, storage and transportation of semen on its mortality and other qualities.

The progress made in different spheres of development activities in this district during the three plan periods are stated as follows :

At the beginning of the Scheme, the people of this locality due to prejudice and blind superstition were not responded to the Artificial Insemination Operation. Practically the Scheme came into force during the 2nd plan and 1,647 numbers of cows were inseminated and 176 numbers of calves born by the A.I. were recorded. A remarkable progress has been noticed during this plan period. 4,241 cows have been inseminated and 271 calves have been recorded so far (upto 31.12.65).

First insemination has shown an average success of 16 per cent, an encouraging result. Two pedigreed Jersey bulls are stationed at Kalimpong A. I. Centre under the Hill Cattle Development Scheme to supply seed materials to other centres.

Besides this, the result of cows was followed-up after a lapse of 90 days of insemination. Records of new-born A.I. calves, marking of animals, castration or removal of unwanted non-descriptive scrub-bulls are being maintained by the trained field staff.

'Siri' originating in Bhutan and Sikkim are the main breed of cattle now prevailing in the three hilly subdivisions of the Darjeeling district. The trained qualified field staff are taking systematic recording of milk of cows everyday. Here in hill the milk yield of 'Siri' cow is comparatively high than that of the cows of the plains, having a high percentage of butterfat, varying between 5 per cent and 7 per cent. It is recorded that during the lactation period of 350 days Siri cow gives 1,750 lbs. of milk, thus the local people are getting benefit of having more milk and its bye-products therefrom, which are sold at a satisfactory rate causing financial assistance to the local people. From the official data it shows that the progeny from first cross-breeding has increased the milk yield by 60 per cent. A cow in the Pubong Bustee under Takdah Development Block gave 42 lbs. of milk daily during the peak lactation period. Two Co-operative societies are functioning for disposing of the milk and its bye-products. In order to collect milk and to reserve for longer period without deteriorating its quality, the Government of West Bengal has esta-

blished one chilling plant at Jore-Bungalow, 6 miles away from the Darjeeling Town.

Efforts are being made to grade up those cross-bred stock with Jersey strains through the technique of artificial insemination. A scheme in this direction was introduced during the Second Five Year Plan period covering certain parts of Darjeeling and Kurseong subdivisions. In the year 1963-64 similar work has been taken up at Kalimpong subdivision under the Hill cattle Development scheme. One sub centre with two subsidiary centres has already been started for the above purpose. The policy of upgrading the local cattle with Hariani and Siri bulls is being followed in Siliguri and part of Kalimpong subdivision with 76 numbers of Pedigree bulls.

To ensure economic return to the primary producers for the milk produced by them, which is, in fact, the essential pre-requisite to create necessary incentive amongst them for betterment of their stock, a Multi-purpose Dairy project for production of Cheese Butter and Milk powder is going to be taken up in the district during the current plan period. Efforts are already being made to select suitable sites for the purpose. It is felt that with the implementation of the Dairy project and facilities for improved breeding of their stock, the people of the area will be able to augment their income very considerably taking to Dairy Farming in a more extensive scale.

Efforts have also been made in course of the Second Five Year Plan to popularise cultivation of suitable types of fodder crops and their preservation in the form of silage. The work is being continued under the Third Five Year Plan, with assured better economic return from their stock, in near future the farmers there will gradually go in for increased production of cultivated fodder for their cattle. 52 Silo pits were constructed during the Second Five Year Plan and 6 during the third year of the Third Five Year Plan with subsidy for construction of each such pit. 10 quintal of fodder seeds and cuttings have been distributed in the different places of this district at a subsidised rate during the third year of the Third Five Year Plan.

Under the programme for poultry development 635 and 4,033 poultry birds of exotic strain e.g. R.I.R. and W.L. were distributed in different places of this district at a subsidised rate during the First and Second Five Year Plans respectively. 250 cocks of improved strain were distributed at a subsidised rate in order to upgrade the village poultry until now under the Third Five Year Plan. Similarly 300 and 821 birds of improved strain were distributed free of cost amongst the tribal people of this district during the First and Second Plan period. No Poultry Development Scheme was taken up before the starting of five year plans. During the Second Plan one small poultry Farm at Kalimpong with funds made available by the Tribal Welfare Department has also been started. The exotic birds viz. R.R.R. & W.L.F. were found to thrive well under the climatic condition

of the district. Under the Third Five Year Plan particular stress is also being laid to take up intensive poultry development work in selected areas of the district and a poultry farm has already been started at Kurseong. There is a scheme for the distribution of Day old chicks at subsidised rate during the current plan period, 400 Day old chicks as allotted for the district, have already been distributed under the scheme during the year 1963-64. As poultry can be multiplied quickly, with the poultry development schemes proposed to be taken up under the Third Five Year Plan, it would be possible to augment production in this direction very considerably assuring reasonable return to the poultry keepers.

Consumption of pork is commonly practiced by the inhabitants of the district. Under the Third Five Year plan particular stress has also been laid for piggery development work. 49 large white Boars have already been distributed at Kalimpong with a view to upgrade the local stock. The activities in this direction is going to be increased further in near future and a pig breeding farm is going to be established at Dungra under Kalimpong subdivision. In course of the Second Five Year Plan, with the funds made available by the Tribal Welfare Department 6 pig rearing units were set up in the district. Under the scheme 6 boars and 120 sows have been distributed free of cost to the tribal people of the district in different places for multiplication with a programme for redistribution of the progeny born. One pig scheme with two boars and 30 sows has been sanctioned under the Tribal Welfare Scheme during the 3rd year of the Third Five Year Plan.

In the past sheep rearing was a common practice with the farmers of the district. For various reasons, particularly due to intensive cultivation of food and cash crops in all available culturable land, lesser number of people are now found to keep sheep. With a view to revive the industry a sheep Breeding-cum-research substation was set up in course of the second plan period at Kalimpong subdivision under the auspices of the I.C.A.R like the pig rearing units. Distribution programme of sheep was also taken up with financial assistance from the Tribal Welfare Department. Under the scheme 12 rams and 240 ewes were distributed free of cost to the tribal people in different places of the district during the second plan period 2 rams and 30 ewes during the third plan period. To give further impetus to sheep development in this district a scheme for establishment of large sheep farm at Kashone under Kalimpong subdivision is contemplated and 276 acres of land has already been acquired for the purpose.

A scheme for multiplication of goats in increased

number has also been introduced on the lines of pig and sheep rearing scheme with funds made available by the Tribal Welfare Department. 2 he-goats and 40 she-goats and 2 he-goats and 30 she-goats have been distributed to the tribal people of this district free of cost during second and upto second year of the Third Five Year Plan respectively. 1 goat scheme with 2 he-goats and 30 she-goats under T. W. scheme has been sanctioned during the third year of the Third Five Year Plan.

In order to encourage the cattle rearers and poultry keepers 51 cattle and poultry shows were organised in different places of the district since inception of the Five Year Plans. One such exhibition was held at Pelong in 1963-64.

5. IRRIGATION

Irrigation is the largest single factor which can change the face of the country by revolutionising its agriculture. Not only will it ensure a steady yield from lands which have hitherto been subject to recurrent drought and help bring more lands into cultivation, but it will also change the entire cropping pattern. Flood control and drainage are naturally linked up with the irrigation scheme. These two are also potent factors in pushing up the yield from agriculture. The problem is how to effectively divert the accumulation of too much water at certain places which is definitely injurious to a healthy growth of cultivation to an area having little water.

Large tracts of land in this district are lying fallow for want of proper irrigation facilities. Efforts are, therefore, ceaseless for utilising perennial water-sources as irrigation potential. In January, 1964 an office of the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation under the Agriculture and C.D. Department has been started in Darjeeling to tackle the irrigation problems for the purpose of augmenting food production in the district.

One minor irrigation scheme at Sonada under Jore Bungalow police station has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 90,000 benefitting an area of about 160 acres. Few other schemes are under active consideration of department. Those schemes are Pudung, Bungbusti, Shephkhol, Kopringtar, Nobgaon and Sherpagaon in Kalimpong Block I; Goley Jhora, Sakyang, Chamuzkhola in Kalimpong Block II; Barbotia in Darjeeling Pulbazar; Rangbhanj, Plungdung in Sukhiapokri; Manedaura in Bangli Rangliot; Murmatkhola, Murma Jhora in Mirik; Giddarpahar in Kurseong; Parbalakha Jhora, Dhodray Jhora, and Dalimplataat in Garubathan.

A statement obtained from the District Agricultural Officer is furnished below showing small irrigation schemes in the district for the period 1960-64

Year of Execution	No. of Schemes Executed	Amount spent for completion of the Schemes	Area benefitted	Additional yield Expected	
				Khariff	Rabi
1960-61	36 Nos.	189,830.05	5,155 Ac.	769 Tons	1,131 Tons
1961-62	19 Nos.	96,446.24	8,615 Ac.	884 Tons	868 Tons
1962-63	82 Nos. completed 1 No. remained continued for completion during 1963-64	22,728.90	3,762 Ac.	376 Tons	657 Tons
1964-65	57 Nos including 1 (one) continued scheme of 1962-63	415,008.68	6,802 Ac.	1,143 Tons	971 Tons

6. CO-OPERATION

Although the Co-operative Movement in this district made its advent as far back as 1906, it was confined mainly to catering to credit requirements of the agriculturists only before the five year plans. Five year plans ushered in a new era and gave a fillip to the movement in the range.

Darjeeling Range comprises the three Hill subdivisions of the Darjeeling district with an area of 934 sq. miles. More than half of its area is under plantation and forests.

There were 3 Central Co-operative Banks in the district which financed their affiliated primary credit societies. Village Primary credit Co-operatives in the range at the beginning of the 1st Five Year Plan period numbered 228 with a total membership of 5,939. During the First Plan period no appreciable change took place excepting pursuing the policy of short term finance for seasonal agricultural operations. The number of village credit societies rose to 238 with membership of 8,495 in 1956.

During the Second Five Year Plan greater emphasis was given to strengthen the Co-operative Credit structure by formulating a number of schemes. An important step in this regard was to strengthen the financial structure of the village societies by organisation of Large Sized Credit Societies. 5 such societies were organised within the Range during the Second Plan period. Marketing Societies were also organised, for the first time, in order to solve the marketing problems of the villagers. During the Second Plan period 14 such societies were organised.

Under the State Govt.'s scheme of re-organisation of Central Co-operative Banks, three Central Co-operative Banks of the Range were amalgamated into one district level Bank under the name of Darjeeling District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Bank issued crop loan during 1964-65 amounting to Rs. 3,56,400.00 as against Rs. 94,000.00 during 1959-60 i.e. immediately after amalgamation. Thus the district bank has been able to relieve a considerable number of farmers from the clutches of exploiting money lenders.

During the last year of the Second Plan and the whole Third Five Year Plan, service co-operatives have been organised amongst the farmers to render them services like marketing of their produce, supplying of seeds, manures, agricultural implements and consumers commodities in addition to credit. At the end of 1964-65 there were 111 service Co-operative Societies and 82 Village Credit Societies catering to the needs of the agriculturists of the district.

In the industrial sector also the Range is making steady though slow progress. There are 21 industrial Co-operatives in this range. The name of Kalimpong Arts & Crafts Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., has become popular not only in India but abroad also. It produces and sells artistic goods of good design and quality. The Kalimpong Fruit Processing Co-operative Society Ltd., is producing different kinds of fruit and

vegetable products. There are two Beekeeping Societies which produce pure honey under the Supervision of Khadi & Village Industries Commission. There are some societies though the number is very small who are engaged in shoe making, blacksmithy, carpentry, tanning, handicraft, motor-transport, dairy business.

To control the prices of commodities Consumer Co-operative Stores have been organised in Urban and Tea Plantation areas. At present there are 17 Consumer Co-operative Stores. It is true that the business of the stores has not yet been able to make any appreciable impact upon the private trade. But with the opening of the Siliguri Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd., and prospects of financial assistance from the State Govt. these Consumers Co-operative Stores are expected to handle and supply consumer commodities at reasonable prices and thereby exercise some restraint on unscrupulous practices of profiteer traders.

To ameliorate the economic condition of the tribal people Co-operative Graingolas have been organised amongst the tribal people of this range. There are 28 such graingola in the 3 hill subdivisions. Each graingola has been provided with an outright grant of Rs. 10,000 for construction of godown and working capital.

Besides the above mentioned spheres where the Co-operatives in this range are working mention may be made of Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies. There are at present 17 such societies. It is happy to note that most of these societies are functioning at profit and helping their members by giving long term and short term loans to them at low rate of interest and encouraging thrift amongst them.

7. HEALTH AND SANITATION

The existing Health Care Services operating in this district are as follows :

		No. of Beds
A. Hospital		
1 State Managed (Provincial)	= 3	332
2 State Hospital (Darjeeling T. B. Hospital)	(one)	30
3 State Special	5	95
4 Private aided	3	644
5 Private non-aided	1	40
6 Local Bodies	1	24
(Railway and Military Hospitals were not included)		
B. Health Centres	20	168
C. Dispensaries		
1 State managed (Provincial)	9	
2 State Special	7	
3 Local Bodies	2	
4 Railway Health Units	8	
D. M. C. W. and F. P. Centres		
1 Government	9	
2 Non-Government (Private and Local)	4	
E. V. D. Clinic	2	
Mobile V. D. Unit	1	
F. Chest Clinic	4	

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There were 3 Central Co-operative Banks in the district which financed their affiliated primary credit societies. Village Primary credit Co-operatives in the range at the beginning of the 1st Five Year Plan period numbered 223 with a total membership of 5,939. During the First Plan period no appreciable change took place excepting pursuing the policy of short term finance for seasonal agricultural operations. The number of village credit societies rose to 238 with membership of 8,495 in 1956.

During the Second Five Year Plan greater emphasis was given to strengthen the Co-operative Credit structure by formulating a number of schemes. An important step in this regard was to strengthen the financial structure of the village societies by organisation of Large Sized Credit Societies. 5 such societies were organised within the Range during the Second Plan period. Marketing Societies were also organised, for the first time, in order to solve the marketing problems of the villagers. During the Second Plan period 14 such societies were organised.

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vegetable products. There are two Beekeeping Societies which produce pure honey under the Supervision of Khadi & Village Industries Commission. There are some societies though the number is very small who are engaged in shoe making, blacksmithy, carpentry, tanning, handicraft, motor-transport, dairy business.

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To ameliorate the economic condition of the tribal people Co-operative Graingolas have been organised amongst the tribal people of this range. There are 23 such graingola in the 3 hill subdivisions. Each graingola has been provided with an outright grant of Rs. 10,000 for construction of godown and working capital.

Besides the above mentioned spheres where the Co-operatives in this range are working mention may be made of Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies. There are at present 17 such societies. It is happy to note that most of these societies are functioning at profit and helping their members by giving long term and short term loans to them at low rate of interest and encouraging thrift amongst them.

7. HEALTH AND SANITATION

The existing Health Care Services operating in this district are as follows:

		No. of Beds
A. Hospital		
1	State Managed (Provincial) = 8	332
2	State Hospital (Darjeeling T. B. Hospital) (one)	80
3	State Special	95
4	Private aided	644
5	Private non-aided	40
6	Local Bodies	24
(Railway and Military Hospitals were not included)		
B. Health Centres		20
C. Dispensaries		168
1	State managed (Provincial)	9
2	State Special	7
3	Local Bodies	2
4	Railway Health Units	8
D. M. C. W. and F. P. Centres		
1	Government	9
2	Non-Government (Private and Local)	4
E. V. D. Clinic		2
	Mobile V. D. Unit	1
F. Chest Clinic		4

Apart from 20 Health Centres in the District there are 13 Rural Health Circles. All of these Circles are carrying on both preventive and curative works. In addition there are separate units for different Public Health Programmes. Those are discussed below :

1. Small Pox Eradication Programme

Government has already taken several steps for the control of Small Pox. Recently Small Pox Eradication programme has been started. Small Pox Eradication Team has started their works in this district from 1962. The Team at present are working in Siliguri subdivision. After completion of their work in Siliguri, they will take the hill portion of this district.

2. Students Health Service

The Students Health Unit has been started in this district since April 1960. The Unit has one Medical Officer and one Public Health Nurse, one clerk-cum-typist. The students health work are done by the Medical Officers of the Health Centres in the Schools of their respective jurisdiction.

Students Health Unit now established is organising and supervising the Students Health Programme throughout the district.

Presently an effort is being made to establish a centre at Darjeeling for Teachers Training in Health Education.

3. Malaria Eradication Programme

The eradication programme has been launched in 1958. Having finished the initial stage now the Surveillance work has been started. The Malaria has been more or less completely eradicated from this district.

4. T. B. Control

Tuberculosis particularly of lungs is one of the Major Public Health problem in this District. Government has taken several steps to control the disease by early detection and adequate treatment either in Hospital or domiciliary.

B. C. G. Vaccination programme has been launched in this district during the Second Five Year Plan.

Darjeeling T. B. Hospital has been opened in 1963 for the treatment of T. B. patients only.

To open domiciliary T. B. Units in Siliguri and Kalimpong subdivisions are tentative proposals.

5. V. D. Control

No. of clinics attached to State Hospitals	2
Mobile V.D. Unit	1

Mobile V.D. Unit is functioning at Siliguri for the welfare of the Tribal People.

6. Blood Bank

A full fledged Blood Bank has been opened at Darjeeling on 15.1.63. District Diagonistics and Public Health has been completed and is ready for functioning.

7. Family Planning & Maternity and Child Welfare

There are 13 Centres attached to different Medical Institutions for Maternity & Child Health Welfare-cum-Family Planning works. Out of which 9 Centres are attached to Govt. Medical Institutions.

(a) M.C.W. & F.P. Centres attached to State Hospital (three)—3

(b) M.C.W. & F.P. Centres attached to Health Centres (six)—6

8. M. C. W. & F. P. Centres attached to different Health Centres opened in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plan.

1st. Five Year Plan	2
2nd. Five Year Plan	2
3rd. Five Year Plan	2

9. Nursing Training

(a) Nursing Training Centres (Govt.) 2

(b) Nursing Training Centre (Non-Govt.) 1

The District Hospital has been training the girls in Senior and Auxillary Course.

10. Tentative Proposals for further Expansion and Development of Health Services in Darjeeling District.

(a) Establishments of the following Health Centres at :

- (1) Sonada.
- (2) Kalimpong Block 1.
- (3) Phansidewa-Kharibari Block.

(b) Domiciliary T.B. Unit at Siliguri and Kalimpong with expansion of existing Chest Clinics.

(c) Establishment of Public Health Laboratory which is ready for functioning.

Before the First Five Year Plan there were only 198 beds in the Sadar and Subdivisional Hospitals. At present the number of beds in these hospitals is 332.

First Five Year Plan

- 1 Sukhiapokhri Primary Health Centre
- 2 Naxalbari Primary Health Centre
- 3 Pedong Primary Health Centre
- 4 Takdah Primary Health Centre
- 5 Sukna Primary Health Centre
- 6 Rangli Subsidiary Health Centre
- 7 Bagdiga Subsidiary Health Centre
- 8 Khoribari Subsidiary Health Centre
- 9 Matigara Subsidiary Health Centre
- 10 Siliguri Subdivisional Hospital
Addition of 42 beds more to
Siliguri Subdivisional Hospital
- 11 Family Planning and Maternity
Child Welfare Centres opened at
Naxalbari Primary Health Centre

Second Five Year Plan

- 1 Garubathan Primary Health Centre
- 2 Mirik Primary Health Centre
- 3 Lokhama Subsidiary Health Centre
- 4 Giddubling Subsidiary Health Centre
- 5 Takling Subsidiary Health Centre
- 6 Bagora Subsidiary Health Centre
- 7 Sittong Subsidiary Health Centre
- 8 Family Planning & Maternity
Child Welfare Centres opened at :
(i) Siliguri Hospital
(ii) Kurseong Hospital
(iii) Pedong Primary Health
Centre
(iv) Sukhiapokhri Primary Health
Centre
- 9 V. D. Clinics opened at :
(i) Kurseong Hospital
(ii) Victoria Hospital
- 10 Provincialisation of District Board
Public Health Services including
8 Dispensaries, and creation of
the post of District Health Officer
and subdivisional Health Officer

Third Five Year Plan

- 1 Samthar Samalbong Sub-Health
Centre
- 2 Bijanbari Primary Health Centre
- 3 Jaldhaka Sub-Health Centre
- 4 Singrimtam Sub-Health Centre
- 5 Family Planning & Maternity Child
Welfare Centres opened at :
(i) Garubathan
(ii) Mirik Primary Health Centre
- 6 Chest Clinics opened at :
(i) Siliguri
(ii) Kalimpong
- 7 Darjeeling T. B. Hospital
- 8 Blood Bank
- 9 Introduction of Food Licensing
system
- 10 Additional Construction of :
(i) Victoria Hospital
(ii) Kurseong Hospital
(iii) Siliguri Hospital
- 11 Nursing Training Centre at Basanti
Annexe
- 12 Installation of X-Ray Plant at
Siliguri Hospital
- 13 Family Planning Facilities extended
to all Health Centres and opened
new Sub-Health Centre

8. INDUSTRY*Introduction*

Directorate of Industries, Govt. of West Bengal launched a few schemes with a view to augmenting the industrial production and infusing a fresh approach towards the promotion of Cottage & Small Scale Industries in this district. The entire scheme of industrialisation is getting its shape through the agencies of Block Development Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Rural Industries Project, Tribal Welfare Department etc.

Schemes

(1) *Cutlery Servicing Station at Kurseong*—This scheme under Small Scale Industries was started to provide a service for repairing and manufacturing the Standard and quality type of the Cutlery implements, Tea garden implements and Agricultural implements. A factory is being run at Kurseong with 25 workers. The average yearly production is to the tune of Rs. 70,000/-. This station generally supplies its implements to the different Tea-gardens of this District, Jalpaiguri and Assam also.

(2) *Model Servicing for Foot-Wear Centre at Kurseong*—This scheme is being run with a view to rendering servicing for scouring, stitching and high finishing on the shoes of the local Cobblers at a very nominal charges to help the Cobblers to manufacture standard and quality type of shoes which is not possible for an individual Cobbler.

(3) *Wood Industries Centre at Siliguri*—It is

a machanised Carpentry Unit for making quality and fashionable type of furniture out of the seasoned timbers. Generally, this unit meets up the big contract to the Railways, Commercial firms and other concerns. The average yearly production is valued at Rs. 50,000. Sixty workers are working daily at this Unit.

(4) *Siliguri Industrial Estate at Siliguri*—This Estate comprising with nine separate big workshops has already been constructed near Svoke Road at the cost of Rs. 7 lakhs approx. with a view to providing factory sheds to the industrial entrepreneurs on rental system to start different industries in one composite area. The Govt. will provide power, water and other facilities for procuring raw materials and exploring the markets for the products manufactured. But due to the emergency in 1962 the sheds have been occupied by the Military. As soon as it will be vacated the sheds will be allotted to the interested Industrialists to start their industries.

(5) *Sericulture at Kalimpong and Matigarah (Siliguri)*—There are two hill-nurseries at Kalimpong and one nursery in larger scale and grainage are being run at Matigarah, Siliguri for rearing the silk-worms of foreign race. The scheme has made a grand success as the mulberry plantation in hills and foot-hills are found quite good due to the congenial climatic conditions. The foreign race of silk-worms of Japanese and French varieties thrive well in the hills and the filament of cocoons is more than 1200 yards of yarn per cocoon in such varieties; whereas, the indigenous variety is very poor, only of 300 yards on average. With a view to producing more filament with healthy foreign silk-worms by cross breed the scheme was started and the result is satisfactory.

Side by side a Central Sericulture Research Station at Kalimpong has been started under the Central Silk Board, Govt. of India to carry on the research extensively on this scheme.

A detailed report on sericulture obtained from the Superintendent of Sericulture, Kalimpong is given below.

Sericulture in West Bengal is an important cottage industry which enables persons employed in this industry to earn about rupees 3 crores in a year and gives employment to about 2 lakhs people of this State. This industry is in vogue in the districts of Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Bankura in a fairly wide scale while in the districts of Nadia, Midnapore, West Dinajpur and Darjeeling to a limited extent. The greatest drawback of Bengal Sericulture (as in the case of other silk producing States in India except Kashmir), is that the yield of raw silk obtained per unit of cocoons is very poor. Inferiority of breed coupled with other factors like unfavourable climatic conditions for rearing high-yielding silk-worm races during greater part of the year in the plains pushed back Bengal Silk Industry which was once the biggest supplier of silk in European market. In India, Silk industry is facing a critical situation at present. Production is less than demand. Imports cannot be encouraged for obvious reasons. Production should therefore be increased, quality improved and cost brought down. In Japan, 1 kg. of raw silk (yarn) can be had out of 6 kg. of cocoons while in India it requires about 16 kg. or even more in case of our indigenous breed.

Second Five Year Plan

The recognition of the fact that the basic problems of the industry is the poor quality of cocoons, led the State Government to start during Second Five Year Plan one Basic Seed Station (Foreign Race Seed Station) and a number of Seed Multiplication stations in the Darjeeling district which has a favourable climate except in winter for rearing high-yielding, hybrid—and exotic races. New strains of silk-worm races were imported mainly from Japan and experiments on breeding improve hybrid races were started in the Basic Seed Station at Kalimpong. A number of experimental lots were tried in the farmers' houses in order to study their suitability under condition prevailing in the State and ultimately two new strains were selected for commercial multiplication. The results were quite encouraging, and the farmers raised cocoons of superior quality yielding 1 kg. of standard raw silk out of 10 kg. cocoons, and this was capable of substituting imported yarn. During this plan period, about one lakh grams of silk-worm eggs of improved races were supplied to different districts of West Bengal for rearing by the commercial rearers of these districts. About 2.5 lakhs of mulberry saplings were also distributed during the plan period among the villagers of hills and plains and also to the forest department for plantation. The State Government and the Central Silk Board spent about rupees 12 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan for development of sericulture in Darjeeling district. Japanese sericultural experts, Dr. Harada and Mr. Takahashi stayed at Kalimpong for some time and helped the staff of sericulture section

in the application of methods found commercially advantageous in Japan.

Third Five Year Plan

The activities of sericultural section of the Directorate of Industries have further been directed towards the line of activities as stated above in the 3rd plan schemes. During this plan period, two new strains of silk-worm, yielding 17 to 18 per cent Silk contents and filament length between 600 to 700 meters have been evolved in the Basic Seed Station at Kalimpong. Facilities for production of increased number of F1 eggs were expanded in order to meet the increasing demand from the villagers of the silk producing districts of this State. Seed Multiplication Stations at Kalimpong, Kurseong and Matigara (Siliguri) and the Hybridisation Station (Grainage) at Matigara worked at maximum capacity and supplied about 4 lakhs grams of hybrid and F1 silk-worm eggs to the villagers for production of good quality cocoons capable of yielding raw silk of internationally accepted standard. During this period about 35 lakhs of mulberry saplings have been supplied to the villagers and the forest department for plantation. Government have taken up a scheme for introduction of sericulture as a subsidiary occupation in the rural areas of the hilly region mainly Kalimpong subdivision, where the villagers are generally very poor and having no avenue for earning money except during the agricultural season. Sericulture was considered to be an ideal subsidiary occupation for utilizing their idle hours which otherwise go waste. So a village near Kalimpong town, namely, Bhalukhop which was severely ravaged by vagaries of nature in the form of landslide a few years back was selected for the purpose, but major difficulty in the introduction of sericulture in this area was the absence of past tradition. Future success of any project depends to a great measure on the initial success achieved. With this end in view some sericulture training centres were started one under the auspicious of the Rural Industrial Project, Darjeeling at Tirpai and other under the Tribal Welfare Department at 8th Mile Village (Mongpur). About 60 girls were already trained up in these centres and another batch of 25 girls are now undergoing training in sericulture in order to enable them to take up this industry in their own houses. Instructions are imparted on mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing and the trainees are supplied with mulberry sapling free of cost and silk-worm eggs at a subsidized rate. A Co-operative Society was organised as part of their after-training programme in order to render financial assistance and technical guidance for growing mulberry in their fields and rearing silk-worm in their houses. Of late, the Agriculture and C. D. Department have also taken up this Agro-Industry as a part of their programme of work and started three Training-cum-Production Centres, one each in Kurseong, Mirik and Garubathan N.E.S. Blocks, where there are considerable scopes for introduction of this cottage industry among the villagers. 45 trainees are now undergoing training in these centres. Very recently another Sericultural Training Centre has been established under R. I. P. Darjeeling, in the village of Beilling in Darjeeling-Pulbazar N. E. S. Block. 10 girls are undergoing training in that centre.

The Sericulture Co-operative Society mentioned above was registered on 28.4.63 as Bhalukhop Resham Silpi Co-operative Society. This Society has 59 members including some sympathisers and a working capital of about Rs. 2,600.00. During 1964, seventeen members of the Society raised about 138 kahans of cocoons valued at Rs. 1,981/- and during 1965, the members numbering 87 raised 477 kahans of cocoons valued at Rs. 6,757.00 in two crops by working for a period of about three months. At least 4 members earned more than five hundred rupees each. In Kalimpong subdivision, sericulture as a cottage industry is now being practised in Bhalukhop, Sangsey, Dalapohan, Tirpai, Chibbo, Suruk, Echhay, Dunga and Tanek villages. The cocoons produced by the villagers were utilized partly for production of raw silk at Kalimpong and partly as seeds for commercial multiplication. Besides these, some villagers of Ambotia Village near Kurseong also raised cocoons valued at about Rs. 600/- during the same period. It may be stated in this connection that the mulberry saplings planted by the villagers in their field during last 2 to 3 years are yet to mature and these will require another couple of years in order to yield the optimum quantity of leaves when the average income from production of cocoons will be enhanced by about 100 per cent or more.

The Rural Demonstration staff of the sericulture section of the Industries Directorate are frequently visiting the houses of these villagers in order to give them necessary technical guidance and help in connection with disposal of their produce. Along with sericulture, the villagers were also being encouraged to develop ancillary industry like making bamboo-trays for rearing silk-worms.

The Government Sericulture Nurseries are also being utilized as Demonstration Centres and for popularisation of technical know-how. The State Government have spent about rupees 10 lakh during the Plan period for development of sericulture and silk industry in Darjeeling district. It is an encouraging fact that the villagers who were very much sceptical about the success of this scheme during the initial stages have started taking increasing interest in this direction and the demands for supply of mulberry saplings and imparting technical guidance have been increasing steadily.

(6) *Handmade Paper Industry under the Khadi and Village Industries Board at Kalimpong*—To manufacture handmade paper out of the bark of local Argeli Plant (*Daphne Canabina*) a scheme was taken at Kalimpong. A suitable house, plant and machineries were purchased to start the industry providing an employment to the 100 workers but ultimately the scheme was dropped by the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(7) *Schemes under Community Development Project and Rural Industries Project (Darjeeling)*—A few schemes under the style of "Training-cum-Production Centre" was started in different Blocks of the district with a view to imparting training to the local boys and girls on a monthly stipend basis and thereby

carry on the industry after the completion of the training. Some of these schemes have been converted under Co-operative fold and the Co-operative Societies have been formed with the ex-trainees of the Training Centres and the Govt. has given the tools and implements furniture etc. of the Training Centres to the Co-operative Societies as a gift to carry on the industries. The schemes are furnished below in area-wise :

- (i) **KALIMPONG BLOCK—I**
 - 1 Fruit Processing and Preservation
 - 2 Block Printing on Textiles
 - 3 Decorated Wood-cum-Metal Craft
 - 4 Sericulture Training
 - 5 Floriculture Training
 - 6 Leather Training
 - 7 Bee-Keeping
 - 8 Wool-Knitting Training
- (ii) **KALIMPONG BLOCK—II (ALGARAH)**
 - 1 Cheese-making
 - 2 Carpentry
- (iii) **SILIGURI-NAXALBARI BLOCK**
 - 1 Weaving
 - 2 Carpentry
- (iv) **PHANSIDEWA-KHARIBARI BLOCK**
 - 1 Tile-making
- (v) **GARUBATHAN BLOCK**
 - 1 Sericulture Training
 - 2 Weaving
- (vi) **MIRIK BLOCK**
 - 1 Tailoring
 - 2 Carpentry
 - 3 Sericulture
- (vii) **SUKHEAPOKHRI BLOCK**
 - 1 Tailoring
 - 2 Carpentry
- (viii) **KURSEONG BLOCK**
 - 1 Sericulture Training
- (ix) **DARJEELING-PULBAZAR BLOCK**
 - 1 Bristle Dressing Training
 - 2 Carpentry
 - 3 Dairy
 - 4 Bee-Keeping
- (x) **DARJEELING**
 - 1 Wool-Knitting

A detailed report on the progress of the Rural Industries Project is furnished below.

The Darjeeling Rural Industries Project consists of the following 5 Development Blocks :

	Area	Population
	Sq. Mile	
(i) Darjeeling-Pulbazar	93'40	66,814
(ii) Kalimpong I	124'00	35,689
(iii) Kalimpong II	111'40	27,689
(iv) Siliguri-Phansidewa	124'40	69,847
(v) Phansidewa-Kharibari	185'88	84,587

The Project was started on 1.5.1965, with Headquarters at Darjeeling.

The following programme was adopted to meet the objects of industrialisation.

1. Training of local people in different crafts for utilising the local raw material resources.
2. Helping the rural artisans with financial help and organisation of Co-operatives amongst them.
3. Development of agro-industry like Dairy Farming, Poultry and Piggery.
4. Training of local people in crafts to meet local demand.
5. Marketing of products of artisans, Co-operative societies and other industrial units.

The progress of the training schemes are as follows :

(1) *Training in Grading, Dressing and Treatment of bristle for brushware at Bijanbari*—Bijanbari and Pulbazar being the main collection centres for hogs' raw bristle, the local merchants including outsiders collect raw bristle and export them outside the district mainly to Kanpur and Calcutta. As raw bristle is available in abundance locally, a scheme for grading, dressing and treatment of bristle for brushware was felt imperative. Hence a Training Centre on resource-based scheme on grading, dressing and treatment of bristle for brushware was started on 14.2.64 in the pattern of training-cum-production centre. 15 local girls were selected as trainees. The period of training is one year and each trainee is entitled to a stipend of Rs. 30/- per month. The first batch of trainees completed their training on 13.2.65. and the 2nd session of training started on 15.2.65.

The following figure shows the Production and Sale of the dressed bristle of the training centre :

Particulars	Year	Production	Sale
	1963-64	Rs. 2,697.42	Rs. 2,327.95
	1964-65	Rs. 13,966.25	Rs. 9,982.68
	1965-66	Rs. 7,399.46	Rs. 5,934.63

A Co-operative Society of the ex-trainees has been formed under the name of Bijanbari Bristle and Brushware Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. The society has been registered and it will start functioning from February 1966.

Expenditure incurred for the training-cum-production centre during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Amount
1963-64	Rs. 6,920
1964-65	Rs. 23,574
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	Rs. 15,455
Total	Rs. 45,949

(2) *Training in Carpentry at Bijanbari*—The training in the pattern of training-cum-production centre was previously sponsored by the Darjeeling-Pulbazar Development Block. The Centre was later taken over by the Darjeeling Rural Industries Project with effect from 1.11.1963. The shed in which the centre is situated is a departmental one. Uptil now two batches of trainees numbering 30 have been trained in Carpentry and Masonary works. The passed out trainees have found gainful employment as carpenters and masons. Earning of each trainee varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The demand for skilled carpenters being great, there is no difficulty in finding employment for these trained hands. The third batch of trainees of 15 persons are at present undergoing training with effect from 4.12.65.

The training has thus provided a valuable service in providing local skilled carpenters for various works of construction within the block and even outside the blocks.

The following figures show the production and sale of the training-cum-production centre during the year under review.

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	406.99	251.00
1964-65	1,916.99	1,488.78
1965-66	2,081.62	1,867.68
Total	4,465.60	3,607.46

A Co-operative Society of the passed out trainees has been formed under the name of Bijanbari Carpenters' Industrial Co-operative Society. The members of the society is at present engaged in constructing a shed for Bristle Dressing Training Centre at Bijanbari.

Expenditure incurred for the training-cum-production during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Amount Rs.
1963-64	3,488
1964-65	11,986
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	7,528
Total	22,991

(3) *Training in Hide Tanning at Pulbazar*—Next to bristle, raw hides are collected in abundance at Bijanbari and Pulbazar. Pulbazar is one of the biggest livestock markets of the district. Bijanbari and Pulbazar thus serve as a good collection centres for raw buffalo and cow hides. The local merchants collect these raw hides and export them to Calcutta.

In view of the availability of raw materials in abundance, a resource-based scheme training in hide tanning was started on 2.3.1964 with 15 local boys as trainees. The training centre is being run in the pattern of training-cum-production centre. The centre is at present producing sole leathers. The following figure shows the production and sale of the training centre :

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	Nil	Nil
1964-65	4,711.67	3,802.58
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	2,678.16	2,018.28
Total	7,389.83	5,820.86

Though raw hides are available locally, tanning materials like Babul bark, Goran bark and myrobalan nuts are to be brought from Calcutta which make the cost of production high. Efforts and experiments are being made to find out local substitutes for these imported bark. Myrobalan nuts have been found grown at Goke and Tindharia. Experiment was carried on with the local variety of myrobalan nuts and the result found was quite satisfactory. The availability of myrobalan nuts in abundance within the district is yet to be ascertained. Efforts are being made to ascertain the availability of myrobalan nuts.

Besides meeting the local demand for sole leather, the centre supplies sole leathers to the Kurseong Cobblers' Industrial Co-operative Society.

Expenditure incurred for this centre during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Amount
1963-64	Rs. 18,296
1964-65	Rs. 16,780
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	Rs. 15,508
Total	Rs. 45,584

A Co-operative Society of the ex-trainees has been formed under the name of Pulbazar Tanning Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. The Society has been registered. It has started functioning from 1.4.65. The paid-up share capital of the society is Rs. 410/-.

(4) *Training in Bee-Keeping at Relling*—Apiculture is a typical agro-industry which can be followed successfully with little capital outlay. A demonstration type training centre on rearing of bees has been set up at Relling on 26.2.65. There are at present 91 villagers as trainees. The training scheme covers the villages Relling, Lower Relling, Upper Relling, Dandia and Samsu. The villagers have been supplied with modern bee hives at subsidised rate of Rs. 24/- per box.

Prior to the setting up of this centre, the villagers used to rear bees in primitive ways and used to apply crude method in extracting honey. Since the inception of the training centre the villagers have switched over to scientific ways of rearing of bees. The progress of the scheme is as follows :

No. of hives distributed upto 31.12.65 at subsidised rate	155
Quantity of honey extracted upto 31.12.65	54,600 valued at Rs. 897.60
No. of trained villagers	70

(5) *Training in Sericulture at Relling*—The climate and the soil of Relling is found to be congenial for the growth of mulberry, which is a pre-requisite for rearing of silk-worm. Mulberry plants of good variety have been found grown locally. The setting up of a Demonstration type training centre for rearing of improved varieties of silk-worm was felt imperative as this would provide employment to women in their homes as well as on a more organised basis. Hence a Demonstration type of training centre has been set up

with 10 local women as trainees. The training started from 1.5.65.

The trained women will be encouraged to follow sericulture by providing them with a subsidy of Rs. 150/- each for cultivation of mulberry and for purchase of requisite equipment like 'Chandraki' bamboo-trays etc.

(6) *Training in Wool Knitting Works with machine at Darjeeling*—Darjeeling being a cold place the demand for woollen knitted garments is ever increasing. To meet this demand of both the local people and the seasonal visitors the local merchants import bulk of woollen knitted garments every year from Ludhiana and other places. Hand knitting is also done by local girls but the cost is comparatively high due to time taken by knitters.

Considering the heavy demand for these woollen knitted garments and in view of good prospect of the industry a training-cum-production centre has been set up on 16.2.64 with 15 girl trainees. Semi-automatic hand operated machines are being used. The time taken by such process of knitting is comparatively less. The training centre is at present equipped with 12 knitting machines. The training centre is housed in the Red Cross Building.

The first batch of trainees numbering 15 completed their training on 15.3.65. The second batch of trainees consisting of 15 women are now undergoing training from 1.4.65.

The following figures show the production and sale of the centre :

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	Nil	Nil
1964-65	11,664.01	8,793.74
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	2,759.75	2,093.49
Total	14,423.76	10,887.23

The passed out trainees have formed a Co-operative Society with paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,374/-. The society has been registered.

Expenditure incurred for the Training Centre during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1963-64	8,223
1964-65	18,584
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	16,162
Total	42,969

(7) *Training in Tile Making at Kantivita*—The demand for tile in the district of North Bengal is ever increasing in view of scarcity of C. I. Sheet. The right type of clay for tile making industry is very essential. Kantivita has been found rich in deposit of such clay. A training-cum-production centre for tile making was set up at Kantivita on 1.4.1964 with 30 trainees. The first batch of trainees completed their training on

31.3.65. 24 persons were trained in making Mangalor tiles. The following figures show the production and sale of the training centre.

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	Nil	Nil
1964-65	6,813.95	4,996.99
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	1,665.75	..
Total	8,479.70	4,996.99

The scheme has a bright future as no raw material has to be imported. Besides this, it has a local market.

A Co-operative Society of the ex-trainees has been formed. The work of the training centre has created a lot of interest in tile making in this area. At present 30 persons are undergoing training from 10.5.65.

Expenditure incurred for the training centre during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Amount Rs.
1963-64	10,705
1964-65	18,133
1965-66 (upto 13.12.65)	8,875
Total	37,713

(8) *Training in Brick Making at Bidhan Nagar—*

In view of the great demand for bricks a scheme on brick making training was felt imperative. The scheme was sanctioned earlier, but acquisition of land and recruitment of staff could not be made in time. As such a scheme could not be implemented during 1964-65. Now with the appointment of staff the scheme has been put into operation with effect from 1.4.65. The chimney and the kiln have been set up. The production is expected to begin from February, 1966. Uptil now 82,285 green bricks have been made.

Expenditure incurred during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Amount Rs.
1963-64	19
1964-65	..
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	13,467
Total	13,486

(9) *Training in Carpentry at Gini Jote—*

The carpentry training centre was first started at Naxalbari on 16.1.64 but was later shifted to Gini Jote at Hatighisa as the requisite number of trainees were not available. The shifting of the centre showed some improvement. The following figures show the production and sale of the centre :

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	Rs. 238.06	Nil
1964-65	Rs. 1,122.00	1,219.89
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	Rs. 907.73	848.16

Since the training centre did not show sign of much improvement it has been decided to abolish the centre with effect from 28.2.66.

Expenditure incurred during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Amount Rs.
1963-64	6,046
1964-65	9,564
1965-66	7,638
Total	23,248

(10) *Training in Sericulture—*Kalimpong has been found suitable for rearing of improved varieties of silk work. Mulberry plants also thrive better here. In view of good prospects of silk-worm rearing industry the N. E. S. Development Block, Kalimpong first started a training centre which was later taken over by the Rural Industries Project, Darjeeling on 1.9.63. The first batch consisted of 15 girl trainees completed their training on 30.11.63. Each trainee was entitled to a stipend of Rs. 30/- per month.

The second batch consisting of 10 women are at present undergoing training. This is a Demonstration type of training scheme. Each trainee will get Rs. 150/- as subsidy for mulberry plantation and for purchase of requisite equipment after the training is over.

The ex-trainees have formed a Co-operative Society.

The following figure shows the production and sale of the training centre.

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	Rs. 110	110
1964-65	Rs. 96	96
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	..	..
Total	Rs. 206	206

(11) *Training in Bee-Keeping at 12th Mile, Kalimpong—*

This is one of the two schemes in Bee-keeping. A Demonstration type of training centre has been set up on 1.3.1965. The villagers are encouraged to adopt scientific hives by providing them with bee hives at subsidised rate of Rs. 24/- per box. The progress of the scheme is as follows :

No. of hives distributed at subsidised rate	120
No. of colonies fixed	80
Quantity of honey extracted	80 kg.
No. of trainees	88

(12) *Training in Floriculture at Dr. Graham's Homes—*

The scheme envisages to train up local people in floriculture which can be profitably adopted as cottage industry. The industry has a bright prospect. The training started with 10 persons as trainees with effect from 1.7.65. At present the scheme is being run in collaboration with Dr. Graham's Homes. Each trainee is entitled to a stipend of Rs. 80/- per month. The trainees are being helped to start their own nursery simultaneously with the training and they are expected

to have satisfactory earning by export of flower bulbs, seeds and cut flower, the demand for which is great both at home and abroad.

Expenditure incurred during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Amount
1965-66	Rs. 8,507

(13) *Training in Wool Knitting with machine at Kalimpong*—This is one of the two schemes of Wool Knitting with machine. The training-cum-production centre in Wool Knitting was started with effect from 7.12.65. The centre has 15 trainees at present. Each trainee is entitled to a stipend of Rs. 80/- per month. The period of training is one year. The following figure shows the production of the centre.

Year	Production	Sale
7.12.65 to 31.12.65	24.15	Nil

Expenditure incurred during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Amount
1965-66	Rs. 6,700

The centre is at present equipped with 10 knitting machines.

(14) *Training in Carpentry at Pedong*—In view of the great demand for skilled carpenters a Training Centre in the pattern of training-cum-production Centre is being set up at Pedong. The training is expected to go into operation from February, '66.

Common Service Facilities :

Under the head comes the following schemes :

- (i) Dairy
- (ii) Establishment of the Sales Depot and the Service-cum-Marketing Co-operative Society.

(i) The hill areas have been found to be ideal for dairy farming. The villagers cannot go in for maintaining good stock of milch cows as there is marketing difficulties for milk and milk products. To encourage dairy farming three Dairy Co-operative Societies have been formed, viz.

- (1) Kainjaliya Bhanjyang Dairy Co-operative Society.
- (2) Rimbiok-Sirikhola Dairy Co-operative Society.
- (3) Himalayan Dairy Co-operative Society.

The following figures show the financial assistance rendered to the society as grant-in-aid during the year under review for purchase of machineries and putting up dairy shed.

(1) Kainjaliya Dairy	Rs. 6,000
(2) Rimbiok-Sirikhola Dairy	Rs. 6,000
(3) Himalayan Dairy	Rs. 6,000
Total	Rs. 18,000

These societies have built the dairy sheds and have purchased the machineries. The societies are producing

butter, ghee, cheese, lollypop etc. The products of the dairies get ready market. The following societies received managerial subsidy during the year under review. The amount is shown below :

	1964-65
	Rs.
(1) Kainjaliya-Dairy Co-operative Society	1,500
(2) Rimbiok-Sirikhola Dairy Co-operative Society	1,500
(3) Himalayan Dairy Co-operative Society	..
Total	Rs. 3,000

(ii) *Sale Depot at Dajeeling*—Provision of marketing facilities is essential for the development of small industries. With a view to helping artisans, artisans' Co-operative and other industrial units in marketing their products a Sale Depot was set up in Darjeeling on 1.1.1964. The Sale Depot was subsequently converted into a Co-operative Sales Emporium from 1.7.1964. The Sales Emporium is at present handling goods of 10 Industrial Co-operative Societies, 9 individual artisans and 6 individual units. The articles sold consist of woolen knitted garment, handicrafts footwear, tailored garments, milk and fruit products. The following figures show the value of goods marketed by the Sales Emporium :

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1963-64	6,242.17
1964-65	26,949.33
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	24,907.47
Total	58,098.97

Service-cum-Marketing Co-operative Society at Siliguri—Sanction was received for organisation of a Service-cum-Marketing Co-operative Society with the object of storing raw materials required by artisans, Industrial Co-operative Societies and small industrial units, to market their finished products and to arrange them finance for improvement of the Industrial Co-operative Societies. The Society has been registered at Siliguri. The S.D.O., Siliguri is the Chairman of the Society. The S.D.O., Siliguri has been requested to allot a stall at Bidhan Market at Siliguri.

Development Programme

1. Government sanction has also been received for Managerial subsidy to the Industrial Co-operative Societies for the year 1965-66. Managerial subsidy will be given to the following Co-operative Societies :

Name of the Society	Amount per year
	Rs.
(1) Kanjaliy Dairy	1,500
(2) Himalayan Dairy	1,500
(3) Rimbiok-Sirikhola Dairy	1,500
(4) Kalimpong Fruit Processing Co-operative Society	3,600
(5) Darjeeling Knitters' Co-operative Society	1,500
(6) Phansidewa Tile Silpa Samabaya Samity	1,200
(7) Kalimpong Women's Industrial Co-operative Society	1,200
Total	12,000

9. The following figures show the disbursement of artisans' grants to the artisans for purchase of improved tools and equipments during the year under review :

1964-65	No. of artisans benefited	Amount Rs.
(1) Sericulture	15	1,050
(2) Wool Knitting	12	1,200
(3) Blacksmithy	12	1,200
(4) Tailoring	3	800
(5) Carpentry	3	175
(6) Metal work	1	75
Total	46	4,000
1965-66		
(1) Carpentry (Darjeeling, Pulbar)	13	1,300
(2) Bamboo Crafts and Doll making	2	200
Total	15	1,500

Government sanction of Rs. 8,000 has been received for the year 1965-66 for giving 50 per cent subsidy to the artisans for purchase of tools subject to maximum of Rs. 100 to each artisan. Application are being received from the artisans.

3. The Kalimpong Fruit Processing Co-operative Society has a paid up share capital of Rs. 15,160. The Society received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 6,000 during the year 1964-65 for purchase of equipment and managerial grant. The progress of the society during the year under review is as follows :

Year	Production	Sale
1963-64	5,882.75	4,182.70
1964-65	11,939.40	6,548.05
1965-66 (upto 31.12.65)	16,146.55	7,709.80
Total	33,968.70	18,390.55

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been received during the year 1965-66 under the scheme of award of prizes to artisans and trainees of the centre in recognition of their meritorious work and also as an incentive to them. Under the scheme it is proposed to award the first prize of Rs. 200. The second prize of Rs. 125 and the third prize of Rs. 75. The prizes will be given preferably in kind in the form of tools and implements.

5. Under the scheme of receiving higher training in the institution within the Project or outside the Project, three persons were sent to the following places for acquiring higher training during 1964-65.

- (1) Smt. Sarala Chettri (Darjeeling)—To Tung for acquiring sock Knitting knowledge
- (2) Sri Sarad Pradhan (Bimbick)—To Dr. Graham's Home for learning poultry keeping
- (3) Sri N.K. Dutta of Siliguri—To Bombay for acquiring cottage Match making knowledge

Loans

The following figures show the financial assistance rendered in the shape of loan for expansion of industries during the year under review :

1965		
Industry	No. of Loanees	Amount
(1) Shoe Making	1	2,000
(2) Tile Making	1	2,000
(3) Repair of Machines and Watch	1	5,000
(4) Tailoring	1	700
(5) Weaving	1	400
(6) Cycle-repairing	1	300
(7) Tin Smithy	1	100
(8) Pan Baroj	1	500
(9) Pine apple cultivation	6	6,000
Total	14	16,900

1965-66		
Industries		
(1) Dairy (Darjeeling-Pulbar)	59	16,500
(2) Dairy (Kalimpong I)	27	6,750
(3) Dairy (Kalimpong II)	18	3,750
(4) Dairy (Siliguri-Naxalbari)	10	3,000
	109	30,000

1965-66		
(1) Saw Mill	1	10,000
(2) Wool Knitting	7	4,800
(3) Piggery & Poultry	19	11,400
(4) Tile making	1	2,000
(5) Bristle Dressing	8	4,000
(6) Hide Tanning	2	1,000
Total	38	33,000

6. An amount of Rs. 158,000 has been sanctioned for giving loans to individual units. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be issued to the Service-cum-Marketing Society, Siliguri.

7. A Co-operative Society under the name of the Siliguri Match Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. at Siliguri has been organized. The society has been registered. Grant for shed construction of the society has been received from the All India Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The shed is under construction.

8. **Industrial Loan**—An amount of Rs. 150,000 has been disbursed to the artisans of the Blocks as loan under B.S.A.I. Act to develop the Cottage Industries. A loan upto Rs. 10,000 is being advanced by the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling and all these loan cases upto Rs. 1 lakh are being processed by the District Industrial Officer, Darjeeling.

9. **Tribal Welfare Grant**—A grant is being given to the poor scheduled castes and scheduled tribe artisans to promote their cottage industries every year by the district Tribal Welfare Officer, Darjeeling.

10. **Cotton & Wool Weaving Centre, Darjeeling**—This Unit is a T.C.P.C. nature to impart the training

on Blanket making, Woolen cloth, Lepcha bag making, Towel, etc.

11. *Scheme of hire-purchase, import & Small scale registration*—Machineries are being supplied to the industrialists on hire-purchase system through the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation, West Bengal & National Small Industries Corporation. A Unit can be registered as small-scale industry. Import quota and other scarce raw materials quota is being given, and all these things are being made by the District Industrial Officer, Darjeeling.

12. *Scheme of Rehabilitation of Goldsmith and Burma Evacuees*—After the promulgation of Gold control order 846 Goldsmiths have been issued the certificates and Rs. 1.85,000 approx. have been advanced as loan. Eight cases of the Burma Evacuees have so far been processed.

13. *Industrial co-operative societies and other big units*—The following Industrial Co-operative Societies are running their industries satisfactorily.

- 1 Kalimpong Arts and Crafts
- 2 Kalimpong Fruit Processing
- 3 Algarah Dairy
- 4 Kurseong Cobblers Co-operative
- 5 Phansidewa Tile Making
- 6 Kalijilia Dairy
- 7 Takdah Handicrafts Society
- 8 Darjeeling Tibetan Refugee Self-Help Centre etc.

9. PANCHAYAT

Panchayati Raj institutions have been introduced in the district of Darjeeling in a phased programme. In 1958 Gram Panchayats and Anchal Panchayats were introduced in three blocks viz. Darjeeling-Pulbazar, Jore Bungalow-Sukiapokhri and Ranli-Rangliot. Then in 1961 two more Blocks viz. Kalimpong I and Kalimpong II were added to it. Finally in early 1964 the remaining five Blocks viz. Kurseong, Mirik, Garubathan, Silliguri-Naxalbari and Kharibari-Phansidewa were covered by Gram and Anchal Panchayats. Anchalik Parishads were introduced in all the Blocks during August-September 1964 and Zilla Parishad came into existence in November, 1964.

There are altogether 218 Gram Panchayats in this district with 2,276 members and 54 Anchal Panchayats with 453 members. The ten Anchalik Parishads of the ten Blocks have a total membership of 201 including 10 associate members and the membership of Darjeeling Zilla Parishad is 36 including 5 associate members.

People in this district are very much enthusiastic about Panchayati Raj and take a dynamic interest in the activities of the Panchayat institutions. The

collection of taxes out of assessment of Anchal Panchayats is quite high varying between 80 per cent to 90 per cent. In addition to collection of taxes each Anchal Panchayat receives a grant of Rs. 1,000 per year from the State Govt. The State Government also contributes the full amount of the salary of the Anchal Panchayat Secretary and 50 per cent contribution towards the salary of chowkidars and dafadars.

The activities of Gram and Anchal Panchayats cover a wide field of rural upliftment works such as : Supply of drinking water, lighting arrangements, drainage, sanitation, construction and maintenance of village roads, construction of irrigation canals, cultivation of fallow lands, establishment and maintenance of primary schools, libraries etc. organisation of voluntary labour for community works etc.

The Panchayats in Darjeeling-Pulbazar block have constructed 50 miles of *kutcha* road and repaired 287 miles of *kutcha* roads, built 9 bridges and repaired another 12, built 11 schools and repaired 6 and executed 9 water supply schemes. They organised voluntary labour worth Rs. 270,000. They also arranged supply of drinking water, lighting and sanitation.

The Panchayats in Jore Bungalow-Sukiapokhri Block also executed schemes for rural development such as supply of drinking water, supply of electricity, drainage, sanitation and construction of roads.

The Panchayats of Ranli-Rangliot block and Kalimpong I block participated rural development activities by construction and repair of *kutcha* roads, construction of bridges, arrangements of water supply etc.

The Panchayats of Kalimpong II Block made arrangements for supply of drinking water, took up plant protection schemes, construction and repair of roads and bridges, construction of recreation centres etc. and organised Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Bank. The schemes executed through voluntary labour are—compost pit 26, irrigation canal—20, repair of road—24, *Kutcha* bridge—9, supply of drinking water—1, construction of play ground—3 and control of jhora—2.

The Panchayats in Garubathan Block, though they came into existence only recently has already organised Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Bank. Similarly a drinking water supply scheme was executed by the Panchayat through voluntary labour in Kurseong Block.

The Zilla Parishad and the Anchalik Parishads have been introduced only recently and has not done as yet anything of importance. It is hoped that they will also come forward and discharge their share of responsibility in the development process.

Appendix I

GAZETTEER

ALGARAH—A bazar in Kalimpong subdivision having an improved water supply owing to the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. In the last decade a Rural Health Treatment Centre was located in this place which still continues. It is a principal market for cardamoms and in normal years used to transact business of no less than Rs. 400,000. There is a metalled road from Kalimpong to Algarah fit for light lorries. This forms part of the Kalimpong-Rishi Road and there is a Khasmahal Inspection Bungalow.

BADAMTAM—A bazar under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund in Darjeeling subdivision. There is a tea estate of the same name near the bazar. Badamtam is a Lepcha word, meaning "the bank of the badam bamboo". Situated on the Rangit valley it grows Pine in fair quantity and is believed to be the only locality in West Bengal where pine occurs naturally. There is a road from Badamtam to Barnesbeg which is negotiable by light motor vehicles. There is a Dak Bungalow under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund at Badamtam which is 6 miles from Darjeeling on the Rangit Road.

BAGDOGRA—This place in Siliguri subdivision has acquired great importance as an Airport. There is a Scheduled Passenger service from Calcutta to Bagdogra run by the Indian Airlines. The runway is an all-weather one. There are a Rural Health Unit and a Railway Station and a Forest Range of the same name. There is a saw yard. The National Highway from Kissenanj to Siliguri passes along the Bagdogra Railway Station. The Khasmahal Department maintains a road from Bagdogra to Tirana fit for heavy motor traffic.

BAGORA—This is a small village in Kurseong subdivision on the Dow Hill-Senohal Range on the Old Military Road from Pankhabari to Ghum. There is a Forest Bungalow which is about 4 miles from Ghum Railway Station and on the ridge above it. Recently a Youth Hostel has been opened in this Bungalow.

BIJANBARI—One of the largest market places in Darjeeling subdivision situated west of Darjeeling town in what is called Pulbazar down in the valley at a height of about 2,000 feet. Bijanbari takes its name from the enormous traffic in potato, chirata and honey from Nepal. There is an improved water supply and a Rural Health Unit. It is the terminus of a Ropeway Station connecting Darjeeling. Bijanbari is also a famous market for cardamoms and before the Second World War, together with Pulbazar used to transact business worth about one million rupees. It forms part of the Kurmi Estate.

MIRIK—This is a small forest block in the Kalimpong subdivision situated at the junction of the Rihang

Khola with the Tista. Famous for scenic beauty and contains an Inspection Bungalow belonging to the Workers and Buildings Department.

CHUNGTONG—In Lepcha the name is the arrow headed place i.e., a site at the junction of two rivers. Chungtong is a Ropeway Station and is proposed as a hydro-electric station for the Darjeeling Municipality.

CHUNABHATI—A railway station in Kurseong subdivision midway between Tung and Tindharia. In Nepal it means the lime kiln. There is another Chunabhati at Kalimpong which contains a Forest Bungalow.

CINCHONA—The original home of cinchona was in the north-western part of South America, chiefly Bolivia and Peru. The antipyretic properties of its bark were probably known to the Jesuit missionaries in those countries but its introduction into Europe in 1639 is ascribed to the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the Spanish Viceroy of Peru. Quinine, the essential principle of cinchona, was isolated in France in 1820 and the indiscriminate exploitation of the South American forests which followed led to the fear, later justified, of an early exhaustion of the natural sources of supply. Attempts were accordingly made to organise the cultivation of cinchona as the only means of ensuring continuity of supplies. A Dutch expedition to South America in 1853 under Haas Karl resulted in the introduction of plants and seed into Java, while the fruits of a British expedition under Clements Markham in 1859 to South America formed the basis of Indian plantations. For a long time the Dutch and Indian plantations have provided the only supplies of cinchona, but within the last three decades its cultivation has also been undertaken in a number of other countries the chief of which are East Africa, Central America, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, French Indo-China and Korea. The Russian experiments with cinchona as an annual crop in the Caucasus region is an interesting development.

The bulk of the material from the Markham expedition was taken to Ootacamund in the Nilgiris, where McIvor with great zeal and energy set about the formation of a cinchona plantation. In Bengal the cultivation of this exotic species was entrusted to Dr. Anderson, then Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, to whose labours, technical ability and judgement the success of the present plantations is largely due. In 1861 he was deputed to Java to study the methods adopted by the Dutch. He returned with a large number of healthy plants, some of which were retained for Bengal, the rest being sent to Ootacamund. In the meantime plants were raised in Calcutta from seed

supplied by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The Bengal experiment started with plants from Java, from Ootacamund and a few from the Calcutta gardens. The first nurseries were tried at Senchal where, however, the climate proved too rigorous and the plants had to be transferred to a milder climate at Lebong. There they thrived and a suitable location for a permanent plantation was found at Rungbee on a spur projecting from Senchal in a south-easterly direction. Between 1861 and 1869 the main preoccupation was with scientific and technical problems connected with the propagation and aftercare of the plants. The initial difficulties overcome, the plantation grew and small harvests of bark began to come in from the year 1869-70. The plantation started with five species of cinchona: *Succirubra*, *officinalis*, *panudiana*, *micrantha* and *calisaya*. At first *succirubra* established itself as the most suitable species and this was the variety officially encouraged in Bengal, while in Java the Dutch were rapidly developing as the best yielder of quinine the "*calisaya*" and more especially a variety of it called the *ledgeriana*. Subsequent experience established *ledgeriana* also as a very suitable species for Bengal but *succirubra* held the field until some time between 1880 and 1890 when more attention was given to quinine as the best of the alkaloid drugs and to *ledgeriana* as the best source of quinine, in preference to "*cinchona febrifuge*", a mixture of all the alkaloids of the cinchona bark for which *succirubra* was considered to be the more profitable source. At present the Bengal plantations concentrate mainly on *ledgeriana* together with a small proportion of a hybrid of *ledgeriana* and *succirubra* which was obtained by the crossing of the two species about the year 1900. In the Nilgiri Hills and other parts of Madras they have not been so successfully with *ledgeriana*, the species mainly cultivated being *robusta*, *officinalis* and *succirubra*. *Robusta* is a good yielder specially adapted to higher elevations and its introduction into a few years ago has given results of good promise.

The plantation at Rungbee was gradually extended on the whole range lying between the Rungbee (or Rongjo) and the Riyang valleys. In 1887 an area at Sittong on an adjoining ridge to the south of the Riyang valley was taken in. In 1883 a plantation of 800 acres was started in the Rangjang valley but the rainfall proved too heavy and the plantation was abandoned in 1896. A plantation of 500 acres at Nimbong in the same tract was purchased in 1893 from the Bhutia Cinchona Association and was given up by 1889 after complete extraction of the standing crop. About the same time another standing crop of 170,000 lbs. just across the Rungbee valley and to its north was purchased from the Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association. Records also show purchases of bark from private planters in Sikkim about the same time. The cultivation of cinchona by private estates in the Darjeeling district was made possible through direct State encouragement by way of supply of seed and seedlings at nominal rates. Private enterprises did not however continue for long, having proved uneconomical owing to a temporary slump in bark prices. The District Gazetteer published in 1947 says that the Rungbee and Sittong ridges constituting the

Mangpu plantation had a total area of 12,000 acres and a standing crop of 4,000 acres. The year of these figures is not however mentioned in the Gazetteer. The Eighty-seventh Annual Report of the Cinchona Directorate, however, giving the figures for March 1949 gave the total area under the standing cinchona crop in the Mangpu plantation as only 16,566 acres. In 1955 the area almost remained the same. But on 1. 4. 67 the area under cinchona plantation in Mongpu was found to be limited to only 670.26 acres.

In 1900 the Government started a second plantation at Munsong, then under Reserve Forest. The District Gazetteer of 1947 states that the plantation occupied a total area of 8,000 acres with about 3,500 acres under cinchona. The Annual Report of 1948-49 gave the total acreage under cinchona in the Munsong plantation to be 1,892 acres. The area increased to 2,500 acres in 1955 which again came down to 1,667.50 acres on 1.4.57. In 1938 a third plantation was opened in the Rongo block of the Kalimpong Forest Division where it was expected that a total area of 1,600 acres would be ultimately under cinchona, 400 acres having already been planted up by the end of 1943-44. In March 1949 the total area under cinchona in the Rongo plantation was 570 acres. On 1st September, 1955 this block was transferred to the Director of Medicinal Plants for cultivation of other medicinal plants.

A fourth plantation was started about 1943 in the Latpanchar group of blocks in the Kurseong Forest Division. On 1.4.67 the area under cultivation in this block was about 664.16 acres. In March 1949 the total area under cinchona in the Latpanchar plantation was 264 acres. The total area under cinchona in the four plantations of Mangpu, Munsong, Rongo and Latpanchar in March 1949 was 4,382 acres. The latest departmental estimate of the total acreage under cinchona in the district is 3,002 acres (1.4.67).

The average yearly harvests of bark in the past have been approximately as follows :

Average annual harvest		
1869-70	to 1878-79	113,000 lbs.
1879-80	to 1888-89	321,000 "
1889-90	to 1898-99	518,000 "
1899-1900	to 1908-09	533,000 "
1909-10	to 1918-19	565,000 "
1919-20	to 1928-29	646,000 "
1929-30	to 1938-39	1,200,000 "
1948-49		1,811,016 "
1966-67		679,162 Kg.

The first product to be manufactured in Bengal was a mixture of all the alkaloids of cinchona to which was given the name of cinchona febrifuge. The first year's output of 48 lbs. was obtained in 1874-75. The method of manufacture was simple, consisting of extraction of the active principles of the bark by means of an acid and their subsequent precipitation from the extract by means of an alkali. The factory equipment was not elaborate and production capacity was small. In the 14 years between 1874 and 1887 (the year

quinine was first produced at the factory) the total output of cinchona febrifuge was only 82,023 lbs. giving a yearly average of 5,858 lbs. The credit of developing a process for the manufacture of quinine similar to that used in Europe, without information of the details of the European method, is due to Mr. Wood, former Quinologist, and to Mr. Gammie, Deputy Superintendent of the plantations. In the first year 1887, the production of Quinine was 331 lbs., the next year it rose to 2,000 lbs. The 10,000 lbs. limit was reached by 1895-6, while in another 10 years the capacity rose to 16,000 lbs. Thereafter followed a sudden jump to 27,000 lbs. as a result of the installation, in 1907, of new plant and machinery. There have been no major alterations to the factory or changes in the method of manufacture since. But with the help, from time to time, of small additions to plant and machinery and minor adaptations of process, production capacity rose to 70,000 lbs. per year, an increase which has proved invaluable during the Second World War. In 1966-67, 9,993 Kg. of cinchona febrifuge were produced.

Up to the end of the last century a part of the bark was extracted to give cinchona febrifuge alone and a part to give both that product and quinine: but the entire available supplies of bark are now extracted by a standard alkali process in which quinine sulphate is obtained as the primary product and cinchona febrifuge as a by-product. Both in the variety of products in their quality the factory at Mandpu has made rapid strides in the last decade, the number of different products issued being over 32.

In the early days cinchona was propagated mainly from cuttings but, in the Bengal plantations and in Madras, it is now propagated from seed. In Java grafting is known to be the more common method but has not been adopted in India with any degree of success. The seed is very small and light, 60,000 to 70,000 seeds going to the ounce, and is harvested towards the end of winter. It is sown about March in specially prepared beds suitably covered. The seed bed consists mainly of sifted leaf mould. The nursery lines usually face north and the seed is broadcast and covered up with a thin layer of fine leaf mould. Germination takes 3 or 4 weeks and when half-an-inch high the seedlings are replanted in other beds, prepared as before at a spacing of 1" x 1". These are transplanted once again after a few weeks into final nurseries at spacing of 4" x 4". In these nurseries the plants are allowed to grow and are hardened by gradually increasing exposure throughout the winter until they are ready to be planted in the field after the early rains. Preparation of the land for planting requires a great deal of labour. Where it is occupied by heavy jungle, the forest is felled a year or two ahead and allowed to rot through the rains. In the winter the logs are cut up and removed and the land cleared with the minimum possible burning. Adequate measures have to be taken to prevent soil erosion. The land is then staked out at 4 feet intervals. Tallies or plant holes are dug to a depth of 18" and these are recovered after some exposure of the soil. As soon as the land has absorbed sufficient moisture the young plants are put out into

tallies, care being taken to select a slight wet and cloudy day. The after-care of the plantation consists of keeping weeds down by sickling, aerating the soil by cultivation and removing dead and dying branches from the plants from time to time. From the third year, small harvests are obtained from the last process. At the end of the eighth year, all the plants are coppiced to give the first primary harvest. The coppiced plants throw out fresh shoots and have a fresh period of growth. Vacancies caused by death of plants during the first eight-year period are also now filled up by new seedlings. The block is taken care of for a further period of 8 years after which all the plants are harvested by uprooting. In the course of harvesting, the bark is removed from the root and stem by beating with a wooden mallet and from the branches by scraping with a knife: the green bark is dried in the sun and drying is completed, if necessary, in an artificial drier.

In the factory the dry cinchona bark is first ground to a fine powder in a series of mechanical disintegrators. It is then mixed with slaked lime and a quantity of water just enough to make the powder moist. The mixture is kept for 24 hours during which the lime has a preliminary physical and chemical action. It is then tipped into extraction vats containing enough water to provide adequate mixing and enough mineral oil to dissolve the alkaloids liberated by the caustic soda subsequently added. The contents of the extraction vats are heated by passing steam through coils fitted to them and stirred continuously by mechanical stirrers. The mixture is now allowed to settle and the layer of oil floating on the top and containing most of the alkaloids in solution is drawn off. Extraction is completed by heating with fresh quantities of oil, after which the bark residue is discarded. The entire oil extract is again treated with a dilute solution of sulphuric acid to remove the alkaloids. The oil so treated is returned for use with fresh batches of bark and the acid extract of alkaloids is neutralised with caustic soda while still hot. The neutral solution, on cooling, deposits crude quinine sulphate which after further cooling for 48 hours is filtered off through a centrifugal machine. The mother liquor from the mixture is treated with excess of alkali to yield the by-product, cinchona febrifuge; this comes down as a buff precipitate, is filtered on canvas, washed, dried and powdered before being packed in tins. The crude quinine sulphate removed by filtration is first washed with cold water and then dissolved in hot water. The solution is clarified by boiling with activated carbon and filtered through cloth to give a clear solution. The solution is run into long shallow cooling troughs by night and by next morning the quinine sulphate is obtained in the form of fine white crystals. These are removed by filtering through a centrifugal machine, put on trays into a drying room and, when dry, removed and packed. A part of the quinine is packed as powder, a part is converted into tablets; small quantities are converted into quinine hydrochloride, quinine bishydrochloride or other salts.

The record of bark and quinine production in the

1920's and 1980's disturbed the Local Government and it was felt that work was not proceeding as it should in the cinchona plantations. In 1938 Messrs. C. C. Calder, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, and Superintendent of Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal, and O. M. Martin, Secretary, Forest and Excise Department, drew up a scheme of reorganisation in 1938 which sought to divide the Cinchona Department and to substitute a divided control for a single control. The plantation branch was to be made independent of the factory and laboratory and placed under the Conservator of Forests, while the factory and laboratory would deal directly with the Government. The distribution work which was being done by the Presidency Jail would also be transferred to the factory side. Dissatisfied with this reorganisation scheme Government appointed a Special Officer to report on the working of the Cinchona Department. In November 1939 B. Das Gupta, Special Officer, produced a comprehensive report on which the Finance Minister, N. B. Sarker recorded in January, 1940, a masterly note rejecting Messrs Calder and Martin's scheme of reorganisation. It was evident that the scheme of 1938 had, as the Finance Minister put it, "had its origin not in inherent requirements of cinchona but in extraneous considerations". The Finance Minister was of the opinion that the Factory and the Plantation were so integrally connected that it was impossible to separate them without doing harm to both. They should therefore be under a unified control and the Plantation, the Factory and Distribution should form three separate branches of one department under a common administrative head. Further, there should be a whole-time Superintendent with headquarters at Mangpu, who should be the Head of the Department and communicate with the Government. Accordingly with effect from the 1st October 1940 there was a Superintendent of Cinchona, Bengal, and the unified scheme was implemented from 1941-42. A new Directorate was established called the Cinchona Directorate, which passed under the control of the Commerce and Industries Department and so it has remained ever since.

The Quinine Factory at Mangpu has a plant capacity for production of 63,000 lbs. of Quinine Sulphate B. P. 1948 and 33,000 of Cinchona Febrifuge annually by consuming two million pounds of cinchona bark. All sulphate of quinine manufactured in the Cinchona Factory strictly conforms to the B. P. 1948 standard. This latest standard enjoins greater purification of quinine. For this purpose the factory has been equipped with some new and modern plants and machinery. The factory has a well-equipped laboratory where technical problems regarding the manufacture are studied and solved. The departmental figures show that in 1966-67 about 29,440 Kg. of quinine sulphate were produced in the factory.

The total labour employed in the Government Cinchona Plantations is 2,622, consisting of 1,587 men, 960 women and 75 *chokras*. The factory employs 140 men only. The daily rates of wages of labour are Rs. 3.54 for men, Rs. 2.69 for women and Rs. 2.01 per *chokra*. In the factory 154 men were

employed on 1.4.67. All workers in the cinchona plantations and the factory are provided with free houses, which are repaired at Government cost. With each house a minimum of half acre of land is allotted for growing crops, gardening and poultry rearing. The workers and their families up to a total of 4 members (including self) are supplied with ration at concessional rates. The workers and their families receive free medical aid from the 3 plantation hospitals, each of which has its separate staff of Medical Officer, Compounder, Nurse and Lady Health Visitor. There are a number of primary schools scattered over the 4 plantations and an adult education centre has also been opened. There is a well organised Labour Welfare Centre at Mangpu, and two more centres in two other plantations also. Although the workers are employed on 'no work no pay' basis, they are allowed sick leave with full pay up to a maximum of 20 days in a year, 10 of which can be carried over to the next year, if not availed of during the current year. They are also allowed 10 days' leave with full pay during the Pujas (six days during Durgapuja and four days during Kalipuja). The women workers are allowed maternity benefits in the form of rest with full pay for 3 months (6 weeks prior to and 6 weeks following confinement).

In recent years the high cost of production and the competition of synthetic drugs have hit cinchona plantation all over the world particularly in India. In the pre-war market each pound of quinine was sold at Rs 24.00 which fell down to Rs. 16.00 in the post-war days. At present each kilogram of quinine sells between 50 to 60 dollars in the international market. The position of plantations was reviewed in August 1949 by the Government of India which appointed a Special Cinchona Committee to report on the position of Cinchona Plantations in Darjeeling and Madras. The Special Cinchona Committee consisting of six members submitted their report in March 1953. This committee was of the opinion that although expansion in West Bengal was difficult, the method of recording areas under cinchona was unsatisfactory and should be standardised, there was lack of systematic data on the yield of bark and on the yield of quinine, supervision over labour remained to be improved and the process of accounting might be made more businesslike. But the main "crux of the matter lies in the initiation of a proper sales drive and its success". A second conference on the quinine policy of Government of India was held in 1955. Subsequently two more conferences were held in 1959 and 1961.

The Special Cinchona Committee laid much stress on finding out the optimum condition for the cultivation of cinchona. Experiments on proper scientific lines in this direction was carried on from 1953-4 in the Research section under the Cinchona Directorate. The application of quinine is not limited to fighting out malaria only. In America and Europe quinine is used with cold drinks and wines. It has wide application in many other industrial products. The National Physical Laboratory and another Glass Factory at Durgapur have placed orders for quinine with the Mongpu factory for manufacture of polarised and sunglass respectively.

Quinidine, an alkaloid prepared from quinine is much in demand all the world over. It is a popular ingredient for the manufacture of a medicine for the heart disease. Mongpu factory is presently manufacturing only about 10 Kg. of quinidine against a minimum demand of about 500 Kg.

CONSTANTIA—The top of a hill about 2 miles southwest of Kurseong Railway Station containing the sub-divisional Officer's Bungalow which used to be a famous hotel at the time when the Pankhabari-Ghum Old Military Road, which passes below Constantia was in operation. This place gives a very fine view of the mountains of the Darjeeling side and the plains below showing the Meehi, the Balasan and other rivers. At one time the house was the premises of the Victoria Boys' School.

DARJEELING—Darjeeling town is the headquarters of the District and is situated in the Lower Himalayas ($27^{\circ} 3' N.$ and $88^{\circ} 16' E.$) at a distance of $369\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the old rail route from Calcutta. The name is a corruption of Dorje-ling and means the place of the Dorje, the mystic thunderbolt of the Lamaist religion; it was the name given to the Buddhist Monastery which stood on the top of Observatory Hill.

The town lies on a long spur projecting northwards from the Ghum-Senchal ridge. The spur rises abruptly from Ghum to the top of Katapahar (7,886 feet) and then gradually descends to 7,520 feet at Jalapahar and to 7,002 feet at the Chaurasta. It rises again to 7,163 feet at Observatory Hill just north of the Chaurasta and then divides into two, the Lebong spur and the Birch Hill (and Takvar) spur. Both these spurs descend steeply into the valley of the Rangit river flowing at a height of less than 3,000 feet above sea level. The ridge is narrow at the top and its eastern slope is very steep; the bazar and nearly all the houses have been built on the more gentle western slope.

Although the town contains a large number of cheaply constructed and unsightly buildings with little in the way of trees to screen them from view, it is located in such a position that from most points in it, views of mountains may be obtained which can scarcely be rivalled in any other part of the world. The visitor cannot only view a magnificent distant landscape from the town but he will find, within its limits, parks, gardens and a museum which give him a close view of the animal and vegetable life to be found in the surrounding country and some idea of the original appearance of the spur on which the town now lies before the forest was cleared and the area built up.

The Lloyd Botanic Gardens are situated just below the Eden Sanitarium and date back to 1865 when Dr. T. Anderson started a branch of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and a cinchona nursery at Rangliron about 6 miles from Darjeeling. It was found to be unsuitable for the cultivation of cinchona and too far from Darjeeling for a botanic garden. Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor, decided to develop a garden close to Darjeeling and Mr. William Lloyd in 1878 presented

a suitable plot of land, accessible and with an excellent aspect. The gardens have been named after him in commemoration of his liberality.

The land was cleared and laid out under the direction of Sir George King, then Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. He was assisted by Mr. A. T. Jeffery of the cinchona plantations who became Curator of the new garden. He was in 1886 succeeded by Mr. Kennedy of the cinchona plantations and in his time experiments were made in the garden with the introduction of potatoes. These were unsuccessful as were Mr. Kennedy's attempts to plant up the town with trees in replacement of those destroyed or damaged by cattle and the local residents.

In 1898 the municipal garden was taken out of the supervision of the Curator and about this time steps were taken to bring together in the garden complete collections of Eastern Himalaya species and to add some Western Himalaya and other temperate species. In 1903 Mr. Cave was appointed Curator in place of Mr. Kennedy. The grounds had contained a museum but this was now transferred to a site outside the garden.

The garden, since 1901, has been used for the collection and distribution of seeds, plants and bulbs and for experiments on the adaptability of exotics. Various investigations of economic importance are conducted on behalf of departments, institutions and individuals and the garden exchanges seeds and plants all over the world and supplies specimens for herbarium museum and class demonstration to Universities and Colleges in India and abroad.

The area of the garden is forty acres and is divided into three main sections: (1) an upper indigenous section, (2) a lower exotic section containing many species from temperate parts of the world, certain of which have been acclimatised in various provinces in India since their introduction to this garden and (3) a miscellaneous section containing the predominating species of plants of the Eastern Himalaya certain species of the hill plants of North-Western India, Eastern India, Burma and the Nilgiris. In the Sir John Anderson Rock Garden are grown alpine and other dwarf Himalayan species of rare beauty. The garden has a permanent stock of just over 1,500 plants under cultivation; these represent the temperate floras of thirteen different countries of the world.

The plants grown in the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling have been described in a publication entitled "Plants of the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, written by Dr. K. Biswas, M. A. D. Sc. (Edin). F.R.S.E Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

Botanical and other researches are also carried out at the Mayapuri laboratory of the Bose Institute. The property (Mayapuri and Brookside) is situated on the McIntosh Road and was acquired by the late Sir Jagadish Bose in 1920: a laboratory was later established.

The Natural History Museum is housed in a

building just below the Victoria Park completed in 1915: before that, it was located in a building in the botanic Gardens. The Museum contains well-arranged and comprehensive collections of the mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, leeches, butterflies and dragon flies found in the district and neighbouring areas as well as some specimens from other parts of India and the world. It has a small library. The Museum building is the property of Government and since 1923 it has been managed by the Darjeeling Natural History Society and the Curator Mr. C. M. Inglis who worked until 1948. The society publishes a journal quarterly. The income of the Museum since 1923 ranged from Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 10,000 per annum, the main items of receipt being grants from Government, the Darjeeling Improvement fund and the Municipality.

In contrast to the trim lawns of the Botanic Gardens is the natural beauty of the woods situated on Birch Hill, the ridge running north of the town. The woods are managed by the Forest Department as a reserved forest and are maintained as a public park. With their wealth of vegetation, shady walks and old moss-covered and creeper-bound trees, they show what Darjeeling was like when it was first discovered. This park and the small areas of forest on Jalapahar and Observatory Hill are the only parts of the town where the fine forests which once covered the hill-sides entirely have not been ruthlessly felled by builders of owners. Most of the few forest trees still surviving in the town have been disfigured by lopping for firewood or fodder. There are a few open spaces in the town maintained by the Municipality as pleasure grounds among which can be mentioned Observatory Hill, the Victoria Park, the Donvan Park and the Brabourne Park—the last opened in 1938 as a memorial to the late Lord Brabourne, a Governor of Bengal.

From the built-up area the Calcutta road on the east of the Jalapahar ridge and the Auckland road on the west are bridle paths which lead to Ghum and offer to the user delightful views of mountain scenery. Beyond Ghum various roads lead up to Senchal (8,163 feet) and Tiger Hill (8,515 feet) 6 miles from Darjeeling through fine forests of oak, magnolia and rhododendron. The pink flowering magnolia is only found in this locality. There is a golf course between Senchal and Tiger Hill and from the summits of both, when the weather is clear, can be obtained a fine view of the plains of Bengal, of the mountain spurs sinking to the plains and of the courses of several great rivers the Tista, the Balasun, the Mahanadi and the Meechi. To the north is a panorama probably unsurpassed in the world. In the foreground is the great valley of the Rangnu 4 miles across and 4,000 feet deep formed, on the one side, by the Darjeeling ridge bare of forest and scarred by landships and, on the other, by the forest-clad Takdah ridge. Further away is the Rangit valley and beyond it in the middle distance stands prominent the cone-shaped peak of Tendong (8,676 feet). According to

Lepcha tradition, when Lepchas were the only inhabitants, there was a great flood. The few survivors of the flood used the summit as a point of refuge as Mount Ararat was said to have been used. Behind Tendong is the higher mountain of Mainom over 10,000 feet high with the precipice on the eastern side of its summit clearly visible. Beyond is a line of snow mountains stretching across the entire northern horizon dominating all in the centre is Kinchinjunga 45 miles away and 28,146 feet above mean sea level: it is flanked on the west by Kabru (24,015 feet) and Janu (25,300 feet) and on the east by the sharp conical peaks of Pandim (22,020 feet) and Narsingh (18,145 feet). To the north-east, can be seen most of the high peaks of North-Sikkim, Simvo (22,369 feet), Siniolohu (22,600 feet), Lama Anden (19,250 feet), Chumiomo (22,430 feet), Kanchenjha 69 miles away with a flat top capped with ice 22,700 feet high and Pauhunri (23,180 feet). Further still to the east can be seen the ridge over 14,000 feet high, the boundary Sikkim and Tibet, extending to the mountain Gimpochi (14,518 feet) which is the trijunction of the boundaries of Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet. The two passes, the Jelap La and the Nathu La, over which trade from India is carried to Tibet can be picked out on the sky line and appearing over the ridge and situated in Tibet 40 miles beyond it, can be seen the beautiful mountain of Chomolarhi (23,930 feet). On the other side of Kinchinjunga west of it and at a distance of over 100 miles from where the observer stands, he can see three snowy peaks above the Singalila ridge which runs down from Kinchinjunga and Kabru to form the boundary first between Nepal and Sikkim and then between Nepal and Darjeeling district. These three peaks seem small in comparison with nearer Sikkim mountain giants but the middle one, by no means the most impressive of the three in appearance, is Mount Everest (29,002 feet), the highest mountain in the world.

From Darjeeling itself the northward view is almost as impressive but the Everest group and Chomolarhi are hidden by the boundary ridges on the north-east and north-west horizons. To the south Darjeeling gets no view of the plains owing to the higher ground at Ghum intervening. There is no lack of variety in the views even when the high snows are not visible. The play of light and shade and ever-changing cloud and mist over the valleys and tea gardens in the foreground are almost as attractive as the magnificent panorama that becomes visible when the sky clears.

The walker who cares to leave the town will find many delightful roads and paths in the forests which cover the Senchal mountain, the Takdah and Lebong ridges and that between Ghum and the Nepal frontier. For those who have more time, descends to the valleys below through tea gardens and forests offer delightful day expeditions when the weather is favourable. Those who wish to go further will find Darjeeling a good starting point for trips of a week or more along the Singalila ridge or into Sikkim and a convenient centre for the collection of supplies and transport for

these expeditions. It is from Darjeeling that porters are recruited by the various mountaineering expeditions which have attempted to scale the high peaks of the Himalayas.

In normal times, Darjeeling has two seasons which are popular with visitors, the spring and the autumn. For most visitors the winter is too cold and the monsoon months too wet. The hotel and boarding house business thus tends to be limited to two somewhat short seasons and many establishments have in consequence a precarious and transitory existence. Among the oldest are the Eden Sanitarium, the Lewis Jubilee Sanitarium, the Mount Everest Hotel, the Bellevue Hotel and, until it was more or less destroyed in the 1934 earthquake, the Rockville Hotel. The Darjeeling Planters' Club provides residential and club life for Europeans and the Darjeeling Gymkhana Club indoor and outdoor recreation for members of all communities. The latter has an excellent skating rink, half a dozen tennis courts, two squash rackets courts, a ball room and a billiards room. It also provides golf at Senehal and organises race meetings in the spring and autumn at Lebong.

The town is fairly well provided with means of recreation. A number of open spaces and playing grounds belonging to schools, colleges, the Police and Military are on occasions available for use by the public. The town has two public cinema halls (one in the Town Hall and theatrical performances are occasionally given in them as well as in the Nripendra Narayan Hindu Public Hall. Restaurants, tea shops and eating houses abound and porters, rickshaws and ponies can readily be hired, at rates laid down by the Municipality, by visitors who require them. Motor vehicles can only use a few roads in the town but taxis can be obtained at the Bazar and the stand near the Town Hall for journeys to Lebong, Ghum and other parts of the district.

Darjeeling has considerable importance as a centre of district. Office and residential accommodation was built for officers of the Secretariat who used to come to Darjeeling when the headquarters of the State Government moved up here. The State Forest Department offices were until recently located in Darjeeling. In addition to the usual offices connected with the administration of a district, the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle of the Communications and Workers Department were located in the town. Few of the buildings occupied by the above departments and officers are in any way impressive: the most substantially built and imposing in appearance probably being the newly constructed Police Buildings near the market square. The Post and Telegraph Office is also a well-built stone building: close to it is the State Bank building and beyond that the Town Hall where Municipal meetings and office business are conducted and where the public hall is let out for use as a cinema. The building was completed in 1921 at a cost of Rs. 276,000 and has a well-proportioned clock tower, the whole forming perhaps one of the most satisfying of the public buildings in the town. The Victoria

Hospital buildings are also well-built of stone and concrete.

Many of the schools in the town have large and well-constructed buildings of architectural merit. And in the cantonments there are a number of strongly constructed but severe looking buildings.

The town contains a number of places of worship for the various communities living in it. Formerly Observatory Hill was crowned by a Buddhist monastery but it had been destroyed by the Gurkhas when they overran the country in the early part of the 19th century. It was rebuilt on its former site but was then removed to Bhutia Basti lower down the hillside. This was destroyed by the 1934 earthquake and the present fine structure was then built as a gift of His Highness Sir Tashi Namgyal, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., the Maharaja of Sikkim. Management vests in the leading Buddhist monastery which is at Ghum where worship is conducted by the Yellow Sect of Lamaism. It is famous for its image of the coming Maitreya Buddha and for the Lama dances that are held there. The monastery buildings at Ghum were damaged in the 1934 earthquake but were restored by the munificence of the late Sadar Bahadur S. W. Loden La, C.B.E. Additions were the gift of Messrs. Sharab Lama and Sons of Darjeeling. The Nepali Tamang Gompa is monastery for Nepali Buddhists. It was built in 1926 and is situated below the Waddell Road in the Judge Bazar.

The most noteworthy Hindu temple in the town is the Dhirgham temple built in the year 1938 by His Highness the Maharaja Sir Joodha Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal, and opened by his son His Excellency Commanding General Bahadur Shumsher Jung Bahadur in May 1939. It is near the Railway Station and is visited for worship by all sections of Hindus in Darjeeling. It is the only shrine of its kind in India and is unique for the beauty of its architecture in the Nepali style. Contributions from many Hindus including one of Rs. 1,000 from Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan of Cooch Behar and a grant of land by the Municipality in 1890 enabled the Bengali Hindus of Darjeeling to construct buildings for religious and social purposes. One of these, the Nripendra Narayan Public Hall, is used as a common meeting place for Hindus and for puja celebrations. The Goral Mandir, a temple used exclusively for worship, is located on the premises where there is also a public library. Elsewhere in the town Rai Parasuram Agarwalla Bahadur, the senior partner of Messrs. Mohanlal Shewlal, presented a large dharamsala which is open to all Hindu communities.

Christian places of worship are numerous. There are three Anglican Churches of which St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, is the oldest ecclesiastical building in the district. Its foundation stone was laid on St. Andrew's Day, 1843 and the Church was then built at a cost of Rs. 9,000. It has accommodation for 150 persons and the Chaplain of Berhampur used to come to Darjeeling for two periods of six weeks to minister to residents. Later the church was struck by lightning.

was rebuilt in 1870 and was consecrated by Bishop Millman in 1873. A clock was added to the tower at the time of rebuilding and by various subsequent additions the accommodation was increased to 450. The walls have a number of inlaid tablets to the memory of some of the early residents and settlers, chief among them being Lieutenant-General Lloyd, the discoverer of Darjeeling.

St. Luke's Church, Jalapahar, is second church built in that cantonment. The first was built in 1867 but was later dismantled and replaced by the present building in a more central position. St. George's Church, Lebong, was built in 1908 and accommodated 80 people. It was damaged in the 1934 earthquake and had to be abandoned. Worship now takes place in a temporary building loaned from the Military authorities. St. Paul's School has an interesting chapel built in the modern style on a prominent site and St. Michael's School (now Darjeeling Government College) also has a beautiful chapel.

The churches of the Roman Catholic Church had their origin in the communities which grew up around two schools. The Church of St. Francis of Assist was a wooden one erected in 1885 next to the Capuchin seminary and an Indian Chapel was built in 1889 next to the North Point College. As the community in the town increased, a larger church, that of the Immaculate Conception, was built in 1893 contiguous to the Loreto Convent and the wooden church was transferred to Jalapahar. In 1908 a church dedicated to St. Michael was erected at Lebong. The Church of Scotland has St. Columba's Church in Darjeeling and took over the Union Church in 1935.

The Muslim community has three mosques in the town maintained by the Anjuman Islamia, Darjeeling. The Juma Masjid on the Botanical Gardens Road was built at a cost of Rs. 15,000 and accommodates 1,000 worshippers. The Chhotti Masjid in the Butcher Basti was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 12,000 and accommodates 400. The Anjuman also maintains a two-storied musafurkhana built at a cost of Rs. 15,000 to accommodate visitors to Darjeeling irrespective of creed. It contains 21 rooms out of which 5 are family suites.

The Brahmo community has a mandir near the Victoria Hospital. As far as is known, other religious communities have no special place of worship of importance. In the outskirts of the town there are burial grounds and burning ghats for the various communities living in it.

One of the features of the town is the market square situated on a levelled and extensive piece of ground in the middle of the town and surrounded by substantial buildings erected by the Municipality. The square presents an animated scene each day and particularly on Sundays, the holiday and bazar day or all tea gardens. The market is crowded with purchasers from the gardens and with sellers and visitors of many races. Nepalis predominate but

Tibetans and Bhutias from the hills are conspicuous, in striking contrast to Marwaris and other traders from the plains.

The town is well provided with roads and paths, many surfaced with tar macadam and most well-fenced and kept in good order. A few of the larger roadways are open to motor traffic but many other are unsuitable for various reasons for use by vehicles other than rickshaws or perambulators. Few of the residential buildings deserve mention. The chief is that of the Governor of West Bengal. In 1879 an old cottage on the ridge overlooking Birch Hill was replaced by a house for the summer residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The estate, which was first called the Shrubbery, was gradually improved and buildings added included a Darbar Hall. In the 1934 earthquake the main building was so seriously damaged that it was found necessary to rebuild completely. The present residence with its blue and white walls is a conspicuous land-mark on the Birch Hill ridge.

His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar has a Darjeeling residence in extensive grounds at Colinton above the Auckland Road and to the south of Darjeeling. He also owns a property consisting of 17 locations within the Municipality and covering an area of about 75 acres.

One of these is leased from Government for a 99-year period. All the other are held on permanent leases, 9 of which are revenue-free.

The property includes about 40 higher class houses in the best residential locality which are let out to tenants. The unbuilt-up portion of the property has been leased on long term for residential building. Part of the property known as the Toong Soong Basti has been leased out for the smaller class of residential building. The average gross annual income of the estate from both houses and sites is about Rs. 71,000.

Darjeeling has greatly benefitted from the interest which has been shown by the Maharaja and members of the ruling family. Not only have they extensive property in Darjeeling but the Rulers of Cooch Behar have made frequent visits, sometimes prolonged, and have often taken a prominent part in the summer life of the town. Their generosity has been notable and among their many benefactions may be mentioned of following :

- (1) Gift of Bryngwyn and houses thereon valued at Rs. 50,000 to the Lewis Jubilee Sanatorium in 1887. A contribution of Rs. 400 annually is made for the maintenance of two free beds in this institution.
- (2) Donation of Rs. 125,000 to the Darjeeling Municipality for the construction of the Town Hall.
- (3) Donation of two plots of land to the Darjeeling Municipality for water reservoirs.
- (4) Donation to the Maharani School to enable it to start and an annual contribution of Rs. 1,200 up to 1932-33, thereafter of Rs. 600.

(5) Donation to the Gymkhana Club for the building of squash courts and for other purposes; presentation of cups for racing and the Flower Show.

(6) Grant of land to the Forest Department for replantation in 1898.

(7) Sale of land to the Municipality at a concession price for the laying out of the Brabourne Park.

Rose Bank below the Cart Road is the Darjeeling houses of the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, another distinguished property owner in the town and district. About 1850 the Maharaja acquired properties in the stations of Darjeeling and Kurseong, then comparatively undeveloped. He used to travel up from Burdwan via Oyrnea, Bhagalpur and Titiliya by palanquin and with a large retinue. He built several rest houses on this route to make the journey more comfortable. Additions were made by him to the properties originally purchased and now the estates in Darjeeling and Kurseong are about 1,600 acres in extent and consist of forests, tea garden, residential houses, shops, bazars and agricultural lands. Some are revenue-free and on the rest the annual revenue payable to Government is Rs. 2,682. Maharajas of Burdwan have always associated themselves with local social, religious and educational activities and have made regular grants in support of a number of institutions. On occasions they have shown their interest by free gifts of land. The present Maharajadhiraja Bahadur has been the president of the Sree Gorkha Niwarak Sammelan from its inception.

A unique feature of Darjeeling is its Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling.

Shri Tenzing Norgay's ascent of Everest (29,248 ft.), along with Sir Edmund Hillary, in 1953 provided a great impetus and fillip to mountaineering as a sport in India, and it was to commemorate this signal success that the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (H. M. I.) was founded in Darjeeling in 1954.

The Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research was approached to prepare a scheme for the H. M. I., and Mr. Arnold Glatthard, Principal of the Swiss Mountaineering School Rosenluis, personally visited Darjeeling for this purpose. In company with the late Maj. N. D. Jayal, who took over as the first Principal of the Institute, and Shri Tenzing, he investigated the possibilities of training ground afforded by Darjeeling and Sikkim mountains. Thereafter, the Swiss Foundation made the following recommendation :

"It is indeed an excellent idea to include mountaineering in the physical fitness programme. A course of preparatory character should include lectures on geography, morphology, geology or physiology and climatology as suitable additions to the curriculum of students".

Mr. Glatthard recommended Dzongri, a place about 15,000 feet above sea level in Sikkim mountains, for field training in mountaineering and the Birch Hill in Darjeeling as the site for the Institute.

The basic and advance training courses of the Institute are intensive and comprehensive, giving trainees drawn from all walks of life an opportunity to develop their capacity and skill in mountain-climbing of all kinds.

The H. M. I. charge Rs. 420 per candidate for each of the basic and advance courses it runs. This is a highly-subsidised rate and covers all expenses on boarding, lodging, instruction, use of specialised mountaineering equipment and portage and rations in the field. Candidates sponsored by the N. C. C. Directorate are not required to pay any fees, the expenditure in respect of them being shared by the Central and State Governments. The University Grants Commission has agreed to give 10 scholarships every year to university students to enable them to attend courses run by the H. M. I.

The minimum age-limit for admission to the Institute is 18 years and the maximum 40 years, the latter being relaxable in the case of candidate who are medically fit and possess previous experience of climbing or trekking in the mountains.

The Institute, which is housed in buildings perched on the western spur of the Birch Hill, about 6,800 feet above sea level, has become an important centre of tourist attraction. It commands a magnificent panoramic view of the snow-covered massif of Kangchenjunga (28,208 ft.), the third highest peak in the world.

The H. M. I. is equipped with a well-stocked library, which has now more than 500 books covering a wide range of subjects, including travels and explorations, astronomy, geology and flora and fauna. Valuable additions have been contributed from time to time by, among others, the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research, the German Alpine Club, the French Mountaineering Federation, the Ski Club of Great Britain, the Alpine Clubs of Japan and Canada, the Everest Foundation of the U. K., Brig. Sir John Hunt and Gen. Bahadur Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal.

The Institute also a museum which has a relief model of the Himalayas coloured in various shades showing the principal peaks, a life-size model of a Sherpa in mountaineering kit, a case displaying badges and pins of mountaineering clubs all over the world, a Principal's bungalow, with a guest house, which combines to make the Institute a self-contained campus.

Up to the end of 1961, a score of Indian expeditions to the Himalayas had been organised, including one to Everest, and more than 15 of these were successful. Most of the mountaineers, who participated in these expeditions were ex-students of the H. M. I.

An essential adjunct to the Institute, a Zoological Park, extending over an area of about 200 acres of wooded land comprising the Birch Hill and Lebong Parks, is rapidly coming up. The project, which is supported by the Government of West Bengal, is

scheduled to be completed by the end of the third Five Year Plan and is estimated to cost Rs. 85 lakhs.

High-altitude animals and birds, mainly of Himalayan origin will be kept in this open-air wild park against a back ground of their appropriate floral associations in conditions corresponding to the natural habitat of its denizens. Those that have already arrived include four Himalayan bears, three Ussuri tigers, two leopards and four barking deers. This will enable students of the H. M. I. to study, at close quarters, the fauna and flora they may expect to come across at various altitudes in the mountains during treks under-taken by them.

Besides Himalayan wild life, the park will acquire animals of the colder regions and construction work is now rapidly in progress to house these rare animals. A wing of this high-altitude park perhaps the first of its kind in the world, will be devoted to higher research.

Darjeeling Improvement Fund

1. In 1838, the Government of India directed that the quit rents paid by the settlers in the ceded portion of Darjeeling should be appropriated to a fund to be called the "Location Fund" and employed for conservancy and for purposes of local improvement. The rent of certain bazars built out of this fund, and of shops erected on public lands, were afterwards added to the fund.

2. In 1868 the Government of Bengal ordered (letter No. 137-T, dated 22.7.1868) that the fund assigned to the "Location Fund" for the improvement of Darjeeling should be kept distinct from the Municipal Fund and ordered that a Fund may at once be formed to be styled as "Darjeeling Improvement Fund". To this was credited the amount which then stood at the credit of the Location Fund. The orders also directed that all income from the under-noted items should, in future, be credited to the Darjeeling Improvement Fund.

- (a) Quit rents and rents of old Darjeeling territory.
- (b) Commutation money.
- (c) Purchase money of waste lands in territory, originally ceded.
- (d) Ghoompahar Forest receipts.

3. In 1877 the Road Cess Act was introduced (Act X B.C. of 1871) in the district of Darjeeling (Resolution dated the 12th. October 1877), and it was decided by the Government that the income from the undernoted items be assigned to the Darjeeling Improvement Fund.

- (a) Location rent.
- (b) Rent from farming leases.
- (c) Leases of ferry.

(d) Profits from *hats* and bazars and rent from all Government *hats* and bazars.

(e) Receipts from Rangiroon.

4. With the establishment of District Board in Darjeeling in 1922, some of the functions *viz.* Medical, Education, Veterinary and Sanitation of Darjeeling Improvement Fund were transferred to the body and in return the Darjeeling Improvement Fund was made to contribute Rs. 50,000 to the District Board, Darjeeling for the above heads of expenditure (Government order No. 419 T.R., dated 9.6.1926). Under this order a set of new Administrative Rules for the management of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund was sanctioned by the Government in consultation with the Accountant General, Bengal. In this rule the scope of the fund has been defined.

5. Resources of the Fund :

- (a) The proceeds of all revenues from location and farming leases which have been assigned by the Government to the Fund.
- (b) the income from the *hats* and bazars under the control of the Funds ;
- (c) bungalow fees ; and
- (d) miscellaneous receipts pertaining to the Fund.

6. Application of the Fund :

- (a) To the payment of the cess under Cess Act.
- (b) To the payment of salaries of establishment employed by the Fund and of grants made for supplementing contributions by members of the establishment to the provident Fund.
- (c) To the payment of expenses incurred by the Fund on account of the following :
 - (i) For repair and maintenance of any existing work of improvement in the *hats* and bazars under the control of the Fund.
 - (ii) On the sanitation, water-supply and other works of improvement in the *hats* and bazars under the control of the Fund.
- (d) To the payment of contingent expenditure incurred in the administration of the Fund.
- (e) To the payment to the District Board of such proportion of the cost of the District Engineer's establishment as may be determined by Government from time to time.
- (f) To the payment of such contribution to the District Board as may be determined by Government from year to year.
- (g) To the allotment to the administrator's discretionary grant of such sum as may be determined by the Government from year to year.
- (h) To the payment of any contribution which

in any year has been included in the budget and has obtained the sanction of Government.

7. Management :

The Management of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund is under the control of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling who is also the Administrator of the Fund, works under the general supervision of the Commissioner, Jalpaiguri Division.

The Subdivisional Officers of Kalimpong, Kurseong and Siliguri and the Sadar Deputy Collector in charge, D. I. Fund are intrusted with the administration of the different subdivisions under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.

8. Hats and bazar under the control of the Fund :

There are at present 30 hats and bazars under the control of the Fund and these are grouped into major and minor charges.

9. The demands include the fixed demands and the fluctuating demands as follows :

(a) Fixed demands are the rents of holdings or shops fixed for a term of years which is ordinarily 20 years.

(b) Fluctuating demands include the undernoted items :

(i) Tolls from hats and bazars ;

(ii) Salami on new settlements, extensions and transfers of holdings on sale ;

(iii) Receipts from slaughter houses ;

(iv) Receipts from places of amusements ; and

(v) Other miscellaneous receipts.

Tolls are realised in all the hats and bazars as per scale of tolls sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Division from time to time.

The Deputy Commissioner is the sanctioning authority of all the settlements, extensions etc. of permanent holdings in the district so far the D. I. Fund is concerned. Cases of settlements etc. come through the respective S. D. O. S.

10. Original and Annual Repair Works :

The repair and maintenance of roads, buildings and water supply etc. and the new construction of new works in the hats or bazars of the D. I. Fund are done by the District Engineer, Darjeeling. For this the Fund pays 2/3rd cost of the District Engineers Establishment to the District Board, Darjeeling vide Govt. Order No. 110 T. B. dated 27. 5. 1922.

11. Contribution :

The Darjeeling Improvement Fund pays contributions to the following institutions annually :

(a) District Board, Darjeeling	Rs. 50,000
(b) Darjeeling Natural History Museum	Rs. 3,000
(c) Kalimpong municipality	Rs. 25,000
(d) Contribution for social education work in Darjeeling district	Rs. 2,500
(e) Contribution for rural upliftment	Rs. 15,000

12. Administrations Discretionary Grant :

The Administrator has a sum of Rs. 5,000 annually at his disposal as discretionary grant from the Fund which is given to the various institutions of this district.

13. Bungalows :

The following bungalows are under the control of the Fund.

- (a) Senohal (old and new)
- (b) Jorepokhri
- (c) Tonglu
- (d) Sandakphu
- (e) Phalut
- (f) Badamtam
- (g) Pankhabari
- (h) Tigerhill Pavillion

The bungalows are maintained by the Fund.

14. Budget :

The Darjeeling Improvement Fund frames its own Budget. It is sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. It is not included in the Provincial Budget.

15. Employees :

The Employees of the fund are not Government servants, but they are subject to Government Rules. The employees do not get pension but they are entitled to gratuity under the Revised Government Rules for pension and gratuity.

16. Personal Ledger :

The Accountant General, Bengal in letter No. 189 L. A. dated 16. 6. 1926 moved on the subject of D. I. Fund. In that letter it was suggested that either the Fund should be transferred to a local body or it should be incorporated in Government accounts. After a chain of correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner of the Division and

the Government it was finally decided not to disturb the present arrangements as the income of the Fund goes to the benefit of the district as a whole and so Government of Bengal in their letter No 7595-E. A. dated 18.7.1934 to the auditor General of India explained the whole position of the D. I. Fund and requested to accord his sanction to the opening of the personal Ledger in favour of the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling on behalf of the D. I. Fund.

Sanction of the Auditor General in India was received in letter No. T-907 Ac/233-34 dated 17.8.1934 to the opening of personal Ledger in respect of the D. I. Fund.

17. Income and Expenditure :

A statement showing the income and expenditure of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund for last three years is enclosed.

Income of Darjeeling Improvement Fund for the last three years

Sub-heads	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Location Rent	5,121	1,390	487
2 Rent from farming leases	18,699	48,177	13,134
3 Rent and cess from permanent holding	256,854	265,147	297,457
4 Dakbungalow's fees	1,833	1,480	9,347
5 Miscellaneous	22,430	19,347	20,300
6 Advance	27,384	29,049	4,077
7 Deposit	749	54	516
Total	333,070	364,644	245,318
Expenditure	329,752	310,058	312,492

DETAILS ABOUT THE DARJEELING IMPROVEMENT FUND

Income and Expenditure from 1951-52 to 1964-65

Year	Receipt	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1951-52	379,704	336,964
1952-53	393,974	382,115
1953-54	365,124	439,501
1954-55	355,510	341,467
1955-56	309,706	285,756
1956-57	319,182	347,755
1957-58	323,790	386,937
1958-59	277,689	378,285
1959-60	432,960	470,117
1960-61	406,338	264,484
1961-62	274,078	351,851
1962-63	333,069	329,753
1963-64	364,644	310,058
1964-65	345,319	312,493

DOW HILL—Dow Hill is a ridge which starts from Manibhanjan in Darjeeling subdivision and undulating eastwards passes through Ghum, Senehal and Tiger Hill, turn southward and gradually descends to Mahaldiram, and Dow Hill above Kurseong town. It contains several springs, which supply water through pipes to Kurseong town. There are a Forest School and a colony of the Forest Department the Victoria Boy's School and the Dow Hill Girl's School and a large T. B. Sanatorium called the S. B. Dey Sanatorium. The Forest School was opened in 1907 and is primary intended for the instruction in practical forest work of Forest Officers below the rank of Forest Ranger. Dow Hill was an important point on the Old Military Road from Pankhabari to Ghum and is served by roads. It contains a Forest Bungalow.

GAYABARI—A Railway Station on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway between Tindharia and Kurseong.

GHUM—A Railway Station in Jore Bungalow police station about 7,400 feet above sea level midway between Sonada Railway Station and Darjeeling. It contains a charitable dispensary and receives its water supply from the Darjeeling water supply system. Also contains a veterinary dispensary. There is a recruiting depot for Gurkhas both for the Indian Army and British Army. Ghum is famous for the manufacture of *kukris* and as a centre of trade for potatoes, oranges cardamoms and cloth and before the war used to transact business worth about a *million* rupees. On the top of Ghum is Tiger Hill, Keventer's Dairy Farm and the Senehal lake. There is a famous Buddhist Monastery. It forms an important junction for roads leading to Darjeeling, to Kurseong, to Sukhiapokri and to Kalimpong via Peshok.

GIELLEKHOLA—Formerly a Railway Station on the Siliguri Kalimpong Railway line of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. It is an important trade centre and the import and export trade of Kalimpong passes through this bazar. The chief articles of trade are oranges, apples, wool and cardamom and other trade articles from Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan.

JALALPAHAR—This is a cantonment of the West Bengal Sub-Area Command. It also contains the St. Paul's School. Adjacent to Jalapahar is Katapahar where there is a British Gurkha Recruiting Depot.

KALIMPONG—Kalimpong is the headquarters town of the subdivision of the same name, which is the area taken from Bhutan at the conclusion of the war 1864-65. The bazar is 32 miles from Darjeeling by the Peshok Road and twelve miles from Giellekhol, the terminus of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway in the Tista valley until 1950. It is also the terminus of the mule trade route from Tibet into India via the Jalap La which is about 65 miles away. The Sikkim frontier on this route is about 16 miles from Kalimpong. The bazar is situated on a saddle 3,933 feet above sea level flanked on either side by higher ground on the south by the hill of Durbindara about 4,500 feet high and on the north-west by the Deolo Mountain 5,590 feet above sea level.

The prospect from many parts of the town is a magnificent one, although from no where is it quite so remarkable as the view from Darjeeling. Perhaps the best view-point is the summit of Durbindara. From here the northward expanse of snow mountains appears above the top of nearer mountains due north of Kalimpong, Kabru, Pandim and Nareh Singh are seen more obliquely than from Darjeeling, are more distant and therefore appear smaller. On the other hand peaks to the north-east are closer to Kalimpong and the eye is not distracted by mountains in the middle distance as it is when gazing in a more northerly direction. Simvo, and the other giants of north Sikkim therefore show up prominently. Westward one can look up the Rangit valley winding among mountains and flanked on the south by the Senchal mass. Below the hill one is standing on and west of it, runs the Tista in a deep gorge past Senchal and Sittong and, looking south-west, one can see the junction of the Riyang and the Tista and the Riyang Railway and ropeway terminus at the bottom of the valley. Again to the north and north-east, the Tista lies deep in its gorge and to the east lies ridge after ridge covered in forest and cultivation across the Rilli valley. In that direction can be seen the highest mountain in the subdivision, the Rishila 10,500 feet high.

The town has three distinct parts. First the Mission and the St. Andrew's Homes area on the lower slopes of Deolo down to the Rishi Road and the Bazar proper. This first area consists for the most part of scattered well-constructed buildings some of which lie hidden in well-wooded hillside. The second area is the bazar, closely built up and mostly a strip development on the side of the Rishi Road, the eastern end occupied mainly by accommodation for the wool trade and the mules and muleteers engaged in it. The western end on the saddle serves more the needs of visitors from Bengal and the local administration. The third part of Kalimpong lies on the slopes of the hill culminating in Durbindara and is known as the Development Area. It is a residential estate developed by Government. Where development has taken place, better class buildings are seen well spaced amid trees and pleasant gardens. The undeveloped portion, more than half the total area at the time of writing, is less pleasing. Some plots are under excavation or are being prepared for building in such a condition that their appearance is unsightly. The majority, bare of trees and under temporary cultivation, create an uninteresting landscape.

Kalimpong offers to visitors a quieter type of attraction than either Darjeeling or Kurseong. There is no club or golf and little tennis. Walking is pleasant but few paths and roads seem to have been specially designed to be attractive to visitors. For visitors there are hotels in the Development Area where usually also houses can be rented for the season. There is a cinema hall in the town but it is evident to the visitor that the pleasure that he will get from Kalimpong is more than that to be found in a small country town and less than that of town resort.

The town has developed rapidly within the last

thirty years. Its importance as the terminus of the trade route to Tibet has been enhanced by improvement of communications and from the original Mission Settlement has developed the large educational estate of the Homes. These give the town unique features. Visitors find pleasure in visiting the Homes and walking through the bazar to study the Chinese shops, the houses and the hotel accommodation used by Tibetan and Chinese traders and muleteers : and to enjoy the novel spectacle of streets used by many types from Central Asia and by droves of mules wandering in search of grazing or water.

Kalimpong has some importance as the administrative headquarters of the subdivision and in the town is located the office of the District Agricultural Officer.

The town has a number of churches and other impressive buildings. Apart from the residential buildings of the Homes, the Mission and the Development areas, there is the imposing residence of the Tibetan Trade Agent in the Homes area and on the side of the Rishi Road, the residence of the Raja Sonam Tobgye Dorji Deb Zimphan of Bhutan, who is Agent in British India of the Bhutan Government. In this house rested the Dalai Lama when he arrived from Tibet in 1949. There is a Buddhist monastery in the bazar as well as large substantially constructed wool godowns. There are also well constructed administration buildings noteworthy among which is the office of the Subdivisional Officer built in 1939 on a prominent site in replacement of a building which had been destroyed by storm and earthquake.

Kalimpong is well provided with places of worship. The Buddhist monastery has been mentioned above. There is also a Hindu temple and a mosque. The Church of Scotland has a fine Gothic Church which was erected in the Mission area above the bazar in memory of the Revd. W. MacFarlane, the pioneer missionary of the Church of Scotland in the district, who died here in 1887. In the Homes estate can be seen the graceful chapel built in more recent times in memory of Mrs. Graham, the wife of Dr. Graham, the founder of the Homes.

The three hill towns are all important in varying degree as centres of visitor traffic, of educational activity of trade and communications and of local and provincial administration. Details will be found in the Introductory Essay dealing specifically with those matters. Description in this Appendix has been confined mainly to matters of general interest to the visitor.

The Kalimpong urban or semi-urban area falls into three distinct parts. First there is the Mission and Homes area on the high ground to the north-east of the saddle in the centre of the bazar. Next is the Bazar area, known as the Darjeeling Improvement Fund Bazar extending from the saddle along the Rishi Road for two of three miles. Last is the Development area. The areas have one common water-supply which is operated by the public Health

Department. The water supplied to the Homes and Mission area is mainly covered by a free allowance of 3,880,000 gallons per annum : that to the Bazar area is paid for by rates levied by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund : and that to the Development area is paid for by charges levied by the Superintendent in accordance with the terms of leases. A few free hydrants are provided in the Bazar area with lengths of hose kept ready to deal with fires.

All houses in the Development area built on leased land are required to have water-borne sanitation and pay rates for water connections. A small scavenging staff is required in this area and is paid for by rate. The Mission and Homes area has water-borne sanitation for certain houses and its own arrangements for scavenging and dumping refuse within the area. The Darjeeling Improvement Fund Bazar has a number of water cleansed public conveniences and most of the houses in it have water connections and some water-borne sanitation. For sewage not entirely water-borne, disposal is by transmission to a septic tank $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below bazar. Bazar refuse is also dumped about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the bazar. A water-rate is levied on all houses in the bazar whether they have water-connection or not. A Sanitary Inspector with 25 sweepers is in charge of the bazar sanitation under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and a District Board Overseer superintends the sewerage, latrine and septic tank installations. A separate conservancy rate is levied in the Bazar area.

In Kalimpong, at the 11th mile on the Rishi Road, is a mule camping ground and sheds where mules can be stabled. There are also private stables but stabling for mules and control of the animals is far from successful with the result that flies are very prevalent to the detriment of public health.

Building regulation is administered in the Development area with relatively satisfactory results by the Superintendent assisted by an advisory committee. In the past, there has not been the same success attending building control in the Bazar area where congestion and insanitary construction are in places conspicuous. An advisory committee under the Subdivisional Officer now deals with the regulation of building in the bazar.

Electricity is provided by a licensed company. House connections are provided in all three areas but street lighting only in the Bazar area where it is paid for by the levy of a rate. Street lighting has been extended to the Development area.

A municipality extending over the three areas has been established in 1945.

KURSEONG—Kurseong town is the head quarters of the subdivision of that name and is situated on the main road and railway from Siliguri to Darjeeling at a height of 4,800 feet above sea level. It is 20 miles by road from Darjeeling. According to the 1951 Census, it has a winter population of 11,719, or if neighbouring school areas are added, of nearly 12,000. It is a

summer resort and in spring, summer and autumn the population is much higher, the number of visitors varying considerably from year to year. It is not so popular as Darjeeling but many like it who find Darjeeling too high, too cold or too expensive. There are hotels and boarding houses as well as many private houses whose owners occupy them when they can get away from the heat and discomfort of the plains. The Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan owns considerable landed property in the Kurseong town. Although Kurseong is lower than Darjeeling it has a heavier rainfall (165 inches annually) but does not suffer so much as Darjeeling from cloud and mist.

Kurseong is situated on a spur taking off from the long ridge running south from Senchal. It has no northward panorama of snows like Darjeeling as the Ghum ridge limits the view to the north allowing only the peaks of Kinchinjunga to be seen through a gap between Ghum and Senchal. The view northward however is far from being devoid of interest. The Nagri spur, starting from Jorpokri and stretching down to the Balasan, is particularly picturesque amid other hillsides covered with forest, tea gardens and factories. But to many, the real charm of Kurseong is the view to the south. On a clear day, standing on the Eagle's Orag or indeed on almost any point on the ridge running west from the town towards Constantia, the spectator commands a wonderful view of the plains of India, reaching to a distant horizon 100 miles away. At his feet, the hills fall away abruptly to ground about 400 feet or less above sea level and there cease altogether. Southward is nothing but a vast plain in striking contrast to the jumble of hill and valley behind and to the spurs jutting out on either side of the spectator.

South-east can be seen the Tista which comes from the snows of north Sikkim, flowing through dense forest at the base of the hills and widening into broader reaches as it nears Jalpaiguri. West of it is the Mahanadi which flows past Siliguri just discernible amid trees. Immediately below Kurseong and west of it, the Balasan emerges from the hills and after forking into two channels, joins the Mahanadi west of Siliguri to flow ultimately into the Ganges. Still further to the west can be seen the outlying hills of Panighata and Lahargarh and beyond them the Mechi river, the boundary between the district and Nepal. Beyond the Mechi and in the plains can be seen the Morung forests and other rivers flowing through Nepal territory.

Few buildings in Kurseong are constructed substantially and far too many are insanitary, ramshackle and untidy. The schools have the best buildings and there are some excellent private residences. Although the town is itself not imposing there are attractive walks in the immediate neighbourhood. Above Kurseong are the roads to Dow Hill where will be found the old military road to Darjeeling and other paths through the forest. One track leads down from the Forest school to the Card Road below Gidarpahar and from Gidarpahar a District Board bridle path leads down the ridge to Gayabari through tea gardens with remarkable views

on either side. Other bridle roads and paths lead down from Kurseong to the plains, the one taking off below Constantia to Pankhabari being the old military road used before the Cart Road was completed in its present alignment.

Kurseong is not only important as a tourist centre and as the administrative headquarters of the Subdivisional administration but it is, like Darjeeling, a centre of educational activity. There are on Dow Hill two Government Schools for children and a Government Forest School and there are many other schools on the slopes above the town. Kurseong has a club and a cinema hall. It is the headquarters of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway administration and the Assam Railway maintains rest quarters here for its employees.

The Anglican church of Christ Church Kurseong, was built in 1870 and consecrated by Bishop Milman six years later. There is also a chapel for the two schools at Dow Hill. The churches here St. John's Church built in 1891 and St. Paul's Church built in 1904.

LATPANCHOR—Situated in Kurseong subdivision on the east of Mahaldiram Range it is one of the four Cinchona Plantations of the Government. Contains a Forest Bungalow.

LEBONG—Cantonment of the West Bengal Sub-Area Command on the North-East of Darjeeling town. It has a power station. Labong in Lepcha means "the tongue like spur". It has a race course, which has the unique distinction of being the highest and the smallest race course in the world.

LEPOHAJAGAT—This is a place in Jore Bungalow police station. In Lepcha the name means "the toll bar on imports from Nepal".

MANGPU—Situated in Kurseong subdivision it is the biggest Cinchona Plantation of West Bengal. An account of the Mangpu Plantation will be found in the section of cinchona.

MANIBHANJAN—In Nepali it means "the dip between hills near the Mani or top". This is the bazar from which the journey to Tonglu, Sandakpur and Phalut is commenced.

MATIGARA—In Nepali it means the "mud house". It contains a bazar under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund which holds two weekly *hats*, perhaps the biggest in the Terai for the trade of rice, vegetables, sheep, goats and cattle.

NAXALBARI—It is a bazar under the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and contains a District Board Dak Bungalow. It holds two weekly *hats* which are next in importance to Matigara.

PANIGHATA—In Nepali the name means "water mill". It contains a bazar and a tea estate.

PANKHABARI—This is at the foothills of Kurseong subdivision and contains a Khasmahal Bungalow, a

Veterinary Dispensary and a Rural Treatment Centre. Pankhabari was once an important halting place before the Railways were built.

PHEDONG—This is a Khasmahal block in Kalimpong subdivision. It contains a Bungalow belonging to the Central Public Works Department and a Dispensary. In Tibetan the name means "the halting place at the Po or incense tree".

PHALUT—In Lepcha it is Faklut or the peeled summit of mountain. It contains a Bungalow maintained by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. It is very nearly 12,000 feet and is the boundary point between West Bengal and Nepal. It stands between two peaks on the same ridge Sandakpur and Singalila.

RAMMAM—In Lepcha is means Ra Surging advance from Mong a lake with demon's name. It contains a Forest Bungalow and is a beautiful place.

RANGIROON—In Lepcha it means the turning of the great river, i.e., the place to which the great Tista flood reached. Contains a Forest Bungalow.

RANGIT—In Nepali it is Rangnyit i.e., two extended waters, the Great and Little Rangit rivers.

RANGLI RANGLIOT—In Lepcha it means the place of the receding waters, i.e., from which the Great Tista flood receded. It contains a police station and a bazar.

SENCHAL—In Lepcha it means the damp misty hill. It contains a Darjeeling Improvement Fund Bungalow and a catchment reservoir of the Darjeeling Municipality.

SILIGURI—The headquarters of the Siliguri subdivision and a big Railway junction of the Assam Railway, the Darjeeling Railway and the Railway going into East Bengal via Jalpaiguri. In 1960 it was declared a Municipality and contains important Railway offices.

As a nerve-centre of the North-Eastern zone of the country in respect of trade and communication, Siliguri has been rapidly expanding in various dimensions. Siliguri Planning Organisation located in the town is having an all-out effort to effect a planned growth to this region. It has also quite a number of different industries and has all the institutions that are usually located in a subdivisional town.

Covered by an area of 4.97 sq. miles Siliguri town is inhabited by 65,471 persons as per Census 1961. In 1961 the town had a total number of 464 factories and establishments employing about 4,814 workers. The principal industries of the town are rice and flour mills, bakeries, fruit preservation and canning, umbrella assembly, saw mills, plywood industry, furniture industry, automobile servicing industry, soap manufacture, sodium silicate manufacture, aluminium utensils

manufacture and tea industry. The whole area is rapidly developing into an industrial complex.

The growth of the town had started centring round the railway station area with the setting up of godowns and dwelling-cum-commercial establishments. This core of the town has poor accessibility by road and also suffers from bad drainage. The open space in the west and south has rapidly been filled up by large-scale industries like rice-mills, saw mills, and setting up of houses for industrial workers. The other areas are mainly residential with a few

office buildings interwoven in between the residential houses.

TAKDAH—This is a Khasmahal block and contains a Forest Range. There is a Bungalow belonging to the Forest Department and a bazar. The Former Takdah cantonment is now a residential area.

TINDHARIA—Tindharia is on the 19th mile on the road between Silliguri and Kurseong and contains the workshop of the Darjeeling Railway. It also contains a Hospital and a bazar.

Appendix II

A GLIMPSE OF HANDICRAFTS OF DARJEELING DISTRICT

by

A. N. Mukherjee

Deputy Director of Industries, (C. D. P.), W. B.

The present Note on Darjeeling Handicrafts is only a suggestive one, based on a rapid enquiry by the Extension Officers (Industries) of the District done at my instance under the supervision of Sri D. N. Prodhan, Project Officer, Rural Industries Project, Darjeeling and Sri A. Ghosal, District Industrial Officer, Darjeeling in April-May, 1968 and a few case studies by me in Kalimpong, Sukhiapuri and Darjeeling in May, 1968. The Assisting officers were :

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| (1) | Sri K. B. Tamang, | Extension Officer (Industries) |
| (2) | " N. G. Goswami | Ditto |
| (3) | " P. R. Dewan | Ditto |
| (4) | " B. Das Gurung | Ditto |
| (5) | " D. P. Das | Ditto |
| (6) | " B. Bhattacharya | Ditto |
| (7) | " B. L. Chetri | Ditto |
| (8) | " A. K. Chanda | Ditto |
| (9) | " B. N. Pal | Executive Officer, Kalimpong
Arts and Crafts Industrial
Co-operative Society |

2. The purpose of the Note is just to indicate the fabric of a few sample items being produced in the hills with the curiosity and the limitations of a person of the plains.

3. The timber like 'Dhar' (as are primarily obtained from Sikkim against license) and 'Khamaray' are used for producing different types of containers. One may see five 'Chunars' (belonging to Blacksmith community) of the village Kamjer in Pulbazar area producing 'Harpay' (butter-container), 'Thayky' (curd-container), 'Dhungro' (salt/millet container), 'Kholong' (wooden drum), 'Gaboru' (Tibetan tea and milk pot) etc. for local consumption. The tools and machines used are 'Bashila', 'Bancharo', 'Khukuri', 'Shachho' and 'Banko'. The turning machine moves with the force of water-current.

4. There will be the six practicing Buddhist craftsmen in Sukhiapokri and Ghum area producing idols representing Buddhist Gods and evil spirits and their seats. Sri Khaiba Lama, Sri Dorjay Lama and Sri Phuri Chorma are mastercraftsmen. The local names of products are 'Mukunda' (masks), 'Chhyosym' (altar), 'Duk' (dragon), 'Chokochi' (a small reading table), 'Chengi' (Bishnu), 'Sangay', 'Cherenji', 'Norgima', 'Jijendoma', 'Guru Rimburchay', 'Roohak

Gyachensi', 'Chhepamay' and 'Kisungthu'. These are made of soil, hand made paper and wood. The sizes vary from 1'-1½' in height. The Brahmins of Nepal bring the hand made paper. In case, it is not so available, the artisans prepare it from a mixture of 'Lokoti' fibre, jute fibre and clay. Soil, known as 'Kalimati' is brought from distant jungles and believed to be sacred. The other Gods and evil spirits that are reproduced are 'Chyongnak Dorjay', 'Dimu', 'Mikhu'. The craftsman prepares the idol from the pasty mixture of paper, clay and fibre. There will be hollowness inside. It is dried and painted. The consumer will not use it for worship until a Lama writes the holy 'mantras' on a hand made paper and puts it inside with the bits of precious metals and stones and sacred soils and then scraf on the idol. There are mythological events connected with the paintings and idols. For instance : (i) The world was once full of miseries for the torture of serpents under the guidance of Basudeva Naga. Lord Buddha sent Chyongnak Dorjay to fight who was first frightened to see the Naga. Buddha then transformed him to be an eagle. The Naga then offered a delicious dinner to Dorjay, but, the latter took former to Buddha who forgave him with a warning. (ii) When Buddha was in meditation, many evil spirits like 'Dimu', gave him trouble. Buddha then created the 'Duk' with flames, when the spirits fled away. The auspicious days for the Buddhists and idol worship are 'Sukhadawa' (Baisakhi Purnima, the day when Buddha was born), 'Genden Namchu' (the day falling in 10th month according to Buddhist calendar, when, a disciple of Buddha preached Buddhism in Tibet) and 'Loshar' (New Year's day, when the Buddhists worship Guru Rimburchay Sangay and Chengi for the welfare of the family). Besides idol making, the craftsman paints 'Khyapta' (paintings of different Gods). This is used when, according to the instructions of the Buddhist priests, the people worship the Khyapta to save the dead soul from miseries.

5. Dari woven in the "Lepcha Taan" is traditional in Kalimpong. The fabric is used as a complete dress piece of Lepcha male folk, known as "Dampira". The required length is 15 meters. 'Tangir' (bag) and 'Namrek' (a belt used round the waist) are also produced along with the "Dampira". Married Tibetan ladies put on 'Pangden'. At the instance of the Kalimpong Arts and Crafts Industrial Co-operative Society, the Lepcha Dari is being used as ladies' hand bags, utility bags, writing pad cover, Album cover, table mat etc. having good demand inside and outside the country. The types of designs reproduced

are 'Dupka', 'Takur' 'Fenfenma' (Hill flowers) and 'Turing' etc. A full-length of 5 meter warp with easier designs can be woven in 5 days; otherwise, complicated designs can be reproduced on the same length in about 6-7 days. The production process consists of the twisted cotton (2/2G yarn being placed on 'Nakdori' and 'Tanatan' and then set on the 'Lepcha Taan'. The worker starts working tied with the Taan. The 'Vitre Dhago' (weft yarn) is twisted and, rounded up in long bamboo stick. 'Butta Tipne Lathi' (sticks placed in double lair of warp) and 'Dhago Ganse Lathi' (Wooden shuttle) are then placed and operated properly for weaving the patterns. Lepcha girls are the traditional producers and the Tibetan, Lepcha and Nepali men and women are the traditional consumers. The Kalimpong Arts and Crafts Organisation has been working for the last 50 years for the development of the craft, where, the average wage varies from Rs. 80-100 per month.

6. Hand-embroidered and hand-painted "Thankas" are another important feature of Kalimpong Handicrafts. The Tibetan, Lepcha and Nepali women are the producers. The traditional designs are : (i) 'Ohhungkhor Kurya'—The procession of Lamas to the Gumpa; (ii) 'Asilhamu Ohham' Tibetan Khamba dancers; (iii) 'Nhey Bho Lunga Ney'—a caravan of mules carrying Tibetan wool led by a male guard. The process consists first in stretching the base cotton cloth on a wooden frame and tracing the pattern on it. Then the design is embroidered and the back-ground is painted in oil colour. The price of a finished material varies from Rs. 20-200. Traditionally, the 'Thanka' is used as a material for decorating walls in 'Gumpas' (temples) and residential houses of Tibetan and Lepcha people. In modern times, these are used as wall panels, firescreens (decorative curtain in front of the fireplace) and threefold screens (used as partition of the drawing/dining rooms). The Kalimpong Arts and Crafts Co-operative Society has been employing local girls in this trade for years together.

7. Kalimpong can also boast of its *metalware* having religious and utility significance being produced by 'Kamis' and 'Sumars'. There will be the following practising craftsmen :

Sri Jagrupdas Kalikotey	11th mile
" Nirmaldas Rasaibey	"
" Kharka Bahadur Rasaibey	"
" Gorey Sunwar	"
" Budhiman Sunwar	"
" Harijon Road, Kalimpong	"
" Ajambare Sunwar	"
" Purna Kazi	10th mile
" Harkabir Sakya	11th mile

The local names of articles produced out of gold, silver and copper are 'Batuko', 'Kumba', 'Ohhika-ohhuri', 'Ohamech', 'Amthi', 'Thapohe', 'Alung', 'Pipsing', 'Ohura', 'Kantha' ('Nagori'/'Tilori'), 'Chap-tsun', ('Godowari'/'Bunga'), 'Dungri', 'Bulaki' and 'Kalli', 'Maney', 'Kathemora', and 'Phomba'. To illustrate further, a 'Maney' (prayer-wheel) is made of silver/copper and used by Buddhists by moving it continuously to remove sins; a 'Phomba' is used by

the Buddhists for keeping holy water; a 'Kathemora' is used by the local people for metal case of 'Khukri'. The local prices of a 'Maney', 'Kothemora' and 'Phomba' vary between Rs. 150-600; Rs. 150-200 and Rs. 150-600 respectively. On many items of jewellery, the 'Duk' design is reproduced.

8. The *curio shops* in Darjeeling would present to the visitors and tourists a variety of hill handicrafts notably based on stones and metals. Not necessarily, these are the products of Darjeeling district alone. The hill people, and the Buddhists amongst them, are also the original consumers of many of such items. Any one may still be interested to meet a Tibetan lady of 83 in a house on Rupnarayan Sinha Road below Darjeeling Bazar rotating the 'Money', uttering 'Om Mane Padme Hum' and counting the beads simultaneously, while having her seat on the verandah with a small firekit by the side of her feet.

9. The following information could be obtained by meeting a few master-craftsmen in their own cottages in Bhutia Bustee and other corners of Darjeeling :

(i) Sri Chakralal Sakya was a craftsman producing lamp, vase, ashtray from horn with brass/copper piece fittings and decorated wooden tray (Chukchi) and utility items from bamboo. Timber for tray was mostly local chap. He was using a Fret-saw. Copper and brass pieces were brought out from dices, on whom, there were Tibetan/Nepalese designs, which showed flowers and dragons approaching the lucky sign. On such items, the other local artisans were Sri Tschering Dorjee, Sri Nandalal Sakya and Sri Narbahadur Tamang. In Chakrabal's house, the common 'Ohopa' (lamp and seven holywater containers) was there. Whereas, the lamp/vase cost Rs. 18 per piece, one decorated table cost Rs. 80. (ii) Sri Dawa Sherpa was an artisan producing *maska* from local timber (Champ, Chandan, Khanakpa) and paper-machie. The wooden masks were generally of height of 4"-24". The different colours on the masks represented different figures like 'Gurutakpu', 'Isigumbu' 'Maning-gumbu', and 'Tamding'; their price varied from Rs. 7-85 per piece and the production capacity was 2 in a day to one in 6 days, all depending on the height. The paper-machie masks were between 4"-23", did cost Rs. 3-50 to Rs. 40 per piece and the daily production capacity was 10-12 to 1 in 3-4 days, depending on height. The artisan explained that the motif behind the figures was that, when Buddha died, such figures were necessary to devour evil spirits for ensuring peace. He learnt paper-machie work from Solokumbha in Nepal from Sri Konger Lama as an apprentice for 5 years and then from Sri Karmagacha Lama of Sumin Bustee in Gangtok. He also knew drawing 'Thankas'. (iii) Sri Chotelal Sakya produced metalware in the form of 'Maney', wall copper-plate, (using wood when needed), filigree work, boxes, casket, vase etc. The sale-price of wall plates was Rs. 36 per dozen, that of 4 'Maney' was Rs. 18. He also knew to produce the holy water jug 'Bhumba'. (iv) Sri Tirtharaj Sakya worked mainly on copper/brass wire for ornaments, ladies' bag handle, wall plates etc. He sold wall plates @ Rs. 65 and hair-pins @ Rs. 18. (v) Sri Fagu Lama purchased semi-finished (textile) toys from Poona to consume 12 dozen in 2 months

generally @ Rs. 1.75 per piece. After finishing, he could sell them at wholesale rates of Rs. 7.50—Rs. 10 per piece. He had a training for 7 months in 1966 from the Regional Design Centre of the All India Handicrafts Board. The finishing materials were cotton and silk dress/pieces and bits of ornaments. The figures of women and children then resembles Bhutanese/Tibetan/Lepcha/Nepalese, the ladies being called as 'Fumu', 'Aimi', 'Anam'. The items of a Tibetan warrior or a Nepalese dancing lady were of good demand. (vi) Sri Hastamen Baraily was previously in Solokumbha in Nepal, having settled in Darjeeling only in 1958. He was originally a 'Kam', i.e., doing work on iron only for agricultural implements, Khukri and domestic utensils. But now he had turned to copper, brass and silver items. He produced (a) 'Lava'—a trumpet with 3 parts used by Lamas during ceremonial processions and festivals; the cost of a 6' long/12' long pair was Rs. 350/Rs. 600. (b) 'Gyaling'—a flute used by Lamas, costing Rs. 350 for a pair. (c) 'Bhumba'—a jug for holy water ('thu')—a 9" jug contained 51 tola silver. When it was of silver, the metal was supplied by the customer and he charged a wage of Rs. 2 per tola. (d) 'Phikur' and 'Thawak' to contain 'Ohhyng' (as prepared from fermented rice/millet)—two forming a set—where these were made of silver, the metal was supplied by the customers and he charged a wage of Rs. 2 per tola. One set contained Rs. 35-40 tola silver. (e) 'Ting'—Pots—7 to form a set to contain water. When these were of silver, the metal was supplied by the customer. A pot needed 14-15 tolas of silver. (f) 'Jundung'—Kettle—if it was made of silver, the metal was supplied by the customer. The wages were then Rs. 1.50 per tola. A set cost Rs. 50. Sri Baraily used the tools of 'Martal', 'Libi', 'Hatro', 'Doin Bhari', 'Talarani', 'Doloharani', 'Ohino', all under Anvil/hammer/chisel groups. He received a State-prize in 1967. It is interesting to note that his wife pointed out many points of the craft during the discussions. (vii) Sri Bekhraj Sakya, 85, was a grand old talented master-craftsman having settled in Darjeeling in 1902 leaving Lalitpur in Nepal. He had a knowledge of the ancient literature on basic crafts. He worked in various parts in Nepal and India for museums, temples, monasteries and art critics, was associated with Santiniketan Kalabhavan and was respected by many artists for his superb grasp on crafts influenced by traditional Nepalese and Tibetan motifs. He received National Award in Handicrafts in 1966. He knew nine basic crafts based primarily on clay, wood, metal, stone and bamboo. In his words, 'Kalako Guru Mato Ho' (i.e., clay is the basic thing for all crafts). He was a Sakya Buddhist craftsman belonging to Newar community. He explained to me the details of work of an 'Apa', 'Thakarmi', 'Sikarmi', 'Silakarmi' and 'Tamrakar' and the differences between 'Sijya' (work on wood), 'Thojya'/'Thajya' (cast-metal work/metal work). (viii) The Tibetan Self Help Centre at Darjeeling set up in October, 1959 will offer opportunities to have a glance into various handicrafts being produced there based on wool, leather, wood and metal. There are wooden material containing Bhutanese and Tibetan designs embroidered boots with zip, leather three quarter boots, copper ashtray, brass soup stove (Gyako),

Holy Jug ('Jontong') or ('Thul Phom'), Embroidered picture with frame ('Padom Trolma'), wooden carved lucky signs, wooden carved fire screens and tables ('Choktse Trolma'), barley pot ('Nehse'), copper plates ('Sangtha'), copper kettles ('Sangdir') religious scrolls, woven shoulder bags and marshur caps. There are also carpets with designs of 'Duk' (dragon), 'Duk-Goh' ('dragon-head'), Pema Chhung Ohhung' (small lotus), 'Pema Thang Tsi Tsi Gumpo' (lotus and bats), 'Pema Thang Lehnja Thachhak' (lotus and letters with border) 'Pema Medok' (lotus-flower), 'Medok' (flower), 'Nehtsbo Thang Medok' (parrot and flower), 'Gyaja Thang Medok' (bird and flower), 'Pema Gyaja' (lotus and bird), 'Duk Thang Gyaja' (dragon and bird) 'Medok Thang Thachhak Yung Dung Lhakgyu' (flowers with swastika-joined border). Of all these articles, the wooden carved fire screens of 3'-6" x 4'-6" cost high @ Rs. 450 (painted)/Rs. 400 (plain). The metal items like ritual stand, prayer wheel, copperkettle, copper plate, jug, barley pot, brass candlestand, generally cost between Rs. 50—100. Carpets measuring 6' x 3' cost about Rs. 875.

10. In view of the promotion of such hillcrafts, the Department of Cottage and Small Scales Industries of State Government set up a Design Centre in Darjeeling (Hermitage Road) in 1964. There, the Artist designer and the craftsmen have been working in reproducing traditional and other designs on wooden case, decorated table, wood-cum-metal wallplates and casket of bamboo dolls (showing devil dance, dragon etc.) etc.

11. Down the hills in Kantivita (Phansidewa) area, there are Bewa artisans producing 'Dhokra' carpets made of Jute-yarn. The sale price is Rs. 20 per piece. It is used in temples and for domestic purposes. In Boroghoru-jote (Hatighisa) area, there are Karigar craftsmen producing Khol, Santhali Madal and Madesia Madal (country musical instruments). The sale-price of a Madal is Rs. 20 per piece. Raw hide for the purpose is purchased from Naxalbari Bazar.

12. An indication of foreign demand for hill crafts can be guessed by the fact that, during 1966-67 alone, the Kalimpong Arts & Crafts earned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and the Tibetan Refugee Self Help Centre earned Rs. 78,000. The important customers are Austria, Canada, France, Malaysia, West Germany, U.S.A., U.K., Japan, Switzerland etc. For internal consumption in Siliguri and Calcutta, the Darjeeling District Services-cum-Marketing Industrial Co-operative Society set up in 1965 has been helping the Units by supplying raw materials and disposing of goods to the extent possible.

13. The brief note would thus only suggest the need for a detailed probe into the hillcrafts to bring about the social and cultural setting as well of the District Darjeeling and the adjoining countries as reflected through the craftsmanship. It will be very useful to retain the traditional flavour of the crafts to the consumers who should not be immediately allowed to be confused in the midst of the beautiful curios just to be possessed for raising a material standard.

Appendix III

A—NOTE ON INVESTIGATIONS AMONG THE LEPCHA

by

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Here an attempt has been made to present in barest outline a Grammatical sketch of Lepcha classified as one of the significant speeches of the Himalayan Group of Languages in the Linguistic Survey of India—Shri J. Neethivanan, one of the scholars of this Division, who subsequently had unfortunately to discontinue his services from the Department for personal reasons, had already some experience of work on another language of the Himalayan Group viz., Kanauri of Himachal Pradesh has, however, been able to collect some useful data on Lepcha during his one month's stay in the areas, and has put forth his observation on the current linguistic situation of the speakers vis-a-vis the surrounding languages of the area. We are thankful to Shri B. Ray the author of this District Census Handbook who agreed to include this note in this important publication. In our Project of Himalayan Language Group Studies, we propose to take up a detailed study of this language in due course.

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LEPCHA—ITS POSITION

As Prof. Sten Konow has rightly observed, Rong or Lepcha forms one of the links which connect Tibetan and the Himalayan dialects with the Tibeto-Burman languages of Assam and Further India¹. Hodgson classified this language as one belonging to the Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group. The person of the subject is not indicated in the verb and hence Lepcha was considered to be a typical dialect of the Non-Pronominalized type². Very recently, Robert Shafer³ reclassified this language under Tengsa Naga language thereby making a drastic change of the earlier classification by Hodgson.

PEOPLE—LAND

Lepchas are said to be the oldest inhabitants of Sikkim. They are also found in Western Bhutan, Eastern Nepal and Darjeeling. But in many places they have been outnumbered by other settlers from Nepal and Sikkim. Today Lepcha is spoken mainly in the Kalimpong subdivision of Darjeeling district and in Darjeeling City proper. Kalimpong was annexed from Bhutan in 1865 and Darjeeling from the Raja of Sikkim in 1835⁴. As such, it may be noticed that the present habitat of the Lepchas is in fact a meeting place of various cultures and languages.

So a study of Lepcha language is much worth undertaking. It was with this view in mind that a field investigation in the Darjeeling district was carried out during the summer months of 1967 and what is presented in the following pages is only a result of this. It is hoped that these findings would be helpful to scholars in the Tibeto-Himalayan field of languages, to decide the position of Lepcha among those languages.

Kalimpong was the centre of our investigations and a sample survey was conducted in Darjeeling and Gangtok. It should be remembered that there are a lot of differences between the people living in the Western Himalayas and those living in Eastern Himalayas. Most important among them is the spread of education in the Eastern region. Naturally people are more conscious about their own history and culture. Unlike the people of the Western region who look upon their language 'as only a dialect', people of the East are most optimistic of their language and its development. Lepcha has its own alphabet also and as such the chances of recording the history of the people in their own way are more bright than any other people.

SCHOLARS—OF THE PAST

Sir A. Campbell⁵, B. H. Hodgson⁶ and H. H.

¹Linguistic Survey of India : Vol. III pt. I, p. 180.

²Ibid..... p. 181.

³Robert Shafer : Classification of some languages of the Himalayas—Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vol. 36, pt. (3-4) 1950.

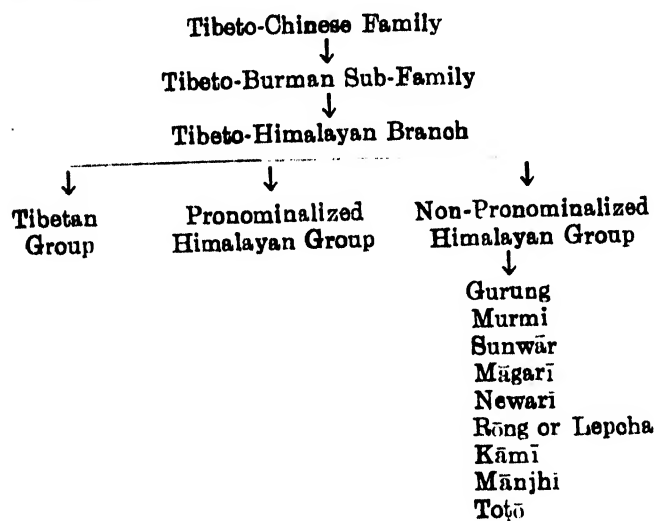
⁴Census 1961, District Handbook—Darjeeling, pp. XXX and XXXI.

⁵Campbell A : Note on the Lepchas of Sikkim with a vocabulary of their language—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. IX, pt. I (1840).

⁶Hodgson, B. H. : On the Aborigines of the Sub-Himalayas—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. XVI pt. II (1847).

Risley⁷ are some of the important personalities who have worked on Lepcha language and people. Colonel G. B. Mainwaring of Bengal Staff Corps brought out a grammar of this language in 1876⁸. His preface and Introductory remarks to this book throw light on the history of the people.

Hodgson classified the entire Himalayan languages into two groups viz., Pronominalized and Non-Pronominalized. Lepcha falls within the later category and its exact position as drawn out by Prof. Konow is as follows :



FIGURES—SURVEY AND CENSUS

Of the entire population of Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family, only one fifth was covered by the Linguistic Survey of India. Among them 84,894 Lepchas were accounted. Of these nearly 25,000 were reported from Sikkim and the rest from Darjeeling. Talking of all the Tibeto-Himalayan languages and Nepali in Bengal it may be noted that these languages are confined to Darjeeling district and to some extent to Jalpaiguri district. According to the Census 1931, 54 persons out of 10,000 in Bengal spoke these languages. It was only in the then Rajshahi Division that as much as 24 persons out of 1,000 spoke these languages. In 1891, there were only 50 persons out of 10,000 speaking these languages. The prevalence of Tibeto-Himalayan and Nepali languages has slowly increased since then.

In every 10,000

26	spoke in 1881
45	" " 1901
49	" " 1911
50	" " 1921

It was in Darjeeling district that we find a steep rise.

⁷Risley, H. H. : Gazetteer of Sikkim, Calcutta, 1849.

⁸Mainwaring, G. B. Col. : A Grammar of the Rong (Lepcha) Language, Calcutta, 1876.

⁹Linguistic Survey of India : Vol. I. pt. I. pp. 389-410.

In every 10,000

107	spoke in 1881
192	" " 1901
208	" " 1911
216	" " 1921

The total number of Tibeto-Burman population in the whole of Bengal in 1931 was 532,294 of which North Bengal alone accounted for 153,270. Of this, Darjeeling district accounted for 134,531 (Chittagong Hill Tracts district of the Chittagong Division in East Bengal returned as much as 108,704). A further break-up shows that there were 56,714 persons of Pronominalized Himalayan Group while 72,651 persons spoke Non-Pronominalized languages. 42 per cent of the Darjeeling district population spoke Lepcha. Of these 58 per cent were accounted from Kalimpong subdivision and 48 per cent from Kurseong. While there were only 0.23 persons per 1,000 in Bengal, 120.26 persons per 1,000 in Sikkim returned their mother tongue as Rong or Lepcha. It is beyond any doubt that Sikkim is the homeland of Lepchas. It should also be noticed here that Bhotia of Sikkim which belongs to the Tibetan Group is the major language of Sikkim.

During 1951 Census 27,068 persons returned Lepcha as their mother tongue while only one speaker cared to call his mother tongue by name Rong. The Himalayan West Bengal Division accounted for 13,417 persons and Sikkim for 13,625. Darjeeling district alone returned 13,394 persons. Of these total speakers of 27,068, a record number of 22,864 persons returned another language as their subsidiary language which turned out to be Nepali (by 22,353 speakers). Hindi and Bengali took the rest which is by all means negligible. In Sikkim out of the 13,625, a vast number of people totalling 10,278 returned Nepali as their subsidiary language. It is really amazing to see that almost every Lepcha is a bilingual. With the spread of education by the Christian Missionaries the knowledge of English has also become very wide, besides Hindustani and the regional language, Bengali. A thorough study on this line might bring to light some more interesting information but we can safely estimate that at least 50 per cent of the Lepchas are trilinguals.

1961 Census, on the other hand, shows a reversal of trend. Of the total number of speakers of 23,706 only 8,529 returned another language as their subsidiary language. A large number of them, (7,699) returned Nepali as the second language as expected. People returning other languages as their subsidiary tongue number only 830. In any case, a broad-based survey on bilingualism in these areas would be more interesting and is likely to throw more light.

INFLUENCE—FOREIGN SOURCE

It has been observed, so far, that the area where Lepcha is spoken is a meeting place of various cultures and is strategically very important serving as a gateway to Tibet on the Eastern region. It has also been noticed that Nepali, an Aryan language should have influenced

this Himalayan language to a large extent, that a Tibetan language Sikkim Bhotia should be the major language of the home of Lepchas, and that another Tibetan language, Bhotia of Bhutan is influencing from another side. It has also come to light that Bengali as the regional language and English as a language of education have also influenced this language, Lepcha.

It is remarkable to find that the Lepchas have preserved their language from all sorts of outside influences, in the face of so many languages surrounding them. To a large extent the language is the same to day as it was during the days of Hodgson and Mainwaring. Only one form of speech is found throughout the area. No positive evidence of the existence of important dialect variations could be gathered. The only thing that may be dying out is the practice of using their original orthography which is of course quite defective even though very easy to pick up.

ORTHOGRAPHY—ITS UTILITY

Sikkim Raja Chakdor Namgye (born 1686) is supposed to have designed the Lepcha alphabet.¹⁰ There are separate letters for all the voiced stop aspirates even though the occurrences of those stops are very rare in the actual speech. As these are no voiced aspirates, we do not find any symbols for them. The Raja must have clearly studied the distributional pattern of the sounds before evolving the scripts. He has noticed that only certain consonants occur in the word final position and so he has evolved certain compound letters with subscripts for the final consonants. He has failed only in vowels. For example, the words 'be' (carry on), 'bī' (snake) and 'bi' (bundle) are all written in the same way as 'bu' which is quite misleading. Since central vowels occur more frequently in the language, the confusion is all the more.

Adequate alterations with some sub-scripts could develop the indigeneous writing system of Lepchas to a great extent.

INFORMANTS—ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As has been already stated, this investigation was carried out mainly in the Kalimpong area with the help of many teachers and other officials. In this connection this writer wishes to express his deep gratitude to Rev. P. S. Targain of Kalimpong who was from the beginning very helpful by way of discussing the linguistic problems, history of people and finding out suitable informants. He was also of the opinion that there was only one dialect of Lepcha locally known as Rong. He further added that the nomenclature need not be changed now as the term 'Lepcha' has come to stay and has become popular among others. He suggested that the language could be mentioned as Rong/Lepcha as has been done in the Linguistic Survey of India. This investigator found the same views prevalent among many other knowledgeable speakers also.

Mr. A. J. Rongong who was requested by Rev. Targain, gladly acted as the informant. Mr. Rongong,

who is in his sixties, was very co-operative and had been in Government Service for a long time. The keen interest shown by him is worth praising.

Conclusion

This investigation has proved some of the observations made by Prof. Kenow to be correct. He has pointed out the following interesting features.¹¹

- (1) The tendency to distinguish between such nouns as denote animate beings and such as are the names of inanimate things.
- (2) The agreement of numerals very closely with those in use in Kuki-Chin group.
- (3) The wide-spread use of prefix/a-/as in Kuki-Chin, and that of/ka-/in Naga and Bodo group.
- (4) Preservation of prefixes as independent syllables.
- (5) The counting of higher number in twenties.
- (6) Use of double negative as in Gurung and Murmi
- (7) Non-pronominalization of verbs.

All these features are prevalent even to day and Hodgson was correct to say that Lepcha is a typical dialect of the Non-Pronominalized type. The recent reclassification done by Robert Shafer has been discussed in another work of this author on Kanauri¹², to be published by this office. As far as Lepcha is concerned, Shafer has put it under Naga languages. Unless and until all those Naga languages are studied thoroughly one will not be in a position to confirm his view. In the absence of any such work it would be unscientific at present to comment upon his remarks.

We might close this discussion with the following points :

- (1) There are no dialectal variations in this language and the language to day is the same as it was before when Col. Mainwaring prepared his grammar. As such, the analysis presented in the following pages does not differ from his work.
- (2) Shafer's classification could not be verified at present for the circumstances explained above.
- (3) Tibeto-Burman characters are still preserved in this language, as the morphological section in the following pages will show.
- (4) Almost every Lepcha is a bilingual and he has preserved his language in spite of so many languages surrounding it and it should be called Lepcha as they themselves prefer this term to Rong.

¹⁰Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. III. pt. I. p. 180.

¹¹See the introduction and conclusion.

¹²Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. III pt. I. p. 238.

(A) PHONOLOGY

*Phonemic Inventory**Vowels*

i	i	u	
e	e		o
			ɔ
æ			a

All these vowels have their long units also. Exception is made regarding the back vowel ɔ which occurs always with the length.

Phonetic Descriptions :

i, e, and æ are the front vowels and i and e are the central vowels while the rest are the back vowels. i i and u are the high vowels ; e e o and ɔ are mid vowels ; æ and a are the low vowels.

Some examples showing the contrasting distribution of these vowels :

(1) i contrasting with ī

li 'house'

bi 'snake'

(2) i contrasting with

bī 'snake'

bē 'carry'

ī contrasting with e

oīt 'strength'

oet 'stab'

e contrasting with e

vem 'song'

ven 'tremble'

o contrasting with u and o

oŋ 'boy'

uŋ 'juice'

foŋ 'green'

Consonant Phonemes :

Stops : p (p') b t (t') d t d k g

Affricates : c j

Fricatives : f v s ʃ z ʒ h

Nasals : m n ŋ

Laterals : l ɭ

Trill : r

Semivowel : y

It may be interesting to note that there are no aspirated stops with the exception of t' and p' which occur rarely. The frequency of these phonemes are much limited. Even though the traditional orthography

provides scripts for k' and c', we do not get them in the actual speech.

All these phonemes occur in the initial and medial positions of the words except ɭ which occurs in the other two positions. p, t, ʃ, k, g, c, m, ŋ, n, l, and r occur in the final position also.

The following chart explains the distribution of the phonemes as well as their contrastive nature :

Phoneme	Initial	Medial	Final
p	po 'bamboo'	api 'bark'	zup 'do'
p'	p'īlnu 'go away'	nimp' et 'noon'	
b	bokī 'navel'	aboŋ 'mouth'	
t	t oŋ 'drink'	atun 'skin'	alit 'heart'
t		at'yak 'head'	
d	demik 'key'	adā 'bedstead'	
ʃ	ʃit 'comb'	kanʃoŋ 'foot'	liʃ 'overflow'
d	dōm 'box'	kanʃaŋ 'mustard'	
k	kirgī 'chest'	akī 'arm'	amik 'eye'
g	geŋ 'vulture'	kirgī 'chest'	bōg 'dip'
c	oalam 'orange'	acom 'hair'	maric 'black paper'
j	jok 'wide'	ajyom 'easy'	
f	fo 'bird'	affo 'tooth'	
v	vi 'blood'	avon 'bachelor'	
s	sini 'day'	mīssī 'body'	
ʃ	ʃyoŋ 'spread'	ooʃyeŋ 'crocodile'	
z	zu 'boiled rice'	kize 'spinning wheel'	
z	zær 'gold'	kuzi 'dog'	
h	hī 'he'	sohār 'star'	
m	mi 'fire'	amik 'eye'	abam 'bud'
u	u vet 'two'		gyon 'tease'
ŋ	ŋu 'fish'	lŋā 'child'	boŋ 'stem'
l	lavvo 'moon'	alit 'heart'	mil 'down'
ɭ		taɭu 'mat'	adul 'shed'
r	roŋ 'wait'	aroŋ 'horn'	gōr 'shed'
y	yuk 'servant'	amyal 'hair of body'	
	zukbu		

(B) MORPHOLOGY

Number

There are two numbers viz., singular and plural. The suffix generally used to denote plurality is 'soŋ'

pot	'fruit'	: pot soŋ	'fruits'
moro	'man'	: more soŋ	'men'
kuʃyu	'dog'	: kuʃyu soŋ	'dogs'

In case of certain personal nouns, the suffix 'poŋ' is used.

	Sg.		Pl.
ayu	'you'	: ayupoŋ	'you'
are	'this'	: arepoŋ	'these'
ore	'that'	: ore poŋ	'those'

There is no dual form in this language. If necessary it is denoted by postpositioning the form 'nyet' which means 'two'.

ayu nyet 'you-two'

Sometimes the plural suffix is not used and the meaning is understood by the context.

e. g. ʒə ʃet 'How many boy (s)'

Gender

There is a two-fold distinction viz. animate and inanimate. Different words meaning male or female are used to indicate the sex.

'tegrī' is used for human masculine beings while 'bi yi' is used for feminine beings. The postposition 'bi' is used for non-human masculine beings and 'mot' for opposite sex.

hik	bi	'cook'
hik	mot	'hen'

Personal Pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
I	go	kayupoŋ (both inclusive and exclusive)
II	ho (Inf.) ayu (Hon.)	ayupoŋ ayu nyet (dual)
III Masc.	hi	hayu hayu nyet (dual)
Fem.	hi	-do-
Neu. (Demons)	are (prox.) ore (remote)	arepoŋ orepoŋ

It may be noted that there are no separate forms for the dual number like some other pronominalized languages. The most important feature of the Munda influence among the Himalayan languages, i.e. the existence of two forms for the first person plural, one including and the other excluding the addressee, is also absent in Lepcha.

When these pronouns take accusative and genitive suffixes they undergo the following changes.

Person	Genitive		Accusative	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	kesisa	kayusa	kasam	kayum
II	ayusa	aɔsor ayusa	ayum	ayum
III				
M.	hadosa	hayusa	hadom	huyum
F.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
N.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

Demonstratives

As has been already given 'are' and 'ore' are the two demonstrative pronouns meaning 'this' and 'that' respectively. One more from 'pere', which is rarely used, means 'very far way' 'a' and 'o' are also used sometimes as abbreviated forms.

Interrogatives :

Following is the list of interrogatives of Lepcha.

gu	'what'
tu	'who'
sata	'when'
saba	'where'
sare	'which'
sa tom	'how'
sumatno	'why'

The interrogative tu 'who' is conjugated in the same manner in which other personal pronouns are also conjugated.

tu	'who'
tu-m	'whom'
tu-no	'by whom'

Case suffixes

Accusative

Generally no suffix is used for the accusative case. From the context the object is understood.

Example

hi apot gat 'she wants fruit'

Otherwise, the suffix /-re/ is used.

Example

zure hīnan zuk 'the rice was cooked by her'

Dative

/lem/ is the suffix.

alyu	lem	'to the cat'
guruŋ	lem	'to Gurung'

In case of pronouns, the accusative form is used.

Example

ho hadom bi fat 'you gave her'

Instrumental

The postposition dēp 'with' is used as a form of associative instrumental case suffix.

hi kosi dēp di 'he came with me'

The suffix sa is used as a form of agentive instrumental case suffix.

pan tiŋ	sa	'with the stick'
lōŋa		'with the stone'

Ablative

There are two forms

1. /-no/ 'from' 'by'
2. /-nan/ 'by'

Example

hayu lino dyām 'they come from the house'

are gurungnan si 'this was seen by Gurung'

Agentive Nominative :

The suffix /-no/ is used as the agentive nominative case suffix.

Example

adom gono bak
him I-by beat
'he is beaten by me'

Genitive :

The suffix is /-sa/

Example

hadosa co
'his book'
cerigsa co
'Cherring's book'

Adjectives :

Adjectives are formed by adding the prefix /a-/ to the base forms.

Example

dum 'to be white'
adum 'white (adj.)'
hru 'to be hot'
ahrum 'hot'

The prefix /a-/ is again dropped when the adjective is preceded by a noun.

a hrum 'hot'
uṅ hrum 'hot water'

When a noun acts as an adjective the prefix /a-/ is dropped if it is followed by another noun.

amik 'eye'
mik lop 'eye lid'
mik myuṅ 'eye brow'

Verbal Nouns :

The suffix /-bo/ is added to the verbal base to make the verbal nouns.

māt 'to do'
mātbo 'doer'
zūk 'to work'
zūkbo 'worker'

Numerals :

The higher numbers are counted in twenties as in other Himalayan languages.

ka 'twenty'
ka nyet 'forty'
twenty two

Ordinals are formed by adding the suffix /bu/

kat bu 'first'
nyet bu 'second'
sam bu 'third'

Multiplications are formed by prefixing /po-/

po kat 'once'
po nyet 'twice'
pa sam 'thrice'

Numeral adverbs are formed by adding the suffix /sa/ to the ordinals.

kat bu sa 'firstly'
nyet bu sa 'secondly'

Distributions are formed by infixing /-sa-/

katsakat 'one by one'
nyetsanyet 'two by two'

Verbs :

There is no pronominalization of verbs according to the person and gender.

Example

go gum 'I am'
hī gum 'he is'
ayu gum 'you are'
go noṅ 'I go'
hī noṅ 'he goes'
ayu noṅ 'you go'

There is no distinction between present and past tenses. The same forms could be used for past tense also.

go noṅ 'I went'
hī noṅ 'he went', etc.

/so/ is used for future tense.

go noṅ so 'I shall go'
hī noṅ so 'he will go', etc.

/det/ is added to the present continuous tense.

go non det 'I am going'
hī non det 'he was going'

/ba/ is used for past continuous tense.

go non det ba 'I was going'
hī non det ba 'he was going'

/pu/ is added for the future continuous.

go non so pu 'I shall be going'
hī non so pu 'he will be going'

/fat/ is also used for past tense.

bi fat 'I gave'
si fat 'he saw'
li fat 'told'

In many occasions /fat/ is not used and the base forms alone are used as 'bi' 'si' 'li' etc.

The final /-m/ of the base gum 'to be' is also used with verbal forms to denote the present tense.

baka > bakam	'beats'
ciqa > ciqam	'think'
dya > dyam	'come'
ula > ulam	'wants'

Adverbs :

The affix /la/ is added to the verbal root.

zen	'to be bad'
zenla	'worse'
tim	'to be strong'
timla	'strongly'
nok	'to be black'
nokla	'blackly'

Some are formed by reduplication of the noun form.

nam	'year'
nam nam	'yearly'
tok	'drop'
tok tok	'drop by drop'

Conjunction :

/sa/ is used in the meaning of 'and'

Example

hī sa go 'he and I'

Conjunctions are generally effected by way of using the conjunctive particles as in Dravidian languages.

hī non ban zuk
he having gone did
'he went and did it'

Causative :

/kon/ is added to the verb base.

haḍom diḥ kon
him come-allow
'Let him come in'

• The infix /-y-/ is also sometimes used.

noḡ	'to go'
nyom	'to cause to go'

Negative :

Double negatives are used in Lepcha. While /ma-/ is prefixed, /-ne/ is suffixed.

ubi manul ne
there not go not
'Do not go there'
go ubi manogne
'I do not go there'

In the negative imperative forms 'ne' becomes nun.

mali nun 'do not speak'

(O) SYNTAX

The usual order of the sentence is as the following :

Subject + Object + Predicate

Example

go haḍom bak
I him beat
'I beat him'

The subject is followed by the attributes. This is an important distinction that is made in Lepcha from Kanauri, a prominent member of pronominalized group. In Kanauri attributes always precede the nouns which they qualify. In Lepcha it is quite reverse.

Example

1. loḡ sam
stone three
'three stones'
2. moro agyap
men many
'many men'

However, pronouns with genitive suffix and the demonstrative pronouns precede the nouns they qualify, whenever there is such an occasion.

Example

1. kosisa oo
'my book'
2. oeriḡsa oo
'Cherring's book'
3. are centēre
'this table'
4. ore ḡḡ
'that boy'

Articles follow the nouns they qualify, even though the occurrence of an article is not always common.

Example

1. hī sotoḡ kat sol
he tiger-one killed
'he killed one tiger'
2. zure hīnan zuk
rice-the she-by cooked
'she cooked the rice'

The genitive case suffix need not always be used. By putting two nouns together without any case suffix, the meaning of possession is understood from the context.

Example

a-ti	'egg'
fo	'bird'
foti	'bird's egg'

Multipliers are not used in this language in counting higher numbers ; additives are used instead.

Example

1. ka 'twenty'
nyet 'two'
ka nyet 'forty'
2. ka nyet 'forty'
kati 'ten'
kanyet sa kati
forty and ten
'fifty'

The subject is not conjugated to the governing attribute.

Example

- | | |
|-------|-----------------|
| ᵛᵛ | 'boy' |
| ᵛᵛᵛᵛ | 'boys' |
| ᵛᵛ:am | 'three boy (s)' |

Passive voice is expressed by agentive nominative case suffix.

Example

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| zure | hinan | zok |
| rice | she-by | cooked |
| 'The rice was cooked by her' or | | |
| 'she cooked the rice' | | |

Interrogatives follow the subject and precede the predicate.

Example

1. ho tū go
you who are
'who are you'
2. hī ṣu liyengo
he what said
'what did he say'

The object comes first when the subject is absent in forms like causative.

Example

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|
| haḍom | dit | kon |
| him | to-come | allow |
| 'Let him come in' | | |

The verb, like the predicate always comes last in a sentence.

A SELECT VOCABULARY OF LEPCHA

(i) *Human Beings*

boy	ᵛᵛ
child	iḡā
girl	tiyioḡ
man	nam ṣimyu
woman	tiyi

(ii) *Body Parts*

arm	aki
back	acyaḡ
belly	tebok
body	mīssi
brain	aiyoḡ
cheek	tīgryu
chest	kirgī
ear	aniyur
eye	a mik
eye brow	mik myuḡ
eye lid	mik lop
face	am lēm
finger	kī ṣyom
flesh	mīn
foot	kaṇṭōḡ
guts	tiklī
hair	acōm
hand	akī
head	aṭ'yak
heart	alit
heel	dyān tīḡ
hair of body	amyal
leg	koḡdyāḡ
lip	aḡul
liver	abet
moustache	boḡmaṭ
mouth	aboḡ
nail	pīnci
neck	tik tok
nose	tiknom
rib	apro
skin	atun
thigh	paṭlām
tongue	ali
tooth	affo

(iii) *Natural Objects & Phenomena*

air	sik mit
cave	loḡ hāp
cloud	kam byoḡ
cold	ahyēḡ
current	oit
day	signi
dust	pīrdī
earth	fai
evening	nammun
field	nyot
fire	mi
flood	uṣum

forest	paŕok
heat	ahrum
hill	kīŋ
land	līyāŋ
moon	lavvo
morning	lukhroŋ
night	sunap
noon	nimp-et
rain	so
river	uŋ
sky	tilyāŋ
star	sohār
sun	sīoik

(iv) *Plants and Plant parts*

bark	api
branch	akōŋ
bud	abam
bunch	apyum
flower	rip
grass	muk
leaf	anyom
root	aŋya
seed	tambli
stem	boŋ
tree	kuŋ
trunk	kuŋlen
twig	agri

(v) *Animals, Birds and Insects*

animal	tameyoŋ
ant	tak fl
bee	hu
bird	fo
buffaloo	mahi
bull	lon
cat	aliyu
cock	hik bi
cow	blk gu
crow	ulak
deer	saki
dog	kuzi
elephant	teŋmu
fish	ŋu
goat	seār
goose	karyok
hen	hik
horse	un
lamb	lak kap
lion	dal satoŋ
monkey	sehi

mouse	glok
pigeon	paren
sheep	lak
tiger	satoŋ

(vi) *Articles of material culture*

building	li
country	lyāŋ
door	taŋveŋ
floor	aufo
house	li
key	demik
pillar	dampu
roof	li oyap
room	bo
shed	gōr
window	rapae
apple	li pot
black pepper	maric
boiled rice	zu
butter	mōr
cabbage	kopi
cardamom	ilendol
curd	kaoi
fruit	tampōt
grapes	kaoŋ
honey	hīt-i
lemon	sambar
milk	nin
oil	nam
potato	alubi
salt	uom
water	uŋ

(vii) *Kinship terms*

brother	nam nī
daughter	tiyi mukap
father	abo
father's father	tikum
father-in-law	āfyat
father's mother	nikum
husband	anom
mother	amu
mother's father	tiku, ajo
mother-in-law	anyu
mother's mother	niku
sister	anom
son	tegri kap
wife	ayi

(viii) *Interrogatives*

how	satōm
what	sugō, su
when	sahā
where	saba
which	sare
who	tu
whom	tum
whose	tusā
why	sumatno

(ix) *Colours*

black	anok
blue	faŋ fiŋ
green	a loŋ
red	a hir
white	a dum

(x) *Correlatives*

after	alōn
and	anni
because	sumat negoŋ
but	senla
if	alōgoŋ
or	magan goŋ

(xi) *Personal*

he	hi
I	go
it	are
she	hī
that	ore
they	hayu
we	kayu poŋ
you	ayu

(xii) *Directions*

east	oak lat
north	cyoŋ
south	cyel
west	oakyer

(xiii) *Numerals*

one	kat
two	nyet
three	sam
four	fil
five	faŋgu
six	terok
seven	kekyok
eight	kekī

nine	kekyot
ten	kati
eleven	katap
twelve	nekap
nineteen	kekyot tap
twenty	ka
forty	ka nyet
fifty	ka nyet sa kati
hundred	gyo
thousand	taŋsrok

(xiv) *Size and Shapes*

big	atim
high	atu
long	hraten
narrow	apit
short	apok
small	acem
tall	atu
thick	apak
thin	asap

(xv) *Descriptives*

active	amyam
afraid	ro
anger	sagiliyā
angry	sagiliyaknon
attractive	ān
bad	azen
beautiful	ajem
better	len aryum (than-good)
brave	alat atimbu (strong heart)
clean	asōm
cool	ah yōŋ
creed	amo
difficult	acok
dry	asōn
easy	ajyōm
empty	agun
fat	asum
heavy	a lim
hot	a hun

(xvi) *Position and Movement*

come	di
fall	glu
flow	yī
fly	lim
get	ŋup

go
grow
jump
live
run
say
see
shout
sit
sleep
smell
stop
walk

nu
lin
tyek
zu
doq
li
pok
lik
mak
mlk rap
ari
to
löm

(xvii) *Sensation and Activities*

ask
hear
kiss

vet
nyen
tokouk mat

know
laugh
love
remember
sing
smile
suck
suffer
tell
think
try
understand
vomit
wake
want
whisper
wink
yield

ye
t-en
go
saknon
vem tēq
ten
yup
ki dak tūp
daq
oig
oet mat
ko
möt
luk
gat
tam nyap mat
mik oyām
nen

B—NOTE ON INVESTIGATIONS ON LIMBU SPEECH

by

SM. KRISHNA CHOWDHURY

Investigations on Limbu, a speech of the Pronominalized sub-group of speeches of the Himalayan Group of the Tibeto-Burman Sub-family of languages were done in the District of Darjeeling by Sm. Krishna Chowdhury, a Senior Technical Assistant of the Language Division of the Office of the Registrar General. By this note it is intended to acquaint the reader with the linguistic situation of one of the structurally significant Himalayan speeches which under the increasing pressure of the surrounding Indo-Aryan Nepali speech have of late been showing signs of a switch over. Limbu references are for the most part limited to lexical items only, while the language use within the family surroundings is maintained on more or less pure Limbu level. Almost all Limbu speakers are found to be Bilinguals of the 'co-ordinate Bilingual' level and the investigator has reasons to forecast an eventual total switch over to Nepali within not too distant future. The note here deals with broad, skeletal features of Limbu Structure and is supported with some illustrative materials from the data collected by the investigator and in the final analysis of which she is still busy. Shri B. Ray considered it useful to include such a brief note on Darjeeling Limbu speech in his Darjeeling District Census Handbook and we are thankful to him for giving us the opportunity of publishing this note from our unit.

B. C. Nigam,

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The purpose of the present note is to provide a brief grammatical sketch of the Limbu dialect as it is spoken in Darjeeling district. A long series of languages (119 in number according to 1961 Census¹) representing all the families of Indian languages are spoken in the district. Among them the numerically most important languages are Nepali (369,130), Bengali (115,172) and Hindi (47,842) belonging to the Indo-Aryan Family, Tibetan (7,679) and Lepcha (8,171) of the Tibeto-Burman Family, Santali (7,993) and Munda (5,633) of the Austric Family, and Kurukh/Oraon (17,593) of the Dravidian Family. In comparison with these languages Limbu (260 speakers according to last Census) is numerically insignificant today. (According to the Census of India, 1961, only 0.78 per cent of the total population of India are speakers of the Tibeto-Chinese languages²). Nonetheless, as the present attempt will show, Limbu-speech representing a significant section of the well known Himalayan group of languages of the Great Tibeto-Chinese Family has interesting points of consideration in respect of the current linguistic situation of its speakers.

According to Limbu tradition, their original homeland, called the Limbuwan or the country of the Limbus was in Eastern Nepal from which Darjeeling district received settlers. The Limbus feel that they belong to the bigger world of the Kirāta (Indo-

Mongoloid) people. The meaning or the derivation of the word 'Limbu' has been known as: 'Limbu < ll (=bow), o.f. libong (=archer)'.

The Position of the Limbu Language :

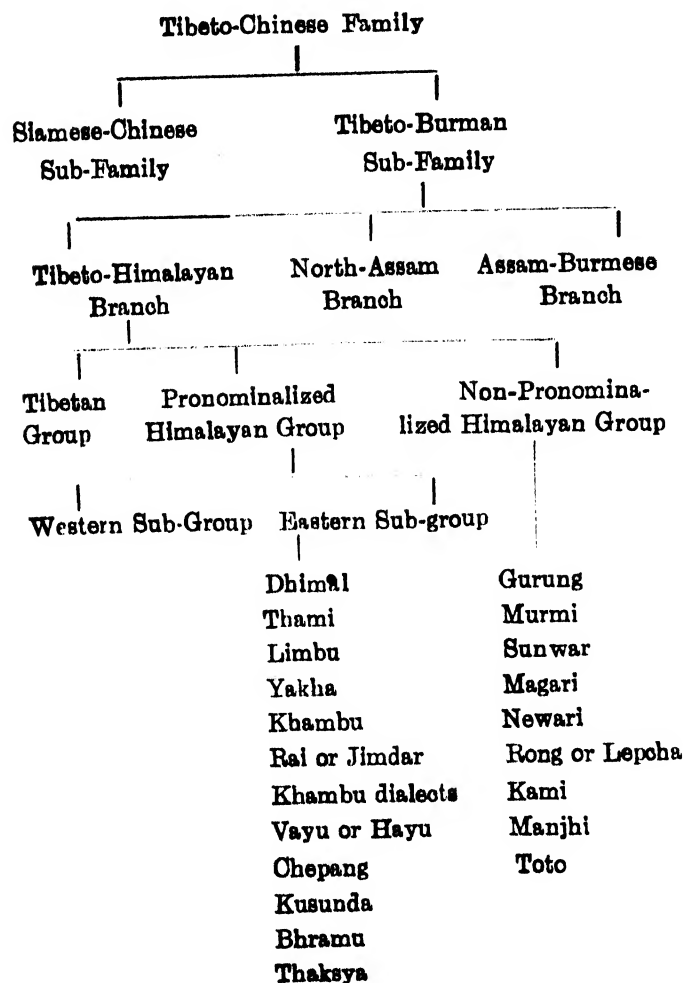
Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India locates the position of Limbu in the language world in the following terms. Limbu belongs to the Eastern Sub-Group of Pronominalized (Group) of Himalayan languages/dialects of the Tibeto-Burman Family of languages. This classification of Limbu is due to B.H. Hodgson who divided Himalayan languages/dialects into two groups namely 'complex or Pronominalized' and simple or Non-Pronominalized' which will be explained presently. The same classification was supported by Prof. Sten Konow and later on accepted by Grierson in his Linguistic Survey of India (L.S.I.). Other member dialects of the Himalayan group are Dhimal, Thami, Yakha, Khambu (with 16 dialects), Rai Vayu, Chepang, Kusunda, Bhramu and Thakya. Since the Eastern group is confined to Eastern Nepal and its neighbourhood, figures are available for only a few of them and these refer only to settlers in Darjeeling and therabouts. Census enumeration therefore gives incomplete figures of number of speakers. This difficulty is not present with respect to the Western group of Pronominalized languages. Pronominalized Himalayan dialects are much more complex than Non-Pronominalized Himalayan dialects. Eastern Nepal, the home of the Eastern group of complex Pronominalized languages comprises Khambuwan, or the country of the Khambus, and Limbuwan, or the country of the Limbus. Limbuwan is

¹Census of India 1961 (Vol. XVI) West Bengal & Sikkim, Pt. II-(i)

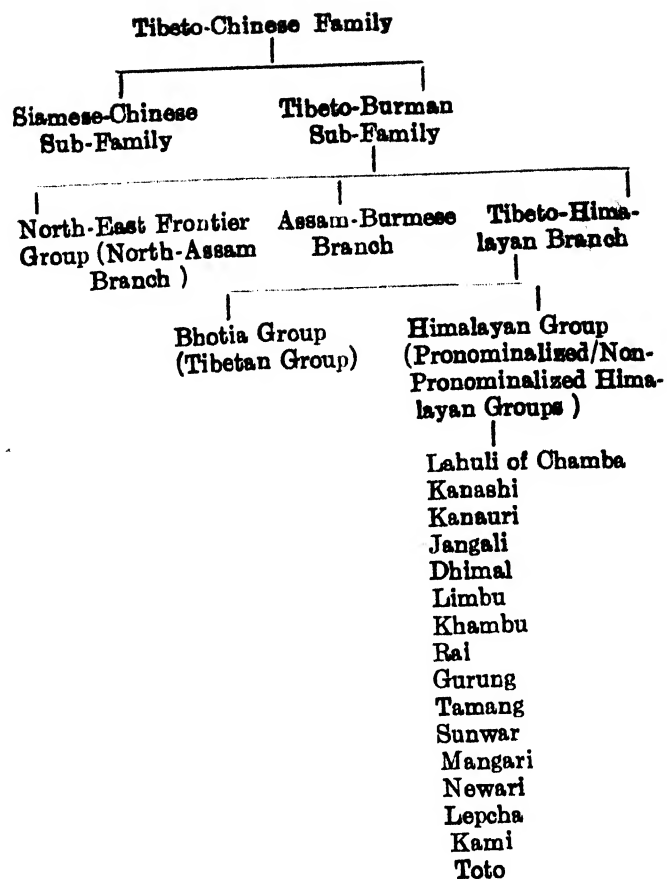
²Census of India 1961, Vol. I, Pt. II-C(ii)-Language Tables.

nearer to Darjeeling district, which received an overflow of Limbus from Limbuwan. Dhimal, Bahing (a Khambu dialect) and Vayu have been described by Hodgson at considerable length. Limbu has a grammar written by Colonel Senior, but unfortunately it is no longer available. Dhimal and Thami are comparatively simple languages. Limbu is a dialect of much more complex character than Dhimal and Thami. And Yakha is in many respects closely related to Limbu. The remaining dialects are too unsatisfactorily known. In fact there are no returns of the speakers of the remaining dialects of the Eastern group of Pronominalized languages in the 1961 Census.

Classification of Himalayan Group of languages according to L. S. I. is as follows :



Classification of Himalayan Group of languages done in Census of India, 1961, Language Tables, is mainly based on the classification in L. S. I. The following table will represent this classification.



Gist of Grierson's principal observations on the characteristics of Limbu :

1. *Pronominalization* : the use of short forms of the personal pronouns as prefixes—the use of these prefixes is extensive and includes use before verbs, in order to distinguish between the subject and the object. This characteristic is of greater interest than the others. In this respect Limbu agrees with Bodo and still more with the Kuki-Chin languages. That is how "Limbu forms a link in the chain connecting the Tibetan and Himalayan dialects with the Tibeto-Burman Languages of Assam and Burma."*

2. When the subject of a verb is of the first person it is often indicated by suffixing '—ang', an abbreviated form of the pronoun 'anga' (=I).

3. Use of the double forms of the dual and the plural of the first personal pronoun.

4. The higher numbers are counted in tens as in Tibetan.

* Grierson sums up his view of the position of Limbu with the observation quoted.

Our study of the Limbu dialect has some justification which is obvious from the above description.

In the 1961 Census 5,418 speakers returned Limbu as their mother tongue. The main concentration of them is in Sikkim where 4,955 speakers were enumerated. Only 335 (260 from Darjeeling district and 75 from Jalpaiguri district) and 128 speakers were returned from West Bengal and Assam respectively. Hence Darjeeling and in that district Pulbazar-Bijanbari area known to have some concentration of Limbu speakers proved natural choice for field investigation.

Proceeding to Darjeeling town the first Limbu gentleman to be made acquaintance of was Shri Mshananda Subba, Advocate. But Shri Subba had adopted Nepali language and declared himself not to be a Limbu speaker. This was seen later to be just an instance of a general trend among Limbu people, especially among the younger generations of them. However through Shri Subba's courtesy a Limbu informant named Shri Jashang Limbu was contacted. Shri Jashang Limbu aged about 45 years is an ex-service man, now employed as a plumber of Darjeeling Municipality. He is bilingual, speaking both Limbu and Nepali. Nonetheless he was said to be quite a reliable source of information on the Limbu language. He was the principal informant throughout both of my investigational trips—the first in 1965 and the second in 1967.

The second place of field work, Bijanbari, a valley is 46 Km. from Darjeeling town. Shri C. T. Bhutia, B. D. O, Bijanbari and some members of his staff were very co-operative and helpful. Special mention may be made here of Smt. Maya Thapa, Smt. Shanta Subba and Smt. Afong Chettri.* Shri Mohan Subba (aged 25 years, Secretary, Bijanbari Anchal Panchayat, was the first informant to be contacted at Bijanbari-Pulbazar locality. He had read upto class IX. He was co-operative and courteous. But having fallen in with the common tendency to adopt Nepali as the general medium of communication except with old parents and relations his Limbu vocabulary was rather limited.

Then the following informants were available: Shri Amar Subba (25), a local teacher, non-Matriculate, some Limbu persons (of various ages) of Bijanbari-Pulbazar bustees. Most of them were butchers by profession and the rest were either labourers of tea gardens or cultivators. Some persons of the Limbu bustee on the outskirts of Darjeeling town and one man of Ghoom were met. During the second tour of investigation besides the above mentioned places Sukhiapokri locality was visited.

Educated Limbu speakers are rare. This makes an especially difficult job of the collection of extra-linguistic materials. Fortunately towards the end of the second trip acquaintance was made of a bright Limbu youngman from Sikkim, Shri Sukraj Subba, a senior student of

Jalpaiguri Polytechnic. His valuable services were however available only for the few days of his sojourn at Darjeeling.*

As mentioned earlier our field experience of the actual situation in respect of Limbus is that they tend to either adopt Nepali as their mother tongue—at least declare so during census enumeration—or continue to be in a state of high level of bilingualism by maintaining their verbal communication in Nepali outside their families and preserving Limbu as a medium of conversation within their homes. Further, even this phenomenon appears to be a transitional stage of the process of complete conversion of the younger or the more urbanized and sophisticated sections of the Limbus to Nepali. The figures of 1951 and 1961 Censuses provide evidence of this tendency. The increasing trend of Limbu speakers in Darjeeling district between 1901 and 1951 precipitously collapses to the surprisingly low 1961 figure of 260. (Similar trend is observable with respect to other languages such as Lepcha, Mangari, Newari, Rai and Tamang). And while the number of Limbu speakers in India drastically fell from 35,588 in 1951 to 5,418 in 1961, that of Nepali speakers rose from 421,688 to 1,021,102 between the same Censuses. As will be evident from the census figures given below, similar changes occurred in Sikkim between Limbu and Nepali speakers.

Year	Mother tongue	No. of Speakers in			
		India	West Bengal	Sikkim	Darjeeling
1951	Limbu	35,588	20,092	15,491	20,092
1961	Limbu	5,418	335	4,955	260
1951	Nepali	421,688	174,020	38,542	88,958
1961	Nepali	1,021,102	282,877	74,359	369,130

Census Returns of Limbu Speakers in
Darjeeling District :

Year	No. of Speakers
1901	14,805
1911	18,804
1921	14,191
1931	16,288
1941	17,808
1951	20,092
1961	260

It may be found interesting to have a look at some Bilingualism figures obtained from census reports in respect of Darjeeling District.

*The writer is morally beholden to these affectionate ladies for their personal care of her.

*I am thankful to all my informants, and officials and other gentlemen and ladies who co-operated with or helped me in my field work.

* *Bilingualism Chart : (Darjeeling District)*

Mother tongue	Total No. of speakers		Total no. of speakers speaking NEPALI as a subsidiary language to that shown in col. I in	
	1	2	3	
		1951 1961	1951 1961	
Lepcha	13,894	8,171	12,075	4,898
Mangari	19,874	58	17,428	48
Newari	14,818	19	18,412	10
Rai	64,784	238	58,875	161
Tamang	49,780	761	44,929	592
Limbu	20,092	260	17,838	
			Subsidiary languages	
			Bengali—(179)	
			Hindi—(1)	
			Nepali—Nil	

From the table above it may be noted that whereas nearly 89 per cent of Limbu speakers returned Nepali as their subsidiary language in the 1951 census, the same subsidiary language has not been returned by any one of the small number of Limbu speakers in the last Census. Although the figures are much too negligible for any comment yet it is conceivable that the small number of Limbus conversant with Nepali, considered it useful to name only languages other than Nepali as their subsidiary language.

Consonants :

	Bi-labial		Dental		Alveolar	Palatal		Velar		Glottal
	Voiceless	Voiced	Voiceless	Voiced	Voiced	Voiceless	Voiced	Voiceless	Voiced	Voiced
Stop	p	b	t	d		c	j	k	g	
Aspirated										
Stop	ph		th			ch		kh		
Fricative			s			ʃ				h
Nasal		m			n				ŋ	
Lateral					l					
Trill					r					
Semi-vowel		w					y			

Vowels :

There are seven vowels of which three are front and three, back, one is central vowel. The front vowels are distinguished by differences in height as high, mid and low. Similar is the case with the back vowels. The central vowel is low. Thus there are

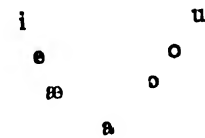
However Nepali is considered as the prestige language in Darjeeling and is given some official recognition. It is adopted by non-Nepali speakers for the sake of getting advantages in employment, education and in other spheres of life. The relatively minor languages have thus been overwhelmed by Nepali. But these minor languages taken together are still numerically not insignificant, although they may be so in future should the present trend continue.

The relation between Limbu and Nepali is reflected in the examples of Nepali loan words obtaining in Limbu. These loan words include, among other things, the objects found in the plains or having their origin in the plains. We shall give some illustrations of them in the list of material at the end of this note.

PHONEMIC INVENTORY :

Limbu language consists of the following vowel and consonant phonemes :

Vowels :



seven contrastive types of vowel phonemes according to height and position.

Description :

The front unrounded short vowels, /i/, /e/, and /æ/ are high, mid and low respectively. /a/ is a low central unrounded vowel. The back rounded short vowels, /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/ are high, mid and low respectively.

Distribution :

All vowels occur freely, except /æ/ which does not

*Census of India 1961, Vol. I. Pt. II-C (ii)—Language Tables.

Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1954—Language Tables.

Census of India 1961 (Vol. XVI), West Bengal and Sikkim, (Pt. II-C (ii)).

District Handbook (Darjeeling), Census 1951, West Bengal.

occur in the final position. Frequency of occurrence of /æ/ is very low. An illustrative table of the distribution of vowels is given below :

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/i/	/igma/ 'to remove'	/khini/ 'you' (pl).	/ani/ 'we'
/e/	/eɣma/ 'to break'	/kesemba/ 'cold'	/niɣe/ 'oil'
/æ/	/æpma/ 'to fan'	/tælok/ 'field'	
/a/	/attaɣ/ 'where'	/kham/ 'earth'	/mɔna/ 'man'
/u/	/ukma/ 'to scratch'	/cukpa/ 'little'	/pu/ 'bird'
/o/	/oɕikpa/ 'serpent'	/sokma/ 'to show'	/makho/ 'garlic'
/ɔ/	/ɔkma/ 'to shout'	/tokat/ 'stick'	/samɔ/ 'song'

Contrastive Pairs :

/i/ ÷ /e/ ÷ /æ/	
/imma/ 'to sleep' ÷ /emma/ 'to bake' ÷ /æɣma/ 'to split'	
/e/ ÷ /æ/	
/epma/ 'to laugh' ÷ /æpma/ 'to fan'	
/æ/ ÷ /a/	
/æɣma/ 'to split' ÷ /aɣ/ 'also'	
/u/ ÷ /o/	
/upma/ 'to call' ÷ /opma/ 'to bite'	
/o/ ÷ /ɔ/	
/oɣma/ 'to split bamboo' ÷ /ɔɣma/ 'to peel skin'.	

Examples of vowel sequences commonly used in Limbu are given below :

/kujai/	'bad'
/coit/	'creation'
/kouli/	'verandah'

/khiu/	'ghes'
/lepma/	'to stand'
/laɣamma/	'to pity'
/ioɣse/	'net'
/luppa/	'silver'
/lɔmba/	'big', 'large'
/theaɣ/	'why'
/keopa/	'light'
/ain/	'today'
/wa-a/	'I was'
/lao/	'street'
/nueɣ/	'liver'
/oesma/	'other'

Consonants :

There are twenty two consonants in Limbu. According to places of articulation they can be classified as Bi-labial, Dental, Alveolar, Palatal, Velar and Glottal and, according to manner of articulation, Stop, Fricative, Nasal, Lateral and Trill. The Limbu stops again can be divided into aspirated and unaspirated consonants. /w/ and /y/ are semi-vowels.

Description :

The voiced aspirated stops are /bh/, /dh/ and /gh/ of which /bh/ and /dh/ are found to occur in 'free variation' with the voiceless aspirated stops /ph/ and /th/ in a few instances. These phonemes may be described as marginal phonemes. It is to be noted that the voiced aspirated stops are used very infrequently. The description of other consonant phonemes is provided in the consonant chart (P. 136).

Distribution :

Consonants in the final position occur very rarely. Only /p/, /t/, /k/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ and /r/ occur in the final position, but with a low frequency. /bh/, /dh/ and /gh/ are found in the medial position only. Distribution of the consonant phonemes according to their position is given in the following chart :

Conso- nants	Initial	Medial	Final
/p/	/poma/ 'to grow'	/sapla/ 'hook'	/hop/ 'empty, no'
/b/	/boma/ 'error'	/thaɣben/ 'young boy'	
/ph/	/pha/ 'bamboo'	/takpha/ 'rank'	
/t/	/tiɣ/ 'nail'	/attaɣ/ 'where'	/tet/ 'cloth'
/d/	/daɣwa/ 'master'	/tamduke/ 'broom'	
/th/	/thik/ 'one'	/thiathɔma/ 'to spit'	
/o/	/oɣek/ 'tight'	/ɕikeoba/ 'ant'	
/j/	/joɣ/ 'summit'	/tajeɣma/ 'to speak'	
/oh/	/ohen/ 'large'	/ohana/ 'roof'	
/k/	/kapoba/ 'old man'	/thakpa/ 'rope'	/kerek/ 'all'
/g/	/godumba/ 'brave'	/toɣaɣ/ 'before'	
/kh/	/khoaɣbe/ 'boat'	/mekhim/ 'marriage'	
/s/	/sendik/ 'night'	/khise/ 'cotton'	
/ɕ/	/ɕe/ 'fruit'	/taɣsɕakpa/ 'sky'	
/h/	/haɣ/ 'king'	/puhap/ 'nest' (birds)	

Conso- nants	Initial	Medial	Final
/m/	/miak/ 'little'	/kume/ 'tail'	/kem/ 'height'
/n/	/niŋwa/ 'knowledge'	/khene/ 'you'	/men/ 'not'
/b/	/ŋasi/ 'five'	/suŋla/ 'winter'	/laŋ/ 'leg'
/l/	/lisi/ 'four'	/tella/ 'leaf'	
/r/	/rak/ 'heat'	/toroŋ/ 'bridge'	/ter/ 'butter'
/w/	/wa/ 'is'	/sukwa/ 'bag'	
/y/	/yuma/ 'grand mother'	/khyaba/ 'dog'	
/bh/		/kumbhak/ 'potter'	
		/nebhak/ ~ /nephak/ 'nose'	
/dh/		/kidhirupa/ 'fox'	
		/lamdhet/ ~ /lamthet/ 'door'	
/gh/		/kighumba/ 'thigh'	

Contrastive Pairs :

/p/ ÷ /b/ — /poma/	'to grow' ÷ /boma/	'error'
/p/ ÷ /ph/ — /pa/	'father' ÷ /pha/	'bamboo'
/t/ ÷ /d/ — /taŋba/	'short' ÷ /daŋwa/	'master'
/t/ ÷ /th/ — /takpha/	'rank' ÷ /thakpa/	'squirrel'
/o/ ÷ /j/ — /coŋdho/	'upon' ÷ /joŋ/	'summit'
/o/ ÷ /oh/ — /oen/	'saw' (noun) ÷ /chen/	'large'
/k/ ÷ /g/ — /ko/	'warm' ÷ /go/	'even'
/k/ ÷ /kh/ — /kap/	'couple' ÷ /khapu/	'ash'
/s/ ÷ /ʃ/ — /sem/	'cool' ÷ /sema/	'to scatter'
/m/ ÷ /n/ — /miŋ/	'name' ÷ /niŋe/	'oil'
/ŋ/ ÷ /n/ — /kaŋ/	'spade' ÷ /kan/	'(I) get hurt'
	/ŋanet/	'east'
/r/ ÷ /l/ — /rak/	'fiftytwo' ÷ /namget/	'spear'
	'heat' ÷ /lak/	

MORPHOLOGY*Number :*

There are two numbers in Limbu, viz, singular and plural. The plural marker is generally /-ha/ suffix. Suffix /-si/ is sometimes used as a plural marker, e.g.

Singular		Plural	
/hinja/	'boy'	/hinjaha/	'boys'
/kooo/	'dog'	/kocoha/	'dogs'
/menchma/	'gire'	/menchmaha/	'girls'
		/monaha/ }	'men'
/mona/	'man'	/monasi/ }	

Gender :

/-pa/ and /-ba/ are markers used for Masculine gender, and /-ma/ is used for Feminine gender, e.g.

Masculine		Feminine	
/nusapa/	'Younger brother'	/nusama/	'Younger sister'
/kapoba/	'old man'	/kamuma/	'old woman'
/kooo/	'dog'	/kocoma/	'bitch'
/hinja/	'boy'	/hinjama/	'girl'

Case-Suffixes :

Accusative—/an/ and /n/ :

/an/ occurs after a consonant while /n/ occurs after a vowel in a word, e.g.

/kulap an/	'to the wing'
/monn-n/	'to a man'
/siŋbuŋ-an/	'to a tree'
/menchma-n/	'to a girl'

Instrumental—/nu/ :

/toti-nu/	'with/by the axe'
/aŋa-nu/	'by me'

Ablative—/mo/ and /lam/ :

When /-mo/ is suffixed to a noun the use of an unreleased /p/ is found in between the noun and the suffix, e.g.

/monapmo/ 'from a man'

/hunejmo/ 'from him'
/munaalam/ 'from a man'

Genitive : -/in/, /-le/~/len/, /-re/~/ren/, /-ille/ :
/-in/~/hinjain/ 'of the boy'
/-le/~/len/~/pule/~/pulen/ 'of the bird'
/-re/~/ren/~/monare/~/monaren/ 'of the man'
/-ille/~/himille/ 'of the house'
/-ille/ suffix is less frequently used.

Locative—/u/ and /o/ :

/u/~/himmu/ 'in the house'
/o/~/paybheo/ 'in the village'

There is no distinction in number in case-suffixes.

Post-positions :

Noun stems are sometimes followed by post-positions, e.g.

/khammo cojdhoo/ 'on the ground' (lit. in the ground on)
/lujille pesaj/ 'near the stone' (lit. of the stone near)
/cuwa sigaj/ 'in the water' (lit. the water in)

Pronouns :

	Singular	Plural
I	/aŋa/~/iŋa/ 'I'	/anige/~/ani/, /anchi/ 'we'
II	/khene/~/hene/ 'You'	/kheni/~/heni/, /khenchi/~/henchi/ 'you'
III	/khune/~/hune/ 'he'	/khunchi/~/hunchi/, /khenha/~/henha/ 'they'

Pronominal case-suffixes are the same as those used in Nouns. It is interesting to note that the use of pronominal prefixes, genetical in character, for all the persons is a special characteristic of Limbu. Likewise, Limbu is characterised by the special feature of Pronominalization in the nominal (specially in kinship terms) and verbal forms. Hence, it belongs to the Pronominalized group of Himalayan languages.

Prefixes /a-/ , /ke-/ and /ku-/ are used to indicate 'my', 'your' and 'his' respectively. These prefixes are used in compound words. Some illustrations are given below :

/ahuk/	'my hand'
/amba/	'my father'
/amphu/	'my elder brother'
/kemik/	'your eye'
/kemma/	'your mother'
/kesora/	'your spear'
/kulaŋ/	'his foot'
/kutet/	'his cloth'
/kusa/	'his child'

Sometimes pronominal prefixes are used with the post-positions also, e.g.

/kebesaj/	'near you' (lit. of your near)
/kujogdho/	'on it' (lit. of it on)
/kuegaj/	'behind him' (lit. of his behind)

Demonstratives :

Demonstrative pronouns are of two types ; proximate and remote, e.g.

Singular	Plural
Proximate—/kon/ 'this'	/konha/ 'these'
Remote—/khen/ 'that'	/khenha/ 'those'

The plural marker is not generally used in demonstrative pronouns when they are followed by nouns which indicate plurality.

Example :

/kon sapla/	'this book'
/kon saplaha/	'these books'
/khen him/	'that house'
/khen himha/	'those houses'

Interrogative :

Some interrogative words in Limbu are given below :

/thema/	'what'
/hallen/	'whose'
/hat/	'who'
/atille/	'whose'
/attin/	'which'
/atti/	'where'
/attaj/	'where'

Particles :

Particles in Limbu are of two kinds :

(1) affirmative and (2) negative

(1) Affirmative particle /-in/ is a bound form which is suffixed to the demonstratives or nouns for the sake of emphasis or definiteness.

Example :

/kon-in hinja/ the boy (lit. the particular boy)
/khen pitma-in/ the cow (lit. the cow-particular)

(2) Negative particle is /men/~/me/. This is used independently or as bound forms.

Example :

/mɔna men/ 'no man'

Adjective :

Adjectives in Limbu can be divided into two classes:

(1) Attributive Adjective

(2) **Predicative Adjective**

(1) Syntactically, attributives are used before the nouns.

/kerek na/	'all fish'
/taphemba mɔna/	'bad man'
/nuba hinjama/	'beautiful girl'
/lɔllik luŋ/	'many stones'

(2) Predicative adjectives are a class of adjectives which take a verb form in order to complete meaning.

Example

/khen himmin oukpa ook/ 'The house is small'.
/khen hinjamen carik nuba wa/ 'The girl is very beautiful'.

Comparatives :

Comparative adjectives are formed by words which are prefixed to the nouns. The degree of comparison from positive to superlative is indicated by those words. /oubet/ ~ /ohenna/ is used for comparative degree and /kaknule/ ~ /kereknule/ is used for superlative degree. The following are the examples :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
/nuba/ 'good'	/oubet ~ ohenna nuba/	/kak ~ kereknule nuba/
/thumba/ 'strong'	/oubet ~ ohenna thumba/	/kak ~ kereknule thumba/

Numerals :

Numerals in Limbu are used as adjectives. They are commonly followed by nouns. When nouns precede numerals usually they do not take any plural marker as suffix. Numerals can take both (1) cardinal and (2) ordinal forms.

(1) **Cardinals :**

/lɔthik/ ~ /thik/ 'one' ; /neochi/ 'two' ;
/sumsi/ 'three' ; /lisi/ 'four' ; /ŋasi/ 'five' ;
/tuksi/ 'six' ; /nusi/ 'seven' ; /ietochi/ 'eight' ;
/phaŋsi/ 'nine' ; /thibon/ 'ten' ; /thik thik/ 'eleven' ;
/nebn/ 'twenty' ; /sumbon/ 'thirty' ; /ligip/ 'forty' ;
/ŋagip/ 'fifty' ; /kipthik/ 'one hundred' ;

(2) **Ordinals :**

Ordinals are formed by suffixing /-sige/ to the base form, such as

/thik sige/ 'first' ; /lisige/ 'fourth' and so on.

Multiplicatives are formed by the suffix /-leŋ/ added to the base form.

Example

/thikleŋ/ 'once' ; /sumleŋ/ 'thrice'.

Zero is expressed by /hop/ meaning 'nil or nothing'.

For fractionals sufficient information is not available. However, /Kobhreŋ/ means 'half.' Thus ;

/lɔthik aŋ kobhreŋ/ 'one and a half'.

Verb :

The verbal forms in Limbu are very much complicated in character. The pronominal affixes which occur as person markers play the major role in Limbu verbal pattern. A complete verb form consists of the following elements : Verb root + affixed person-marker + tense and/or aspect marker. Prefixes and suffixes are used more extensively in verbs than in nouns. Verb roots are of two types namely transitive and intransitive. Tense makers are formed with affixes which indicate the temporal categories such as (1) Present (2) Past and (3) Future.

Example

Verb form = verb root + affixed person marker + tense and/or aspect marker.

√ko - 'to have' /kegotu/ = ke- + kɔ + ttu (kɔ > -gɔ-morpho-phonemically)
(= You have)

Here ke- = II person (Sg.) prefix

-kɔ- = verb root

-ttu- = pr. tense marker.

Verbal Inflections :

Transitive Verb : √ook-'do'

Present Tense

	Singular	Plural
I	/ooguŋ/	/oogumbe/
II	/kecogu/	/oogamme/
III	/oogu/	/mecogu/

Past Tense

I	/ooguŋ/	/oogumbe/
II	/kecogu/	/keoogum/
III	/oogu/	/mecogu/

Future Tense

I	/ooguŋro/	/oogumbero/
II	/kecoguro/	/keoogumro/
III	/ooguro/	/mecoguro/

Present Continuous

I	/ooguŋro pɔtta/	/oogumbero pɔochige/
II	/kecoguro kebɔt/	/keoogumro kebɔochi/
III	/ooguro pɔt/	/mecoguro mebɔt/

Past Continuous

I	/ooguŋro pɔochiŋ/	/oogumbero pɔochige/
II	/kecoguro kebɔochi/	/keoogumro kebɔochi/
III	/ooguro pɔochi/	/mecoguro mebɔochi/

Future Continuous

In Future Continuous the forms will be the same as in present continuous tense. Future indicative words may be used or, alternatively, the context of the speech as a whole will indicate future tense.

√*ko*-have' : base /kottu-/

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
I	/kottuŋ/	/kottumbe/
II	/kegottu/	/kegottum/
III	/kottu/	/megottu/

When the object is plural the different plural markers are used as follows :

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
I	/kottuŋsiŋ/	/kottumsige/
II	/kegottusi/	/kegottumsim/
III	/kottusi/	/megottusi/

The use of these forms in the sentence-order is illustrated below :

/aŋa saplaha kottuŋsiŋ/	'I have books'
/anige onha kottumsige/	'We have horses'
/khene koccha kegottusi/	'You (sg.) have dogs'
/kheni tetha kegottumsim/	'You (pl.) have clothes'
/khune saha kottusi/	'He has children'
/khunchi saplaha megottusi/	'They have books'

Past Tense

In the past tense the verb /wa-/ 'be' is used in the sense of 'possession' in place of the verb /ko-/ 'have'. The verbal forms /wɔe/ (when the object is singular) and /mewɔe/ (when the object is plural) are used for all the three persons in singular and plural numbers. The subject takes possessive suffix. Illustrations are given below :

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
I (Sg. Obj.)	/aŋin wɔe/	/anigen wɔe/
(Pl. Obj.)	/aŋain mewɔe/	/anigen mewɔe/
II (Sg. Obj.)	/khene-in wɔe/	/kneni-in wɔe/
(Pl. Obj.)	/khene-in mewɔe/	/kheni-in mewɔe/
III (Sg. Obj.)	/hune-in wɔe/	/khunchi-in wɔe/
(Pl. Obj.)	/hune-in mewɔe/	/khunchi-in mewɔe/

Intransitive Verb : √*pek*-go'

Present Tense

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
I	/peka/	/pegige/
II	/pege/	/pegimme/
III	/pek/	/mebek/

Past Tense

I	/pegaŋ/	/pegige/
II	/kebe/	/kebegi/
III	/pe/	/mebe/

Future Tense

I	/pekaro/	/pegigero/
II	/kebero/	/kebegero/
III	/pero/	/mebero/

Present Continuous

I	/pekaro potta/	/pegigero pɔochige/
II	/kebero kebɔt/	/kebegiro kebɔochi/
III	/pekro pɔt/	/mebekro meɔt/

Past Continuous

I	/pegagro pɔochag/	/pegigero pɔochige/
II	/kebero kebɔochɛ/	/kebegiro kebɔochi/
III	/pero pɔochɛ/	/mebero meɔochɛ/

Future Continuous

In future continuous the forms will be the same as in Present continuous tense. Future indicative words may be used, or, alternatively, the context of the speech as a whole will indicate future tense.

√*wa*-be'

Present Tense

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
I	/wa-a/	/wɔige/
II	/kewa/	/kewɔi/
III	/wa/	/mewɔe/

Past Tense

I	/wɔag/	/wɔige/
II	/kewɔe/	/kewɔi/
III	/wɔe/	/mewɔe/

Future Tense

I	/wa-abaro/	/wɔigebaro/
II	/kewabaro/	/kewɔibaro/
III	/wabaro/	/mewabaro/

Present & Past Continuous

I	/pɔkhaŋ-aŋ/	/pɔkhiŋe-aŋ/
II	/kebɔkhe-aŋ/	/kebɔkhi-aŋ/
III	/pɔkhe-aŋ/	/mebɔkhe-aŋ/

Adverbs :

Examples of Adverbs commonly used in Limbu are given below :

/allo/	'now'
/aphelle/	'when'
/egaŋ/	'after'
/tɔgaŋ/	'ago, early'
/susara/	'late'
/sapma/	'a little while'
/hara/	'fast'
/alek/	'quickly'
/ɔdik thelik/	'long time'

Sentence or Word Order

A Sentence generally consists of a subject and a predicate. A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun with or without attributes. A predicate is formed with a verb which may be transitive or intransitive. Transitive verbs occur with object whereas intransitive verbs occur without object. Some examples of sentence-order in Limbu are as follows :

(1) Subject + Object + Verb, *e.g.*,

/aŋa lɔthik sapla kottuŋ/
I one book have

(= I have a book).

/kheni ɔllik saplaha kegottumsim/
You (pl.) many books have

(= You have many books).

/khene ɔuŋkma hekɔ/
You cold feel

(= You feel cold).

(2) Subject + Verb *e.g.* /aŋa peka/ 'I go'.

Word-sentences : In response to question asked in conversation the answer in a word or words satisfy the complete sense of a sentence in Limbu. *e.g.*

Q. /khene limbu pama kesukpi ?/
(= Can you speak Limbu ?)

A. Obe. (= Yes).

Q. /kɔn-in atille ɔgu ?/
(= Who did this ?)

A. /aŋa/ (= I)

Q. /khen kujal-bi ?/
(= Is that true ?)

A. men. (No.)

To command or give order word-sentence is used.

Example

/pege/ 'Go'
/plre/ 'Give'

SELECTED VOCABULARY

Nepali Loan-Words

1	elaici	cardamom
2	kukku	cukoo
3	kusum	bud
4	kouli	verandah
5	kocchu	tortoise
6	khlu	ghee
7	goru gari	bullock cart
8	jhal	window
9	cula	oven
10	cona	gram
11	tittiri	tamarind
12	dɔbi	curd

18 dhonia

14 neruel

15 sakci

16 piyaje

17 perwa

18 pakha

19 lagi

20 pap

21 phɔphɔra

22 bɔdam

23 bɔkula

24 bhitri

25 maki

26 mora

27 supari

28 daru

29 harandi

30 hara hara

coriandar

coconut

weeds

onion

pigeon

outside

for

sin

flute

ground-nut

stork

inside

maize

peacock

betelnut

ladle

tumeric

fastly

Human beings

31 mɔna

32 menchia

33 hinja

34 hinjama

35 himtokpa

36 himtokma

37 kapoba

38 kamuma

man

woman

boy

girl

married man

married woman

old man

old woman

Body parts

39 thegek

40 thegeki

41 tɔwaba

42 mik

43 mik-phuŋ

44 nebo

45 nekhoba

46 nedɛŋba

47 lessopa

48 hebo

49 ɔɛgokma

50 phɔkthaŋ

51 huk

52 huktappe

53 hukcoha

54 sendi

55 ɔɔŋbe

56 ek

57 eksi

58 nara

head

hair

forehead

eye

eyebrow

nose

ears

cheeks

tongue

teeth

throat

shoulder

hand

palm

fingers

nail

chest, breast

back

backbone

face

59 laṃ foot
60 hoba skin

Days & directions

61 deneba Sunday
62 phoraba Monday
63 mikhaṃba Tuesday
64 kheksuba Wednesday
65 kuruppa Thursday
66 phəsuppa Friday
67 senchereṃba Saturday
68 nampin, namget East
69 nampek, namdha West
70 thaṃget North
71 temen South

Colour

72 kroba colour
73 kumakla, makroba Black
74 kukhiṃla Blue
75 kukhamla Gray
76 hekroba, kuhela Red
77 hikroba, kubitla Yellow
78 phəkroba, phədaṃba White
79 soreklapa Green

Kinship terms

80 pa, ba father
81 theba grand father
82 ma mother
83 yuma grand mother
84 sa children
85 menoha grand son
86 menohama grand daughter
87 tumba parent's elder brother
88 tumma parent's elder brother's wife
89 phoṃa parent's younger brother
90 sima parent's younger brother's wife
91 nia aunt
92 nuppa father-in-law
93 nupma mother-in-law
94 paṃli daughter-in-law
95 paṃmi son-in-law
96 phu elder brother
97 nusa younger brother
98 nusama younger sister
99 anne elder sister

Movements & activities

100 cama to eat
101 pama to speak

102 pekma to speak
103 iṃsiṃma to move
104 iṃsiṃma to sleep
105 himpa to beat
106 hekma to begin
107 hepma to break
108 hiṃma to live
109 suṃma to cough
110 sekma to pluck
111 ookma to do
112 khoma to find, to worship
113 leṃma to change
114 laṃma to dance
115 takma to freeze
116 tama to appear
117 tumma to visit, to see
118 tokma to stop
119 yuṃma to sit
120 thoṃma to earn
121 nima to see
122 piṃma to give
123 nuṃma to return
124 niṃma to read

Time Periods & Months

125 tanchodin morning
126 lunchik evening
127 lendik noon
128 tandik tomorrow
129 ain today
130 mipma yesterday
131 toṃla, taṃbe year
132 la month
133 cerenam month of 'oatra'
(March—April)
134 therenam 'baśākha'
(April—May)
135 kopmeba 'jaṃṃtha'
(May—June)
136 thoṃmeba 'āṃārha'
(June—July)
137 sisekpa 'ārāvaṃa'
(July—August)
138 thesekpa 'bhādra'
(August—September)
139 sisekro 'āṃvina'
(September—October)
140 thesekro 'kārtika'
(October—November)
141 senochrenla 'agrahāyana'
(November—December)

142	sisekka	Month of 'pausa'
		(December—January)
148	kakphakwa	" " 'māgha'
		(January—February)
144	saphekwa	" " 'phālguna'
		(February—March)

Animals & Plants

145	on	horse
146	ośikpa	snake
147	bheyluk	sheep
148	soḃa	monkey
149	muia	kite
150	khyaba, koco	dog
151	phak	pig
152	suba	mouse
153	phota	hare
154	mioḃa	cat
155	pitma	cow
156	hondigekpa	lizard
157	kidhirupa	fox
158	pu	bird
159	śikooba	ant
160	segomba	bull
161	peḃwa	deer
162	na	fish
163	pedokpa	frog
164	kiḃdrukpa	mongoose
165	pha	bamboo
166	tellaśe	banyan tree
167	tambhuḃ	bush
168	phuḃ	flower
169	ḃmbesiḃ	mango tree
170	sot	sugar cane
171	siḃ	tree

Miscellaneous

172	nam	sun
173	laba	moon
174	surit	air, wind
175	kham	earth
176	mi	fire
177	mikhu	smoke
178	khese	star
179	iḃḃkhḃḃ	river
180	luḃ	stone
181	kakman	hill, mountain
182	ouwa	water
183	him	house
184	lam	road, street
185	maḃdhana	pilgrimage
186	maḃ	god/goddess

187	paḃbhe	village
188	uohit	rain
189	cuḃḃikma	cold
190	tet	cloth
191	coit	creation
192	mundhum	scripture
193	sam	soul
194	śok-śok	script
195	kheda	story
196	iktap	garden
197	laje	country
198	uncohum	at first
199	thok	body
200	keba	tiger

EXAMPLES OF SENTENCES

1	I have a book.	aga lothik sapla kottuḃ.
2	Whose dog is this?	kḃn khyaba hallen go?
3	They have grand-father.	khunohi theba megottu.
4	You feel cold.	khene cuḃḃikma hekelo.
5	The hill is high.	kakman kemba cok.
6	This flower is white.	kḃn phuḃ-in phokroba wa.
7	He is the worst boy of all.	khenn hinjan kereknuke carik taphemba cok.
8	Are you coming tomorrow?	khene tandik ketabi?
9	She will be in the house.	hune himmu wabaro.
10	The man is standing on a log.	khenn monan śigille kujonḃho lepo.
11	Birds flew up.	puha tho mepaśe.
12	The squirrel lives in a tree.	thakpa śiḃḃuḃ-o yuḃ.
13	He was my father.	hune amba wḃe.
14	She is your mother.	hune kemma wa.
15	You and I are hungry.	anohi śelakte-aḃ awasi.
16	I am shouting.	aga okaro potta.
17	Where is he?	khune attay wa?
18	My baby is ill.	asa tuk-lo.
19	The girl has gone.	hinjaman pe.
20	Come here.	kopmo phere.
21	Stand up.	lebe.
22	Sit down.	yuge.
23	What is your name?	kemiḃ thema?
24	Do not tell a lie.	khene illek cok-men.
25	I was not at home yesterday.	aga mipma himmo hoptay.

Connected Text :

ŚRIJAṆA IAKTHUḢ-HAṆ KHEDA
SHRIJANGA KIRATA- KING STORY

unochun iakthun lajeo
Once upon a time Kirāta in the land/country
 mukaguba haṇ thik wae. Kumit
progressive minded king one was. his-name
 śrijaga wae. helle iakathun laje
Shrijanga was. of that Kirāta land/country
 nuba ookma ittu. Koro-samie iakthun
good to make commenced. By-that time Kirāta
 śok-śok hopte.
script (there) was not (no)

Śrijaga-haṇle kunigwa tukeaṇ khen
Shrijanga-King-in his mind sorrow-was. That
 śrijaga-haṇle haṇ-oumluṇ oogu. hen
Shrijanga-King-the great-men-assembly made. he
 oumluṇle mettu śok-śok menne. theaṇ
the assembly-to told script to make. none
 meboṇnen. unchunba moroṇ-haṇle śok-śok
can-make. At first (earlier) Morong-king-of script
 kopma aṇ husigaṇoṇ
to find out and was to be learnt.

Śrijaga-haṇle kunigwaphumo
Shrijanga-king-the his-mind-inside
 maṇ-sewa cogu aṇ iakthun
god/goddess-worship did and (for) the Kirātas
 śok-śok moktu.
script (he) wanted.

tagera-nigwaphumale luṇ-na
Omnipotent-knowledge-goddess-the by the stone
 tuktuṇ śrijaga-haṇ-nu iakthun śok-śok
blessed Shrijanga-king-and the Kirātas script

piruro gave.	luṇ-sapla Stone-writing (inscription)	nipma to read
śikum-nigwa (and) to understand by himself,		piru (having) given
usuro retired down.	nisam-maṇ school-goddess	keraṇ-ṭeṇigaṇ incarnate
śrijaga Shrijanga-king-to	haṇwa blessing	thasu-piro. showered.
hekeṇ After that	śrijaga-haṇle Shrijanga-king-the	śok-śok script
iuru-aṇ-iaakthun-sahan (after) taking-and Kirāta-people-to		śok-śok nipma script to read
sapma to write	huruśiro Śrijaga-haṇren taught. Shrijanga-king-of	tumiaṇ-haṇren minister-of
kumit his-name	ioṇjoṇa Yongjonga	wae. was.
		kak-nu-togaṇ all-than-before
ioṇjoṇale Yongjonga-the	iaakthun-sapla Kirāta-writing (book)	niru. read.

English Translation :

The Story of Shrijanga, the Kirāta King

Once upon a time there was a progressive-minded king named Shrijanga in the land of the Kirātas. His reign augured well. Until then there had been no Kirāta alphabet or script. Shrijanga felt sorry for this state of affairs. He summoned a conference of the chieftains. The assembly was called upon to invent Kirāta alphabet. But none succeeded in doing the same. The old script of king Morong was searched out, and proposed to be learnt.

King Shrijanga prayed for God's blessing for the sake of Kirāta script he wanted. The omnipotent goddess of knowledge blessed Shrijanga, the king and ordained that inscriptions in Kirāta script would be understandable to him. Having bestowed the gift upon Shrijanga the goddess of learning retired.

Thereafter the king took the script to his people and taught them to read and write the same. His minister Yongjonga by name was then first to learn how to read the Kirāta writing.

PART II

**A. CENSUS TABLES
AND
B. OFFICIAL STATISTICS**

A. CENSUS TABLES

Explanatory Notes

This part contains 44 tables presenting the 1961 Census data for the district. Most of the tables present materials for each police station and some tables present data for each town. The figures for the district as a whole have been given first followed by the figures for a subdivision and the police stations under a subdivision. The police stations in a subdivision have been arranged according to the location code number assigned to a police station for the purpose of the 1961 Census.

The tables presented in this part do not however cover the whole range of census statistics pertaining to the district. The tables on migration and certain other topics have not been included in this volume for want of space. Those will be found in the West Bengal Census Table Volumes.

The following paragraphs will give a brief account of the tables included in this volume. A detailed note on each of the tables has been given in respective census publications containing 1961 Census Tables. Definitions adopted for certain terms often used in census parlance have been given in Appendix I to this note.

A—Series

General Population Tables

There are, in all, four General Population Tables and three Appendices in this series. But only two Tables i.e., A-I and A-III have been selected for presentation in the District Census Handbook.

Table A-I

This table presents area, density, number of villages inhabited and uninhabited separately, number of towns, occupied residential house and total population with sex break-up. These data have been shown down to police station and each town separately under each police station having such town.

The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal was unable to furnish the revised area figures of the territorial units for the 1961 Census. In absence of the figures furnished the State Survey Department, area figures for different territorial units had to be computed for the purpose of Census from the various available sources. Area figures mostly were taken from the last published Jurisdiction List for the *mauzas*. The case of the area figures of the territory transferred from the Purnea District of Bihar is interesting.

Shri V. Viswanathan, I.C.S. who was appointed Special Commissioner for Bihar-West Bengal boundary, did not give in his report a full list of the villages which were transferred to West Bengal from

the Purnea District of Bihar. Instead, he listed the villages abutting on either side of the new border. His original report, as published under Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 2473, dated the 25th October, 1956 (Gazette of India, Extra Ordinary, Part II—Section 3 of the 25th October 1956) contained a statement showing area and population transferred to West Bengal as a result of the demarcation. According to this statement 913 villages with a total area of 759 Sq. miles were transferred to West Bengal. The statement was subsequently modified by notification No. S.O. 1728, dated the 11th July, 1960. According to the modified statement the area transferred to West Bengal was as follows:

Name of Police Station	Area (in Sq. miles) as per Bihar records
Thakurganj	
Chopra	396.40
Islampur	
Kishanganj	246.79
Goalpokhar	149.09
Karandighi	
Total	792.28

The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, who was looked upon as the appropriate authority to furnish area figures for use in the State Tables of West Bengal, stated that he was not in a position to furnish the figures for the territory transferred from the Purnea District of Bihar till his own survey operation in the area was completed. In the meantime he could neither accept nor challenge the figure (732.88 Sq. miles as per Bihar records) quoted in Shri Viswanathan's modified report.

As figures according to the Survey Directorate of the State were not yet available, reliance had necessarily to be placed on other sources from which the police station area figures could be computed, even if provisionally, for the purposes of the census. But figures collected from different sources gave different results. The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, obtained villagewise area figures of the transferred territory from the Director of Land Records, Bihar. The figures were added up in the Census Office and the following result obtained:

AREA TRANSFERRED FROM BIHAR

1 Thakurganj P.S.		
2 Chopra P.S.	204.47	Sq. miles
3 Islampur P.S.	133.66	"
4 Kishanganj P.S.	247.09	"
5 Goalpokhar P.S.	151.77	"
6 Karandighi P.S.		
Total	736.99	Sq. miles

According to a computation made at the office of the Registrar General from the records of the 1951

Census of Bihar, the area figures of the transferred territory were:

AREA TRANSFERRED FROM BIHAR

1	Thakurganj P.S.	60.5	Sq. miles
2	Chopra P.S.	139.7	"
3	Islampur P.S.	131.4	"
4	Kishanganj P.S.	186.7	"
5	Goalpohar P.S.	73.0	"
6	Karandighi P.S.	150.7	"
Total		742.0	Sq. miles

According to the figures compiled by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, for the purposes of his own tables for the 1961 Census, these area figures were as follows:

AREA TRANSFERRED FROM BIHAR

1	Thakurganj P.S.	56.96	Sq. miles
2	Chopra P.S.	146.11	"
3	Islampur P.S.	133.26	"
4	Kishanganj P.S.	180.51	"
5	Goalpohar P.S.	66.30	"
6	Karandighi P.S.	150.24	"
Total		733.38	Sq. miles

The matter was referred to the Registrar General for decision. He suggested that the figure worked out by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, might be adopted. Accordingly, these figures, rounded up to one place of decimal, have been used in computing the area figures of the new police stations comprised in the transferred territory. It is perhaps needless to emphasise that the figures are provisional and subject to revision on the result of the survey conducted by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal.

Another contentious matter was introduced by that portion of the ceded territory which was transferred from Chopra Police Station of West Dinajpur District to Phansidewa Police Station of Darjeeling District under notification No. 1177 G.A. dated the 20th March, 1959. The notification did not describe the villages which were involved in the jurisdictional change and the river Mahananda, the northern bank of which now constituted the boundary between two police stations and, for that matter, between two districts, was found to cut through one or two revenue *mauzas*. It was observed, however, that this portion of the transferred territory roughly coincided with the 12 villages of the old Thakurganj Police Station of Purnea District which were transferred to West Bengal. The area figure of 56.96 Sq. miles, furnished for these villages by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, was therefore taken to be the area of this tract.

The area of a town administered by the Municipal Commissioners was obtained from the civic authority concerned. For non-municipal towns, the area figures were obtained by adding up the area figures of the constituent *mauzas*. The density figures in the Table A-1 have been calculated on the computed area figures.

Occupied Residential House meant the occupied Census-house. All Census-houses used wholly or partly as dwellings including a parlour or sitting room, a kitchen, which were located in structures auxiliary to the main house were counted as occupied Census-houses, but cow-sheds, grain-gollas etc., though auxiliary to the main house, were excluded.

Table A-III

This table gives an account of the distribution of inhabited villages for the district and each police station in accordance with the size of population which has been broadly classified by seven groups i.e., less than 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1,000-1,999, 2,000-4,999, 5,000-9,999 and 10,000 and above.

B-Series

(i) General Economic Tables

The B-Series tables show the distribution of population by economic activity co-related with sex, age and educational level. The classification by economic activity has been made first by workers and non-workers and then the workers have been further classified into nine broad Industrial Categories.

In the 1941 and earlier Censuses, religion was adopted as the basis on which primary sorting and tabulations were done. The population classified by religion and sex, thus obtained, was given in the village statistics. In the 1951 Census Economic Classification substituted the classification based on religion. For this purpose population was divided into eight Livelihood Classes and in each livelihood class the self-supporting persons and their dependents were included. At the 1961 Census the concept of dependency was abandoned for Economic Classification of population and the concept of work was adopted.

The workers in the nine Industrial Categories shown in the Primary Census Abstract conform to the industry divisions as given in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:

Category	Industry Division
I Cultivator	Minor Groups 000, 001, 002, 003 and 004 from Division 0
II Agricultural Labourer	
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	Division 0 except Minor Groups 000 to 004 and Division 1 (unless carried on in household level)
IV At Household Industry	Division 0 except Minor Groups 000 to 004, Divisions 1, 2 and 3 (it carried on in household level)
V In Manufacturing Other than Household Industry	Division 2 and 3 (unless carried on in household level)
VI In Construction	Division 4
VII In Trade & Commerce	Division 6
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	Division 7
IX In Other Services	Divisions 5, 8 and 9

Definitions of Workers and Non-workers have been given in Appendix I.

Tables B-I and B-II

Table B-I is the basic economic table of 1961 Census. It shows the distribution of persons into nine broad Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers, with sex break-up under each category. This table also shows the distribution of the population into four broad age-groups under each category. The data have been presented for the district and each police station with rural-urban break-up. Table B-II which shows similar figures for the towns has been combined with Table B-I and entries for each town have been shown under the police station where it is situated.

Table B-III

This table has been prepared in two parts *i.e.*, B-III Part A and B-III Part B, of which the former relates to urban areas and the latter to rural areas. In both the parts each of the nine categories of workers and non-workers have been cross-tabulated by literacy and educational levels with sex break-up. The figures have been presented down to police station and town.

Table B-IV

This table shows the distribution of workers engaged in household industry and non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by sex, industrial divisions, major groups (Appendix II) and by status of employment *i.e.*, "Employer", "Employee", "Single Worker" and "Family Worker" (Appendix I). In the case of workers engaged in household industry the status of their employment has been classified into two *i.e.*, "Employee" and "Others".

The figures have been presented for the working population except cultivators and agricultural labourers of rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table B-V

This table gives the Occupational Classification (Appendix IV to this note) of persons who are working in non-agricultural sector. In this table data have been shown for rural and urban working population engaged in non-agricultural sector separately with sex break-up, by occupational group. The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table B-VI

This table presents the distribution of workers except those engaged in agricultural sector into occupational division and further they have been classified by four broad age-groups and age not stated, and by educational levels. This table shows the figures of urban areas only for the district as a whole.

Table B-VII Part A

This table presents workers engaged as cultivators, agricultural labourers and at household industry classified by the nature of their secondary work as cultivators, agricultural labourers and at household industry by sex. The figures have been shown for rural and urban working population separately down to police station. Figures have been presented by major groups of industries in the case of the district and in the case of police stations figures have been shown only against the divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table B-VII Part B

This table furnishes the distribution of workers engaged principally in non-agricultural and non-household industry in accordance with their secondary work at household industry only. These workers have further been classified by sex, industrial divisions and major groups. These figures have been presented down to police station.

Table B-VIII Part A

This table accounts for the distribution of unemployed persons of age 15 and above who are seeking employment for the first time and who were employed before but now out of employment by broad age-groups. They have further been classified by sex and educational levels. This part relates to only the urban population and has been shown for the total urban population of the district as a whole.

Table B-VIII Part B

This part of the table contains the same material as that contained in Part A. The difference is that this part shows the figures for the rural population only down to police station. Further classification of the educational levels beyond matriculation has not been shown for the rural unemployed persons and the classification by age-groups has also not been done.

Table B-IX

This table shows the distribution of all the non-working population by broad age-groups as in Table B-I. They have further been classified by sex and eight different types of activity of non-workers (for definition of different types of activity see the Appendix I). The figures have separately been shown for rural and urban population and down to police station.

(ii) Household Economic Tables

Tables B-X to B-XVIII account for the economic activity of a household as unit. The related figures have been compiled and tabulated from the data extracted from the entries of the Household Schedules on the basis of 20 per cent sample. These tables have been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation

Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures of different tables relate to the number of households engaged in cultivation or household industry or both, size of land or interest in land cultivated and/or the household industry conducted by the household and the number of family workers and/or hired workers engaged in either of the two activities separately or together.

C—Series

Social and Cultural Tables

Table C-I

This table gives the composition of the members in a household. Sample Households have been classified by size, composition by family and non-family members, and by economic activity. The households engaged in cultivation have been further classified by size of land holding. This table is of sociological interest indicating, as it does, the strength of the joint family system. The material of this table has been collected from the Household Schedules on the basis of 20 per cent Sample and the table has been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures have been presented for total, rural and urban households for the district only.

Table C-II

This is a very important demographic table. This table gives an account of distribution of rural and urban population separately by sex, age-groups and marital status. The entire population in 0-9 years age-group has been treated as never married and as such no other classifications have been shown against them. This table will give the readers an idea about the trend of variations in the proportions in the various marital status conditions over the last ten years. The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table C-III Part A

This part of the Table C-III relates to the total population of both the rural and urban areas. This table shows the distribution of the population by sex, age-groups and educational levels. The figures have been presented down to district only.

Tables C-III Part B and Part C

These two parts contain the same data as contained in Part A. Only difference is this that Part B deals with the urban population, while Part C deals with rural population. Again in regard to educational levels more detailed educational classifications have been adopted in the case of urban area than those in rural area. In Part B figures have been presented for the total urban population of the district as a whole. Part C represents the population down to police station.

Table C-V

This table presents the distribution of population by sex and mother-tongues. There are as many as 69 mother-tongues spoken in this district. The figures have been shown for rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table C-VII

This table shows the distribution of population for rural and urban areas separately by sex and religions. The population has been classified into six main religions arranged alphabetically and the population belonging to other religions have been shown together under "Other Religions". There is another classification which describes "Religion not stated". The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table C-VIII Part A

This table presents the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex, industrial categories of workers and non-workers and by literacy. The figures for the rural and urban scheduled caste population have been shown separately down to police station. This table is considered important from the view point of the classification of scheduled caste population into various economic activities.

Table C-VIII Part B

This table contains the same distribution and presentation of data as in C-VIII Part A. This part relates to only scheduled tribes.

SCT—Series

Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Table SCT-I Part A

This table gives an account of the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex and industrial categories of workers and non-workers. The entire scheduled caste population belong to as many as 55 castes arranged alphabetically. Persons who returned themselves as belonging to scheduled castes without specifying the names of the castes have been shown under "Unclassifiable". There is another interesting classification of special occupations i.e., "Tanning and currying of hides and skins" and "Scavenging". The figures have been presented for rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table SCT-I Part B

This table contains the same distribution and presentation as in Part A. This table relates to scheduled tribes which are as many as 22 in numbers in this district and arranged alphabetically. There is no column for the special occupations in this part.

Both these parts are interesting as they give detailed information about individual castes and tribes.

Tables SCT-III Part A(i) to Part B(ii)

These tables show the distribution of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe population by name of caste or tribe, sex and educational levels for rural and urban areas separately down to district only.

Tables SCT-V Part A & Part B

These tables show the distribution of the households belonging to scheduled castes and tribes engaged in cultivation showing their interest in land and size of land. The figures have been collected from the household schedule on the basis of 20 per cent Sample. These tables have also been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures have been presented for rural areas only for the district level. Part A of the table relates to the scheduled castes and Part B to the scheduled tribes.

Table SC-I

This table shows the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex, by 3 main types of activities non-working and educational levels. Other types of activity have been clubbed together and shown

under "Others". The figures have been presented for rural and urban areas separately only for the district.

Table ST-I

This table gives an account of the distribution of the scheduled tribe population by name of tribe, mother-tongue, bilingualism and by sex. The figures have been presented only for the district.

Table ST-II

This table corresponds to SC-I in respect of the manner of distribution and presentation except in that distribution by educational levels has not been shown. It relates to scheduled tribes.

Industrial Establishments

This table accounts for the distribution of different industrial establishments returned in the Housing Census of October, 1960 as carried on in Census house(s) by villages and towns under each police station separately. The nature of industry has been indicated by the minor groups of the Standard Industrial Classification (Appendix II). Number of such industrial establishments has been put within brackets against each minor group. The data have been collected from the Houselists prepared during the house-numbering operation.

APPENDIX I

Definitions

Census House: A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place or business workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

Census Household: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

Literacy: A person who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language was treated as illiterate. A literate is a person who can both read and write with understanding. The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript with felicity. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter.

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained the highest examination passed to denote the educational level attained by him was recorded.

Mother-tongue: Mother-tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood was taken as mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother was written.

Worker: The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was visited for enumeration. Persons temporarily incapacitated from work at the time of Census enumeration due to illness or other causes are also treated as Workers. An under-trial prisoner in prison during the Census enumeration is also treated as worker if he did some productive work before he was apprehended. Convicts in a prison or long term inmates of hospitals or mental institutions, are not however treated as Workers. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working. An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working. Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural, royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working. A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker.

Status of Employment: (i) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business. But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed

by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An *Employee* is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A *Single Worker* is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a *Single Worker* will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' Co-operatives should be recorded as "Single Worker".

(iv) A *Family Worker* is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. Such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Household Industry: A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, preparing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

Non-workers: All persons who are not workers are non-workers. They should fall under any one of the following categories:

1. Full time student or child attending school who does no other works.
2. A person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female).
3. Any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.
4. A retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other persons of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work.
5. Beggars, vagrants or independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence.
6. A convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution.
7. A person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time.
8. A person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

APPENDIX II

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting		
00	<i>Field Crops and Plantation Crops</i>	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetable) not covered above	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above	009
01	<i>Plantation Crops</i>	
	Production of tea in plantation	010
	Production of coffee in plantation	011
	Production of rubber in plantation	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015
02	<i>Forestry and Logging</i>	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021
	Preparation of timber	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	026
03	<i>Fishing</i>	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	032
04	<i>Livestock and Hunting</i>	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying		
10	<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	
	Mining of coal	100
	Mining of iron ores	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores	102
	Mining of manganese	103
	Mining of mica	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	109
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing		
20	<i>Foodstuffs</i>	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, debussing and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—<i>contd.</i>		
20	Foodstuffs—<i>contd.</i>	
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, kholi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	Beverages	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	Tobacco Products	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23	Textile—Cotton	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239
24	Textile—Jute	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	Textile—Wool	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	Textile—Silk	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.		
27	<i>Textile—Miscellaneous</i>	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattresses, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	<i>Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products</i>	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	<i>Paper and Paper Products</i>	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	<i>Printing and Publishing</i>	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	<i>Leather and Leather Products</i>	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products</i>	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coal tar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coal tar products not covered elsewhere	326
33	<i>Chemicals and Chemical Products</i>	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—<i>contd.</i>		
34	<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal</i>	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of nonferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
38	<i>Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles	389
39	<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</i>	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountainpen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—cont.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 4—Construction		
40	<i>Construction</i>	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines	402
	Construction and maintenance of water ways and water reservoirs such as bunds, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells	403
Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services		
50	<i>Electricity and Gas</i>	
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500
	Distribution of electric energy	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502
51	<i>Water Supply and Sanitary Services</i>	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511
Division 6—Trade and Commerce		
60	<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other food stuff (not covered elsewhere)	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606
	Wholesale trading in animals	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	617
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	618
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	621
63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
64	<i>Retail Trade</i>	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, species, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	645
	Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	646
	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhori, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products: (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	652
	Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	653

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 6—Trade and Commerce—<i>contd.</i>		
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	655
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo, cane, bark and thatches	672
	Retail trading in other building materials	673
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and head-gear	683
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	687
	Book-selling	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689
69	<i>Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous</i>	
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690
	Real estate and properties	691
	Stocks, shares and futures	692
	Providents and insurances	693
	Money lending (indigenous)	694
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	695
	Auctioneering	696
	Distribution of motion pictures	697
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc.	699
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication		
70	<i>Transport</i>	
	Transporting by railways	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka	703
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	704
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	706
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean	707
	Transporting by air	708
	Transporting by other means not covered above	709
71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency	710
72	<i>Storage and Ware Housing</i>	
	Operation of storage such as ware-houses	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Operation of storage of other type	722
73	<i>Communication</i>	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Telephone communication	731
	Information and broadcasting	732
Division 8—Services		
80	<i>Public Services</i>	
	(This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups)	
	Public service in Police	803
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Governments	804

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*Major
Group
(Code)

Description

Minor
Group
(Code)Division 3—Services—*contd.*

	Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	805
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments	809
81	<i>Educational and Scientific Services</i>	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	810
	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	812
82	<i>Medical and Health Services</i>	
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakim, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisation and individuals	821
83	<i>Religious and Welfare Services</i>	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk	831
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity	832
84	<i>Legal Services</i>	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, muhuric, munshi	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	841
85	<i>Business Services</i>	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals	850
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keeper or like individuals	851
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies	852
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors	853
86	<i>Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations</i>	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library	861
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.	862
87	<i>Recreation Services</i>	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing editing, etc.	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing	873
88	<i>Personal Services</i>	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks	880
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	882
	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services	883
	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hair-dressing saloon and beauty shops	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios	885
89	<i>Services (not elsewhere classified)</i>	
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	890
Division 9—Activities not adequately described		
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market	999

APPENDIX III

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major Group 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting—contd.
005-1	Production of Vegetables	043-2	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds e.g. pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc.
005-2	Production of roots etc., not included above	044-1	Bee keeping for production of honey and wax
006-1	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards	044-2	Collection of wax and honey
006-2	Production of copra (from coconuts)	045	Rearing of tassar/ceri/mulberry and other silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk
007-1	Production of thatching grass	046-1	Dog breeding, rearing of rabbits and guinea-pigs
007-2	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, etc. (excluding thatching grass)	046-2	Rearing of other small animals and insects n.e.c.
008-1	Production of juice (neera) by tapping coconut trees	048-1	Collection of bones
008-2	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c.	048-2	Manufacture of glue from animal carcasses
009	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above	048-3	Manufacture of gut
		048-4	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, ivory, teeth and hair etc.
Major Group 01	Plantation Crops	Major Group 10	Mining and Quarrying
013	Production of tobacco in plantation	107-1	Extraction of chalk
015-1	Pan Cultivation	107-2	Quarrying of lime-stone
015-2	Plantation Crops except tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, ganja, cinchona, opium and pan	107-3	Stone and slate quarrying
		107-4	Quarrying of sand, clay, gravel etc, n.e.c.
Major Group 02	Forestry and Logging	Major Group 20	Foodstuffs
023-1	Production of charcoal	200-1	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.
023-2	Production of other fuels by exploitation of forests	200-2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal
024	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	200-3	Production of rice by milling, dehussing and processing of paddy by rice mill
025-1	Production of Kathha	200-4	Grinding of chillies, turmeric etc.
025-2	Production of Lac	200-5	Production of pulses
025-3	Production of gum	200-6	Parthing of grains
025-4	Production of resins, barks, herbs, wild fruits, berries and leaves etc., n.e.c.	200-7	Production and processing of other crops and food grains n.e.c.
026	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	202-1	Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm
Major Group 03	Fishing	202-2	Production of bhoora and candy
030	Production of fish by fishing in sea	202-3	Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera)
031	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	202-4	Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery n.e.c.
032	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges, sea herbs, corals etc., by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	203-1	Manufacture of achar, pickles, chutney and murabba
		203-2	Production of sauce, jam and jelly
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	203-3	Processing of cashew nut
040-1	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power	203-4	Manufacture of kokam products
040-2	Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power	203-5	Fruit preservation (canning of fruits)
040-3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	203-6	Making dried vegetables
040-4	Rearing of camels and other big domestic animals	203-7	Production of other fruit products and preservation of fruits n.e.c.
040-5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	204-1	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish
041-1	Sheep breeding and rearing	204-2	Fish currying or curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide)
041-2	Production of wool	205	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products
042-1	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter)	206	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, knowa and other dairy products
042-2	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) n.e.c.	207	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines
043-1	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	209-1	Confectionery
		209-2	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.
		209-3	Sattu, bhunja, paper, barri, dananuri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc.

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—contd.

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs—contd.	Major Group 24	Textile—Jute—contd.
209-4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, kholi	244-1	Making of rope and cordage, out of hemp
209-5	Making of chat	244-2	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute
209-6	Making of dahnol, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc.	244-3	Making of rope by palm fibre
209-7	Making of other food products for residuary snacks	244-4	Making of rope by date palm fibre
209-8	Production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	244-5	Making of fibre, sunn-hemp fibre
		244-6	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta
Major Group 21	Beverages	Major Group 25	Textile—Wool
210-1	Manufacture of vinegar from coconut juice (neera)*	250	Wool baling and pressing
210-2	Manufacture of distilled spirits, wine, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	251	Cleaning, sorting, carding, scouring and processing of wool
211	Production of country liquor from material obtained from sources other than trees and shrubs	253	Spinning of wool by charkha or takali
212-1	Production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, toddy, neera from mahua and palm trees	254	Weaving of woollen cloth in powerloom such as blankets, aanis etc.
212-2	Production of other indigenous liquors from other materials from trees and shrubs	255	Weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as blankets, rugs, pashmina, thulma, gudma, etc.
214-1	Production of mineral water	256-1	Embroidery with various colours, combinations of various threads and art work in woollen textile
214-2	Production of aerated water such as soda water, lemonade etc.	256-2	Shawls (with traditional borders)
215	Production of ice		
216	Production of ice cream, ice-candy or kulphimalai, milk-shake etc.	Major Group 26	Textile—Silk
218	Grinding of Coffee	261	Dyeing and bleaching of silk
219-1	Preparation of sharbat and squashes	262-1	Spinning of tussar, other than in mills
219-2	Preparation of jeerapani	262-2	Spinning of eri, other than in mills
219-3	Production of other beverages n.e.c.	262-3	Spinning of silk, other than in mills n.e.c.
Major Group 22	Tobacco Products	263-1	Weaving of Traditional silk (Atlas) by powerloom
220	Manufacture of bidi	263-2	Weaving of tussar by powerloom
221	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	263-3	Weaving of eri by powerloom
223	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	263-4	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in powerloom n.e.c.
224	Manufacture of snuff	264-1	Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom
225	Manufacture of jerda, kimam, khaini and other chewing tobacco	264-2	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c.
226	Manufacture of other tobacco products n.e.c.	265	Printing of silk textile
		266-1	Goat making
		266-2	Making of silk cordage, rope and twine n.e.c.
Major Group 23	Textile—Cotton	Major Group 27	Textile—Miscellaneous
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling	270-1	Making of durries
231	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	270-2	Making of carpets and druggets
233-1	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	270-3	Manufacture of other similar textile products n.e.c.
233-2	Bleaching of cloth (cotton) and yarn	271-1	Making of hosiery goods such as banyans, socks, sweaters, mufflers etc.
233-3	Tie and dye (bandhani) of cloth and yarn		
234	Cotton cloth weaving in powerlooms	271-2	Making of nalas and asarbands
235	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	271-3	Making of parandas and chooteas
236	Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms	271-4	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments n.e.c.
237	Printing of cloth (cotton)		
238-1	Making of fishing net	272-1	Embroidery and making of phulkari
238-2	Making of mosquito net	272-2	Making of jari thread, sardoshi
238-3	Making of other nets	272-3	Traditional embroidery
239-1	Making of sacred thread	272-4	Patchwork embroidery
239-2	Making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton)	272-5	Lace garland making
		272-6	Making of fringes and crepe laces
Major Group 24	Textile—Jute	272-7	Making of kargota, main garlands, shell garlands etc.
240	Jute pressing and baling	272-8	Making of other embroidery products n.e.c.
241	Jute spinning and weaving of mats, aanis etc.	273-1	Making of cap, hat, and other head-gear
242	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	273-2	Traditional garments
		273-3	Crochet work (bora caps)
		273-4	Making of textile garments including rain-coats and

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—contd

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major Group 27	<i>Textile—Miscellaneous—contd.</i>	Major Group 28	<i>Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products—contd.</i>
274-1	Weaving of khes, bed covers, curtains, pillow cases and table-cloth, cloth bags etc.	289-1	Making of sticks and poles from wood
274-2	Making of newar	289-2	Making of wooden kharas and other wooden sandals
274-3	Manufacture of other made-up textile goods like mattress, quilt, rezai etc., n.e.c.	289-3	Making of artwheels
275	Manufacture of water proof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin etc.	289-4	Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.
276-1	Making of namda felt	Major Group 29	<i>Paper and Paper Products</i>
276-2	Making of suzani (padded quilts)	291	Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand
276-3	Processing of coconut fibre for upholstery	292-1	Making of envelopes and paper bags
276-4	Handicraft articles made of flax and fibre	292-2	Papier mache articles
276-5	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling n.e.c.	292-3	Making of kite
277-1	Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre	292-4	Paper decorations for homes
277-2	Making of brush, broom etc. from coconut fibre	292-5	Making of card-board boxes and cards
277-3	Coir spinning	292-6	Making of paper toys
277-4	Coconut curing	292-7	Making of paper flowers etc.
277-5	Other allied products of coir industry n.e.c.	292-8	Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n.e.c.
278	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	Major Group 30	<i>Printing and Publishing</i>
279-1	Making of daura (thread) batua, cotton thread, buttons	301	Printing and publishing of books
279-2	Manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton)	302-1	Printing works, printing of handbills, invitation cards etc.
279-3	Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified	302-2	Lithography, engraving, etching, block making, type cutting and other work connected with printing industry
Major Group 28	<i>Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products</i>	303	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry
280	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	Major Group 31	<i>Leather and Leather Products</i>
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	310-1	Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	310-2	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather
283-1	Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	310-3	Stuffed animals
283-2	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipments and fixtures	311-1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)
284-1	Lacquerware (if on wood)	311-2	Making of Pools shoes
284-2	Manufacture of wooden utensils, artware and decorative wooden boxes (patras)	311-3	Manufacture of other footwear n.e.c.
284-3	Manufacture of wooden toys	312	Making of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur
284-4	Sandal wood and other wood carving	313	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, aqueducts (Koe), charas and other articles
284-5	Bead making from wood	314	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear
284-6	Sawdust and plaster figure making	315	Repair of all other leather products except footwear
284-7	Marquetry boxes (inlay work)	Major Group 32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products</i>
284-8	Manufacture of photo frames and framing of photo paintings etc.	320	Vulcanising tyres and tubes
284-9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	321	Manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear
285	Manufacture of match splinters, plywood and veneers	322	Manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber including rain-coats, oil cloths, waterproof cloths etc.
287	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood		
288-1	Making of box from moonjgrass		
288-2	Making of rope mats etc. from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjar for thatching purposes		
288-3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves		
288-4	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj		
288-5	Making of baskets and broomsticks		
288-6	Making of donas (drones) and pattals (patravali) from leaves		
288-7	Caning of chairs		
288-8	Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo		
288-9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.		

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—contd.

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major Group 33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	Major Group 34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal—contd.
331-1	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours, oil, varnish etc.	334	Manufacture of Laboratory glass apparatus
331-2	Manufacture of indigo	335	Making of clay models, earthen images, busts and statues
332	Manufacture of fertilizer (including from bones)	336-1	Making of earthen toys and artware
333	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosive such as pistols etc.	336-2	Decorative ceramics
334	Manufacture of matches	337	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses
335-1	Manufacture of incense and perfumes		
335-2	Manufacture of Agarbatti	Major Group 36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment
335-3	Manufacture of rose water	360-1	Re-rolling of M. S. Rods
335-4	Manufacture of powder, snow, cream, bindi, tikali, hair oil and nail polish	360-2	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, etc. such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods n.e.c.
335-5	Manufacture of kumrum and hinglo	362	Manufacture of arms and weapons and their repair service
335-6	Manufacture of mascara and kajal	364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture
335-7	Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations	365-1	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal
335-8	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations n.e.c.	365-2	Making of brassware
336-1	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	365-3	Making of bottom part of hookah from brass and bell metal
336-2	Manufacture of other washing and cleaning compounds n.e.c.	365-4	Making of brass and bell metal ornaments
337-1	Manufacture of plastic toys	365-5	Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.
337-2	Making of plastic buttons	366-1	Making of aluminium utensils
337-3	Manufacture of other plastic goods	366-2	Making of other aluminium products n.e.c.
337-4	Making of celluloid goods	367-1	Making of tin utensils
337-5	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin and other materials n.e.c.	367-2	Making of articles from tin sheets
338	Salt production	367-3	Copper utensils
339-1	Manufacture of ink including fountainpen ink	367-4	Bronze works including bronze images, medals and articles of alloys
339-2	Making of candles	367-5	Manufacture of other metal products (excluding iron, brass, bell metal, aluminium) n.e.c.
339-3	Making of tooth powder	368-1	Lacquerware (if on metal)
339-4	Making of boot polish and inedible oils etc.	368-2	Nickel plating and electroplating
339-5	Manufacture of other chemicals products n.e.c.	368-3	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products
Major Group 34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	368-4	Enamelling and galvanizing of metal products
340-1	Making of bricks	368-5	Plating and electroplating of metal n.e.c. including silverplating, goldplating, E. P. N. S. etc.
340-2	Manufacture of roofing tiles	369-1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc.
340-3	Manufacture of other clay products n.e.c.	369-2	Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws
341-1	Manufacture of cement door frames and sanitary fittings	369-3	Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets etc.) and articles from iron sheets
341-2	Manufacture of cement jali and tiles	369-4	Making and repairing of locks and trunks
341-3	Making of cement statues	369-5	Cutlery
341-4	Making of cement products n.e.c.	369-6	Manufacture of pins
342-1	Manufacture of lithu	369-7	Manufacture of scales, weights and measures
342-2	Manufacture of lime	369-8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)
343-1	Stone carving	369-9	Manufacture of other sundry hardware such as G. I. pipe, wire net etc., n.e.c.
343-2	Marble carving		
343-3	Granite carving	Major Group 37	Machinery (All Kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment
343-4	Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing n.e.c.	370	Manufacture of mechanical water pumps, sub well pumps, air pumps etc.
344	Making of chakki, chakla, silaut, lorha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone	372	Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts
345	Manufacture of stone images and toys	373	Manufacture of sewing machine parts
346-1	Making of images from soap stone	375	Repairing and servicing of fans
346-2	Manufacture of images, toys and other articles of plaster of paris	376	Manufacture of insulated wires
348-1	Mica splitting	377-1	Manufacture of storage batteries
348-2	Manufacture of mica products, including mica grinding	377-2	Manufacture of charging batteries
350	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.		
351	Manufacture of crochery		
353-1	Making of glass bangles		
353-2	Making of glass beads		
353-3	Manufacture of bead garlands (where making of garlands is undertaken at the place of manufacture of beads) (also see 389)		

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—contd.

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major Group 37	Machinery (All Kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment—contd.	Major Group 39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—contd.
377-3	Manufacture of other batteries n.e.c.	393-3	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones
378	Repairing and servicing of radios	393-4	Silver artware, including silver repousse work on copper (such as in Tanjore) and silver images
379-1	Manufacture of domestic electrical appliances	393-5	Silver filigree industry
379-2	Repairing and servicing of electrical apparatus, heaters, oven etc.	393-6	Manufacture of gold and silver leaves
Major Group 38	Transport Equipment	393-7	Gold covering work (fancy jewellery)
382	Manufacture of body of trucks and buses including carpentry and joinery work involved	393-8	Bidriware industry
384	Repairing and servicing of automobiles	393-9	Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares etc., n.e.c.
385-1	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories such as saddle, seat frame and gear etc.	394	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.
385-2	Manufacture of rickshaw parts	395-1	Manufacture of chalk pieces
386	Manufacture of boats and barges	395-2	Making of slate and slate pencil
388	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	395-3	Making of rubber stamps
389	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.	395-4	Manufacture of fountainpen parts
Major Group 39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	395-5	Manufacture of other stationery articles such as pencils, penholders etc.
390-1	Repair of spectacles	396-1	Manufacture of desh sports goods such as lezzim and dumbbells
390-2	Manufacture of small photographic equipment	396-2	Making of rubber balls and balloons
390-3	Manufacture of optical and photographic equipment n.e.c.	396-3	Manufacture of other sports goods n.e.c. bats, rackets, balls etc.
391	Manufacture of scientific goods	399-1	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes
392	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	399-2	Making of beads from conch shells and horn goods
393-1	Inlay work with ivory and brass	399-3	Making of traditional objects such as Orissa, Mysore and Tanjore paintings etc.
393-2	Goldsmithy	399-4	Making of lac bangles
		399-5	Making of buttons (bone, shell, ivory)
		399-6	Making of gangavan (making of wig from human hair)
		399-7	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads etc.
		399-8	Repair of petromax lights etc.
		399-9	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.

Note:

n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

APPENDIX IV

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Divisions and Groups

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers

- 00 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors
- 01 Physicians, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists
- 02 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists
- 03 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists
- 04 Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians
- 05 Teachers
- 06 Jurists
- 07 Social Scientists
- 08 Artists, Writers and Related Workers
- 09 Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.
- 0X Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

- 10 Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government
- 11 Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 12 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions
- 13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, other

2 Clerical and Related Workers

- 20 Book-keepers and Cashiers
- 21 Stenographers and Typists
- 22 Office Machine Operators
- 28 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous
- 29 Unskilled Office Workers

3 Sales Workers

- 30 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades
- 31 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers
- 32 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents
- 33 Salesmen, shop Assistants and Related Workers
- 34 Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

- 40 Farmers and Farm Managers
- 41 Farm Workers
- 42 Hunters and Related Workers
- 43 Fishermen and Related Workers
- 44 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

- 50 Miners and Quarrymen
- 51 Well Drillers and Related Workers
- 52 Mineral Treaters
- 59 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

- 60 Deck officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, ship
- 61 Deck and Engine-room Ratings (ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
- 62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

- 63 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine
- 64 Drivers, Road Transport
- 65 Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)
- 66 Inspectors, supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport
- 67 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators
- 68 Postmen and Messengers
- 69 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere Classified

- 70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers
- 71 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers
- 72 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sowers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers
- 73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal making and Treating Workers
- 74 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers
- 75 Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers
- 76 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers
- 77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers
- 78 Painters and Paper Hangers
- 79 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.
- 80 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers
- 81 Potters, Kilnmen, Glas and Clay Formers and Related Workers
- 82 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers
- 83 Chemical and Related Process Workers
- 84 Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers
- 85 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.
- 86 Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers
- 87 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment operators and Related Workers
- 89 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

- 90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers
- 91 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers
- 92 Waiters Bartenders and Related Workers
- 93 Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers
- 94 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers
- 95 Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
- 96 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers
- 97 Photographers and Related Camera Operators
- 99 Service, sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

- X8 Workers Reporting Occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable
- X9 Workers not Reporting Occupation

TABLE A-1—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Subdivision/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles		Population per Sq. mile	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	Population		
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabited	Un-inhabited			Persons	Males	Females
WEST BENGAL DISTRICT	T	2,081.0	5,399.2	682	2,129	269	6	654,789	1,282,797	694,972	687,825
	U	2,041.6	5,287.4	680	2,129	269	6	654,713	1,282,713	694,909	687,804
		39.4	101.8	4,970	..	..	..	74,076	147,088	74,045	73,043
Bahadurgat Subdivision	T	222.6	576.2	629	1,092	26	2	172,179	322,622	162,022	160,600
	U	276.2	714.4	624	1,092	26	2	162,123	302,742	152,022	150,720
		7.4	19.1	2,682	..	..	..	11,947	23,742	11,899	11,843
BBM	T	34.6	89.1	1,085	73	3	1	14,370	27,243	13,621	13,622
	U	32.6	84.4	957	73	3	1	12,184	21,213	10,772	10,441
		7.4	19.1	4,218	..	..	..	2,136	4,032	2,009	2,023
BBM (N.M.)	U	1.43	3.70	4,218	..	..	1	2,136	4,032	2,009	2,023
Bahadurgat	T	149.7	372.2	641	297	15	1	44,223	87,048	43,043	44,005
	U	141.2	363.6	625	297	15	1	38,164	76,340	38,164	38,176
		2.5	6.4	10,973	..	..	..	6,159	12,318	6,159	6,159
*Bahadurgat (M)	U	2.46	6.37	10,973	..	..	1	6,159	12,318	6,159	6,159
Kumarganj	T	110.8	286.9	623	214	4	..	31,346	62,692	31,346	31,346
	U	110.8	286.9	623	214	4	..	31,346	62,692	31,346	31,346
	
Gangarampur	T	126.6	326.4	622	197	6	1	42,873	85,746	42,873	42,873
	U	123.9	319.4	623	197	6	1	40,123	80,246	40,123	40,123
		2.5	6.4	2,787	..	..	1	2,732	5,464	2,732	2,732
Gangarampur (N.M.)	U	2.47	6.39	2,787	..	..	1	2,732	5,464	2,732	2,732
Tapan	T	170.3	441.1	528	289	10	..	43,404	86,808	43,404	43,404
	U	170.3	441.1	528	289	10	..	43,404	86,808	43,404	43,404
	
Raiganj Subdivision	T	789.9	2,021.7	677	1,322	24	2	297,087	594,174	297,087	297,087
	U	789.9	2,021.7	677	1,322	24	2	297,087	594,174	297,087	297,087
		7.6	19.6	4,170	..	..	..	17,647	35,294	17,647	17,647
Raiganj	T	186.4	482.8	805	219	3	1	80,236	160,472	80,236	80,236
	U	182.3	472.2	846	219	3	1	68,330	136,660	68,330	68,330
		4.1	10.6	7,836	..	..	1	12,486	24,972	12,486	12,486
*Raiganj (M)	U	4.11	10.64	7,836	..	..	1	12,486	24,972	12,486	12,486
Kalkaganj	T	120.3	311.6	781	192	..	1	34,887	69,774	34,887	34,887
	U	116.8	302.6	680	192	..	1	30,108	60,216	30,108	30,108
		3.5	9.0	4,172	..	..	1	4,361	8,722	4,361	4,361
Kalkaganj (N.M.)	U	3.47	8.99	4,172	..	..	1	4,361	8,722	4,361	4,361
Hemtabad	T	74.0	191.4	632	112	4	..	31,491	62,982	31,491	31,491
	U	74.0	191.4	632	112	4	..	31,491	62,982	31,491	31,491
	
Itahar	T	163.1	422.6	634	240	12	..	34,082	68,164	34,082	34,082
	U	163.1	422.6	634	240	12	..	34,082	68,164	34,082	34,082
	
Kumharundi	T	119.9	310.3	613	228	3	..	41,922	83,844	41,922	41,922
	U	119.9	310.3	613	228	3	..	41,922	83,844	41,922	41,922
	
Bangshihari	T	134.2	347.6	540	271	10	..	34,809	69,618	34,809	34,809
	U	134.2	347.6	540	271	10	..	34,809	69,618	34,809	34,809
	
Islampur Subdivision	T	676.4	1,751.6	689	846	177	1	369,289	738,578	369,289	369,289
	U	671.4	1,737.6	683	846	177	1	369,289	738,578	369,289	369,289
		5.0	12.9	1,769	..	..	..	2,329	4,658	2,329	2,329
Islampur	T	133.3	343.2	680	118	29	1	38,448	76,896	38,448	38,448
	U	127.0	327.1	613	118	29	1	35,319	70,638	35,319	35,319
		5.4	13.9	1,769	..	..	1	2,329	4,658	2,329	2,329
Islampur (N.M.)	U	5.37	13.91	1,769	..	..	1	2,329	4,658	2,329	2,329
Karandighi	T	150.2	389.0	501	227	54	..	36,721	73,442	36,721	36,721
	U	150.2	389.0	501	227	54	..	36,721	73,442	36,721	36,721
	
Chopra	T	146.1	378.4	471	127	41	..	42,672	85,344	42,672	42,672
	U	146.1	378.4	471	127	41	..	42,672	85,344	42,672	42,672
	
Isakpur	T	246.6	630.2	585	344	53	..	68,116	136,232	68,116	68,116
	U	246.6	630.2	585	344	53	..	68,116	136,232	68,116	68,116
	

(1) The Sq. Km. and density figures of urban areas of Police Station/Subdivision/District are worked out using the area figures converted upto 2 places of decimal obtained by adding the areas of towns in respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this the area figures relating to Sq. Km. are further adjusted to make the Police Station/Subdivision/District totals only.

(2) Towns created as such for the first time in 1961 Census which continue as towns in 1981 Census are shown with asterisk (*) on their left.

(3) The following observations have been used for the status of a town:

N.M. Non-municipal Town

TABLE A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			* I—Villages with less					
					Less than 200			200—499		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Population	Population	Number	Population	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WEST BENGAL DISTRICT	2,130	1,224,828	646,822	578,006	1,006	64,888	59,175	1,297	234,486	220,925
Balrghat Subdivision	1,082	200,746	106,963	93,783	287	22,149	21,486	473	77,643	72,318
HHH	75	31,213	16,272	14,941	15	745	682	42	7,511	6,870
Balrghat	297	93,849	48,424	45,425	124	7,217	6,751	125	20,725	19,608
Kumarganj	214	68,008	35,602	32,406	91	5,682	4,860	82	13,357	12,471
Gangarampur	197	76,835	39,771	37,084	60	3,679	3,486	96	16,223	15,401
Tapan	269	89,851	45,934	43,917	97	5,826	5,677	126	20,027	18,970
Raiganj Subdivision	1,282	494,355	258,478	235,877	499	24,433	22,798	537	99,896	93,751
Raiganj	219	117,782	61,801	55,981	89	2,583	2,265	86	15,375	13,893
Kaliganj	192	79,433	42,357	37,076	52	3,433	3,276	61	13,483	12,252
Matlabad	112	46,769	24,706	22,063	28	1,864	1,607	55	9,606	8,516
Itahar	240	104,709	54,235	50,474	67	4,198	3,880	101	17,354	16,140
Kushmundi	228	73,446	38,134	35,314	89	5,401	5,074	97	16,122	14,867
Bangshihari	271	72,414	37,245	35,169	125	6,934	6,606	117	18,893	18,063
Islampur Subdivision	816	300,527	156,548	143,979	309	17,101	15,911	277	48,917	43,936
Islampur	118	78,443	41,836	36,607	36	1,887	1,667	32	5,932	5,327
Karandighi	227	75,191	39,424	35,767	91	5,287	4,413	97	16,855	15,661
Chopra	127	68,868	37,094	31,774	54	2,911	2,646	28	4,802	4,291
Goalpokhar	344	147,025	77,194	69,831	128	7,016	6,285	120	20,428	18,457

BY POPULATION

Less 2,000 population						II—Villages with a population of 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
284	156,988	170,292	195	100,064	87,613	27	21,369	61,885	1	2,425	2,799	..	..	..
139	81,120	67,882	34	22,364	22,286	9	26,602	9,872	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5,348	4,801	1	554	541	2	2,514	2,047	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	13,032	12,280	7	5,020	4,597	2	2,430	2,191	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	11,832	10,922	8	4,911	5,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	9,126	8,543	9	6,383	5,415	3	4,380	4,219	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	12,057	11,746	9	6,466	6,100	1	1,538	1,415	..	..	..	..	..	..
247	66,367	79,481	75	20,967	46,982	3	2,986	3,675	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	25,517	21,371	26	18,174	16,559	2	2,352	2,093	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	17,771	14,508	11	7,670	6,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	7,880	6,889	9	5,554	5,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	19,086	17,737	18	11,963	11,135	1	1,634	1,582	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	12,567	11,519	6	4,044	3,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	7,866	7,357	5	3,552	3,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	56,521	39,879	46	23,783	20,966	26	26,721	32,398	1	2,425	2,799	..	..	..
28	10,500	9,255	11	7,823	6,506	11	15,604	13,772	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	12,211	11,197	3	1,729	1,779	2	3,342	2,517	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	9,566	8,391	12	9,367	7,648	7	10,248	8,798	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	24,154	22,036	20	14,634	12,893	6	7,527	7,421	1	2,425	2,799	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS

WORKERS

District/Subdivision/ Police Station/Town	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-X)		
		No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
WEST DENAIPUR DISTRICT	T	2061.9	684,796	248,423	1,323,797	694,972	629,425	192,041	194,412	64,118	65,091	199,229	45,999	396,391	46,799
	R	2041.5	625,713	238,369	1,324,928	694,929	604,799	146,149	129,495	63,693	65,212	199,173	25,313	394,467	36,399
	U	20.4	59,083	17,464	98,969	54,943	44,626	5,901	5,917	1,425	819	39,056	17,276	25,924	1,415
Baharughat Subdivision	T	805.6	176,179	74,323	488,448	269,019	194,438	42,738	42,684	44,315	43,823	65,819	21,549	115,944	17,788
	R	579.2	165,123	65,914	398,746	196,088	174,743	46,235	46,437	43,549	43,338	51,982	12,189	105,481	17,449
	U	7.4	11,047	7,399	42,702	23,007	19,695	2,503	2,217	775	945	13,967	6,369	19,363	768
HIMI	T	34.0	14,320	6,828	37,245	19,481	17,764	2,609	2,475	3,303	3,291	6,460	2,367	10,482	1,774
	R	32.6	12,184	5,683	31,213	16,272	14,941	2,113	1,981	3,274	3,261	4,614	1,515	8,930	1,559
	U	1.4	2,136	1,145	6,032	3,209	2,823	496	494	29	50	1,846	1,032	1,532	215
HIN (N.M.)	U	1.43	2,136	1,145	6,032	3,209	2,823	496	494	29	50	1,846	1,032	1,532	215
Baharughat	T	145.7	44,323	21,890	120,848	63,043	57,805	11,067	10,418	14,175	13,957	23,867	10,638	33,057	6,271
	R	141.2	38,164	17,373	93,849	48,424	45,423	9,927	9,495	13,937	13,758	14,131	4,404	26,807	5,855
	U	2.5	6,159	4,517	26,999	14,619	12,380	1,140	923	238	199	9,736	6,234	6,250	416
Baharughat (M)	U	2.46	6,159	4,517	26,999	14,619	12,380	1,140	923	238	199	9,736	6,234	6,250	416
Kumarganj	R	110.8	31,248	12,798	68,998	35,802	33,396	5,803	7,784	6,437	6,886	10,634	3,149	20,336	3,774
Gangarampur	T	126.8	42,875	15,865	86,506	44,950	41,556	11,087	10,483	8,503	7,885	13,145	3,290	25,512	1,814
	R	123.3	40,123	14,158	76,855	39,771	37,064	10,220	9,683	7,995	7,549	10,770	2,216	22,951	1,697
	U	3.5	2,752	1,707	9,671	5,179	4,492	867	800	308	336	2,375	1,074	2,561	117
Gangarampur (N.M.)	U	3.47	2,752	1,707	9,671	5,179	4,492	867	800	308	336	2,375	1,074	2,561	117
Tapar	R	170.3	43,404	16,902	89,851	45,934	43,917	12,372	11,494	11,897	11,804	10,893	2,096	26,257	4,155
Raiganj Subdivision	T	799.9	297,697	98,136	541,323	294,025	257,298	96,165	83,554	29,110	32,916	77,637	19,633	199,192	15,194
	R	792.3	288,589	89,973	494,555	258,478	234,077	95,915	80,856	29,816	32,657	63,538	19,392	148,178	14,367
	U	7.6	17,067	6,163	44,798	25,547	21,221	3,239	2,698	294	249	14,119	6,441	12,614	757
Raiganj	T	186.4	80,836	27,140	150,072	79,375	70,697	25,459	22,992	6,381	6,099	23,018	9,217	42,013	3,084
	R	182.3	68,350	21,489	117,782	61,801	55,981	23,467	21,363	6,176	5,929	12,979	3,020	34,069	2,535
	U	4.1	12,486	5,651	32,290	17,574	14,716	1,992	1,629	205	170	10,039	6,197	7,944	549
Raiganj (M)	U	4.11	12,486	5,651	32,290	17,574	14,716	1,992	1,629	205	170	10,039	6,197	7,944	549
Kallaganj	T	120.3	54,667	16,463	93,911	50,330	45,581	25,738	19,083	2,586	3,251	14,492	2,883	28,675	2,333
	R	116.8	50,106	13,951	79,453	42,357	37,076	24,480	18,014	2,497	3,172	10,412	639	24,605	2,125
	U	3.5	4,561	2,512	14,478	7,973	6,505	1,258	1,069	89	79	4,080	2,244	4,070	208
Kallaganj (N.M.)	U	3.47	4,561	2,512	14,478	7,973	6,505	1,258	1,069	89	79	4,080	2,244	4,070	208
Hemtabad	R	74.0	31,491	7,093	46,769	24,706	22,063	9,061	7,805	1,534	1,546	7,659	1,328	13,613	925
Itahar	R	165.1	54,082	18,619	104,709	54,235	50,474	13,679	12,969	5,247	5,096	12,804	2,229	30,573	3,243
Kushmundi	R	119.9	41,922	15,559	73,448	38,134	35,314	16,691	12,323	3,721	7,773	10,352	1,486	23,445	1,477
Bangshihari	R	134.2	34,609	13,262	72,414	37,245	35,169	8,537	8,382	9,641	9,147	9,352	1,910	22,073	4,062
Islampur Subdivision	T	679.4	189,999	76,694	379,936	201,337	177,689	16,139	8,394	19,683	9,392	37,362	5,816	114,325	7,871
	R	671.9	178,639	74,672	369,527	195,546	173,979	9,899	8,112	16,677	9,267	36,573	4,541	112,798	7,761
	U	5.4	2,360	1,362	9,499	5,789	3,710	148	82	16	5	1,989	475	3,537	139
Islampur	T	133.3	38,448	17,140	87,942	47,625	40,317	1,349	1,524	458	393	8,641	1,220	27,673	893
	R	127.9	33,519	15,208	78,443	41,836	36,607	1,201	1,432	442	388	6,622	745	24,195	886
	U	5.4	2,929	1,932	9,499	5,789	3,710	148	82	16	5	1,989	475	3,537	110
Islampur (N.M.)	U	5.37	2,929	1,932	9,499	5,789	3,710	148	82	16	5	1,989	475	3,537	110
Karandighi	R	150.2	36,721	15,727	73,191	39,424	35,767	2,374	2,114	4,927	5,042	6,555	984	22,419	2,044
Chopra	R	146.1	42,672	13,180	68,888	37,094	31,774	2,292	1,573	1,601	1,400	7,402	750	21,643	1,411
Gopalpokhar	R	246.8	63,118	29,957	147,025	77,194	69,831	4,123	2,993	3,707	2,457	14,364	2,082	44,580	3,613

Notes:

The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:
M. Municipality
N.M. Non-municipal Town

ABSTRACT

WORKERS

I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Agriculture		Agriculture		In Mining, Quarrying, (except Petroleum), Fishing, Hunting and Trapping, and in other allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
288,384	17,388	77,884	13,348	2,888	148	4,788	4,888	5,884	1,888	1,884	188	17,384	881	2,883	38	28,811	2,478	288,811	888,888
288,812	17,488	78,888	13,488	2,888	148	4,888	4,888	5,884	1,888	1,884	188	17,384	881	2,883	38	28,811	2,478	288,811	888,888
1,888	67	888	88	288	2	888	188	3,884	288	888	68	8,888	788	1,888	38	8,888	888	888,888	888,888
68,818	8,774	28,874	6,188	888	28	1,842	1,278	1,817	888	884	17	8,888	288	847	4	8,888	1,888	88,888	178,888
67,888	8,774	28,888	6,188	888	28	1,842	1,278	1,817	888	884	17	8,888	288	847	4	8,888	1,888	88,888	178,888
488	88	888	88	141	..	288	88	1,174	188	278	7	2,881	88	748	..	2,881	881	18,844	18,844
3,285	708	2,047	638	117	1	234	163	488	83	50	..	854	38	71	..	1,888	181	8,888	18,888
3,288	708	2,047	638	117	1	234	163	488	83	50	..	854	38	71	..	1,888	181	8,888	18,888
88	4	88	88	1	..	21	5	351	83	21	..	536	7	68	..	418	78	1,887	2,888
39	4	88	88	1	..	21	5	351	83	21	..	536	7	68	..	418	78	1,887	2,888
17,183	3,284	5,885	1,884	284	15	652	312	857	38	482	17	2,382	84	818	4	4,888	843	28,888	31,884
17,047	3,240	5,788	1,978	184	15	652	307	857	37	482	10	2,382	84	818	4	4,888	843	28,888	31,884
116	14	88	8	68	..	113	25	685	21	218	7	1,884	11	648	4	2,883	328	8,888	11,884
13,154	1,783	5,577	1,471	112	11	588	387	..	32	..	..	500	35	..	..	785	95	18,888	28,882
15,181	737	5,425	84	558	1	536	581	8	108	..	..	1,718	38	38	..	1,814	188	18,888	28,882
14,887	737	5,157	84	558	1	536	581	8	108	..	..	1,718	38	38	..	1,814	188	18,888	28,882
284	..	288	21	88	..	182	82	218	6	68	..	851	2	38	..	888	38	2,818	4,375
284	..	288	21	88	..	182	82	218	6	68	..	851	2	38	..	888	38	2,818	4,375
17,526	2,328	6,428	1,432	88	..	102	118	800	150	13	..	542	15	18	..	1,248	113	18,877	28,782
188,472	6,844	28,182	4,881	384	23	1,878	1,888	2,888	478	888	134	8,887	888	1,278	31	12,878	1,188	188,888	288,174
188,884	6,844	28,182	4,881	384	23	1,878	1,888	2,888	478	888	134	8,887	888	1,278	31	12,878	1,188	188,888	288,174
888	18	242	28	71	2	487	91	1,878	88	874	88	3,778	84	1,888	31	3,874	418	18,888	28,884
21,714	848	7,588	888	277	18	517	288	1,388	192	458	38	3,888	104	818	27	8,411	821	27,388	87,818
21,811	848	7,516	888	277	18	517	288	1,388	192	458	38	3,888	104	818	27	8,411	821	27,388	87,818
103	..	74	3	68	2	238	62	1,087	71	373	38	2,818	34	727	27	2,844	388	8,888	14,187
183	..	74	3	68	2	238	62	1,087	71	373	38	2,818	34	727	27	2,844	388	8,888	14,187
18,854	1,018	3,888	647	9	1	273	188	788	132	281	85	1,588	48	388	4	2,833	215	21,888	41,848
18,588	882	3,788	625	7	1	273	188	788	132	281	85	1,588	48	388	4	2,833	215	21,888	41,848
585	18	188	22	2	..	218	28	482	12	141	1	1,147	20	388	4	1,238	182	2,888	4,387
385	18	188	22	2	..	218	28	482	12	141	1	1,147	20	388	4	1,238	182	2,888	4,387
10,173	447	2,525	585	2	..	88	61	38	9	30	..	128	17	38	..	814	28	11,888	21,188
21,448	1,887	6,547	1,087	51	1	354	548	184	83	86	..	488	84	18	..	1,231	83	23,882	47,231
18,185	828	3,648	446	24	..	243	324	176	48	107	..	285	87	8	..	848	92	14,888	38,887
15,877	2,342	4,816	1,388	21	3	117	182	134	14	71	..	312	35	7	..	1,418	88	18,173	31,187
78,818	2,178	23,888	2,887	744	87	1,887	2,141	1,128	248	248	12	4,411	313	888	1	8,188	884	88,818	188,818
78,888	2,178	23,888	2,887	744	87	1,887	2,141	1,128	248	248	12	4,411	313	888	1	8,188	884	88,818	188,818
888	11	384	1	14	..	113	19	887	28	82	..	888	22	88	..	888	34	2,888	2,888
18,181	184	3,887	55	27	2	288	313	485	56	178	7	1,358	128	847	..	2,081	57	18,888	28,814
18,486	173	3,885	54	11	2	187	294	288	53	87	7	1,358	128	847	..	2,081	57	18,888	28,814
885	11	384	1	16	..	113	19	287	23	82	..	888	22	88	..	888	34	2,888	2,888
885	11	384	1	16	..	113	19	287	23	82	..	888	22	88	..	888	34	2,888	2,888
13,132	588	5,518	1,057	100	11	223	241	158	77	28	..	724	34	184	..	2,388	84	17,888	28,723
15,827	728	3,771	185	435	82	183	313	87	1	9	2	888	32	8	..	1,225	117	18,481	38,888
28,873	888	10,882	1,818	182	22	581	1,284	388	188	28	3	1,238	88	124	1	2,385	98	22,884	88,218

TABLES B-I AND B-II—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

District/Subdivision/Police Station/Town	Rural Urban	Age-Group	WORKERS									
			Total Population			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	Rural	Total	1,224,828	646,629	384,799	386,447	39,188	248,512	17,685	76,885	12,488	
		0-14	536,123	273,823	262,300	26,236	2,892	17,154	1,487	7,140	979	
		15-34	384,564	194,886	191,671	178,979	21,423	118,473	9,888	20,489	7,727	
		35-59	239,385	144,178	164,459	139,308	13,469	85,488	5,488	27,142	4,844	
		60+	96,885	37,695	23,639	21,782	1,576	14,914	546	2,688	415	
		Age not stated	849	471	378	114	8	69	8	26	1	
	Urban	Total	98,989	54,343	44,626	25,914	1,615	1,592	47	989	82	
		0-14	49,990	26,963	23,027	498	34	57	3	46	4	
		15-34	23,228	18,688	14,559	13,184	885	688	29	285	47	
		35-59	29,237	12,446	7,791	11,142	682	723	11	372	31	
		60+	4,484	2,301	2,193	1,122	54	114	4	86	..	
		Age not stated	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balurghat Subdivision	Rural	Total	389,746	186,883	174,743	185,481	17,069	67,880	8,774	24,821	6,854	
		0-14	159,992	76,889	74,883	5,847	1,897	3,889	689	2,149	263	
		15-34	117,637	57,748	59,989	51,879	9,642	22,291	5,041	13,225	2,319	
		35-59	75,548	42,885	32,883	41,676	5,783	27,225	2,884	8,822	2,484	
		60+	16,419	6,634	7,785	6,679	538	5,671	249	921	188	
		Age not stated	139	67	63	9	..	4	..	4	..	
	Urban	Total	42,782	23,887	19,885	16,363	748	439	18	453	56	
		0-14	17,978	9,826	8,982	119	16	1	3	17	4	
		15-34	14,078	7,783	6,386	5,133	388	181	18	223	31	
		35-59	8,677	5,255	3,422	4,883	316	218	3	189	21	
		60+	1,977	961	1,016	426	28	39	2	33	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HUM	Rural	Total	31,213	16,272	14,941	8,930	1,359	5,256	705	1,951	609	
		0-14	13,270	6,784	6,306	430	143	207	74	156	57	
		15-34	10,096	5,079	5,017	4,402	927	2,516	423	1,007	331	
		35-59	6,349	3,608	2,741	3,484	437	2,130	193	670	187	
		60+	1,476	810	666	614	32	403	13	118	14	
		Age not stated	22	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	6,032	3,209	2,823	1,532	215	39	4	96	30	
		0-14	2,412	1,186	1,246	23	4	..	..	7	3	
		15-34	1,915	1,048	887	714	107	12	1	39	19	
		35-59	1,434	889	585	762	99	23	2	42	8	
		60+	271	126	145	53	5	4	1	8	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HUM (N.M.)	Rural	Total	6,032	3,209	2,823	1,532	215	39	4	96	30	
		0-14	2,412	1,186	1,246	23	4	..	..	7	3	
		15-34	1,915	1,048	887	714	107	12	1	39	19	
		35-59	1,434	889	585	762	99	23	2	42	8	
		60+	271	126	145	53	5	4	1	8	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	6,032	3,209	2,823	1,532	215	39	4	96	30	
		0-14	2,412	1,186	1,246	23	4	..	..	7	3	
		15-34	1,915	1,048	887	714	107	12	1	39	19	
		35-59	1,434	889	585	762	99	23	2	42	8	
		60+	271	126	145	53	5	4	1	8	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balurghat	Rural	Total	93,849	48,424	45,425	26,807	5,855	17,047	3,240	5,736	1,979	
		0-14	38,077	19,261	18,816	1,127	356	642	239	386	91	
		15-34	30,939	15,433	15,506	13,141	3,314	7,386	1,879	3,166	1,131	
		35-59	19,973	11,244	8,729	10,696	1,984	7,018	1,080	1,985	688	
		60+	4,783	2,449	2,334	1,836	201	1,398	92	217	69	
		Age not stated	77	37	40	5	..	3	..	2	..	
	Urban	Total	26,999	14,619	12,380	6,250	416	116	14	69	5	
		0-14	11,405	5,737	5,668	59	8	..	3	6	..	
		15-34	9,132	5,088	4,089	3,188	222	55	9	34	..	
		35-59	5,244	3,185	2,079	2,777	189	51	1	24	5	
		60+	1,218	604	614	246	17	10	1	5	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Balurghat (M)	Rural	Total	26,999	14,619	12,380	6,250	416	116	14	69	5	
		0-14	11,405	5,737	5,668	59	8	..	3	6	..	
		15-34	9,132	5,088	4,089	3,188	222	55	9	34	..	
		35-59	5,244	3,185	2,079	2,777	189	51	1	24	5	
		60+	1,218	604	614	246	17	10	1	5	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	26,999	14,619	12,380	6,250	416	116	14	69	5	
		0-14	11,405	5,737	5,668	59	8	..	3	6	..	
		15-34	9,132	5,088	4,089	3,188	222	55	9	34	..	
		35-59	5,244	3,185	2,079	2,777	189	51	1	24	5	
		60+	1,218	604	614	246	17	10	1	5	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumarganj	Rural	Total	68,988	35,602	33,386	20,336	3,774	18,134	1,783	3,577	1,471	
		0-14	29,216	14,906	14,310	1,376	240	784	117	487	180	
		15-34	22,372	10,897	11,375	9,538	2,116	6,191	1,028	2,890	684	
		35-59	14,408	8,102	6,900	7,825	1,323	3,163	388	1,323	487	
		60+	3,084	1,683	1,411	1,345	198	1,014	36	287	88	
		Age not stated	14	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	68,988	35,602	33,386	20,336	3,774	18,134	1,783	3,577	1,471	
		0-14	29,216	14,906	14,310	1,376	240	784	117	487	180	
		15-34	22,372	10,897	11,375	9,538	2,116	6,191	1,028	2,890	684	
		35-59	14,408	8,102	6,900	7,825	1,323	3,163	388	1,323	487	
		60+	3,084	1,683	1,411	1,345	198	1,014	36	287	88	
		Age not stated	14	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

WORKERS

In Mining, Quarrying, Manufacturing, and Construction, Overhead and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1,000	146	2,923	4,086	2,444	828	1,000	117	2,300	725	906	1	21,000	1,204	272,202	543,621
229	25	103	203	100	53	17	6	231	17	4	..	1,200	82	247,227	220,000
701	60	1,230	2,236	1,230	371	323	60	4,326	245	303	..	11,234	836	15,726	170,440
720	55	1,027	1,000	1,120	208	443	49	4,508	402	400	1	7,742	610	4,570	20,251
61	6	253	220	146	30	25	2	200	60	15	..	600	34	2,200	22,204
..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	30	..	207	370
220	2	806	120	2,400	220	606	46	7,715	96	1,000	30	6,721	806	20,429	43,011
15	..	21	8	60	3	12	..	71	..	7	1	100	15	20,437	20,000
91	..	419	102	1,705	120	502	29	3,700	30	1,000	24	4,573	607	5,204	12,000
100	2	300	77	1,105	87	333	17	3,000	53	702	10	3,700	374	1,204	7,120
13	..	66	5	91	1	30	..	330	5	26	..	410	20	1,170	2,120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
700	20	1,000	1,120	743	219	303	10	3,345	120	201	..	5,071	600	60,222	127,703
144	13	32	21	9	2	8	1	25	2	..	..	171	30	71,002	72,000
294	4	705	600	370	95	240	7	1,000	71	130	..	2,223	200	5,070	20,227
311	8	600	407	323	115	120	2	1,000	101	64	..	2,200	212	1,570	27,120
60	3	110	73	31	7	9	..	220	10	7	..	202	22	1,000	7,247
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	60
141	..	296	82	1,174	120	279	7	2,061	20	700	4	3,004	441	12,004	10,247
11	..	6	3	22	2	17	..	17	..	2	..	60	6	2,007	2,220
26	..	127	43	600	77	131	6	1,342	9	440	1	1,237	211	2,000	2,017
65	..	120	35	443	43	143	1	1,402	9	203	3	1,700	201	570	3,100
9	..	10	1	20	..	3	..	230	2	15	..	131	23	330	900
..
116	1	233	150	78	..	29	..	410	31	3	..	646	35	7,342	13,202
3	1	14	8	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	43	3	6,324	6,203
35	..	140	105	30	..	13	..	104	12	3	..	446	34	677	4,090
33	..	74	44	33	..	11	..	105	17	1	..	317	10	124	2,204
3	..	5	1	4	..	3	..	36	2	..	..	40	2	100	634
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
1	..	21	5	351	93	21	..	536	7	60	..	419	76	1,037	2,000
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1,143	1,242
..	..	5	4	200	35	3	..	212	3	45	..	100	25	334	700
1	..	10	1	122	30	18	..	299	3	10	..	223	47	107	400
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	23	1	3	..	7	3	73	140
..
1	..	21	5	351	93	21	..	536	7	60	..	419	76	1,037	2,000
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1,143	1,242
..	..	5	4	200	35	3	..	212	3	45	..	100	25	334	700
1	..	10	1	122	30	18	..	299	3	10	..	223	47	107	400
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	23	1	3	..	7	3	73	140
..
194	15	530	207	252	37	274	10	1,010	73	179	..	1,300	214	21,617	30,370
43	4	6	10	2	..	6	1	9	..	..	..	33	11	10,134	10,400
60	3	237	134	132	18	160	7	433	31	110	..	820	111	2,292	15,192
60	7	202	122	100	16	107	2	477	37	50	..	633	82	340	6,745
13	1	34	21	9	3	1	..	79	5	3	..	82	10	613	2,123
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	40
60	..	113	25	605	21	210	7	1,504	11	640	4	2,005	329	8,300	11,004
2	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	34	3	5,000	5,040
31	..	49	12	334	17	100	6	730	3	379	1	1,447	172	1,223	2,017
20	..	33	13	240	4	105	1	749	6	252	3	1,271	130	200	1,910
1	..	11	..	20	..	2	..	75	..	9	..	113	10	200	207
..
60	..	113	25	605	21	210	7	1,504	11	640	4	2,005	329	8,300	11,004
2	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	34	3	5,000	5,040
31	..	49	12	334	17	100	6	730	3	379	1	1,447	172	1,223	2,017
20	..	33	13	240	4	105	1	749	6	252	3	1,271	130	200	1,910
1	..	11	..	20	..	2	..	75	..	9	..	113	10	200	207
..
112	11	300	307	..	32	..	..	300	33	..	..	706	90	10,000	20,022
71	6	10	9	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	12	4	13,330	14,070
10	..	104	170	..	15	..	..	226	9	..	..	201	20	200	2,200
23	1	104	161	..	10	..	..	230	20	..	..	244	24	244	2,010
2	2	40	19	..	..	..	..	30	4	..	..	47	5	340	1,273
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	..

WORKERS											
I											
II											
District/Subdivision/Police Station/Town	Rural Urban	Age-Group	Total Population			Total Workmen		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mangalamangur	Rural	Total	76,835	39,771	37,064	22,951	1,607	14,807	737	5,197	968
		0-14	32,680	16,635	16,045	1,601	112	970	60	536	35
		15-34	25,120	12,243	12,877	11,217	929	6,957	417	2,804	236
		35-59	15,773	8,156	6,619	8,802	508	5,934	236	1,753	194
		60+	3,244	1,736	1,508	1,331	56	1,086	24	164	8
		Age not stated	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	9,671	5,179	4,492	2,561	117	284	..	288	21
		0-14	4,161	2,103	2,058	37	4	1	..	4	1
		15-34	3,023	1,624	1,399	1,251	59	114	..	150	12
		35-59	1,999	1,221	778	1,146	48	144	..	114	8
		60+	488	231	257	127	6	25	..	20	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangarampur (N.M.)		Total	9,671	5,179	4,492	2,561	117	284	..	288	21
		0-14	4,161	2,103	2,058	37	4	1	..	4	1
		15-34	3,023	1,624	1,399	1,251	59	114	..	150	12
		35-59	1,999	1,221	778	1,146	48	144	..	114	8
		60+	488	231	257	127	6	25	..	20	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tapan	Rural	Total	89,851	45,934	43,917	26,237	4,153	17,526	2,329	6,420	1,432
		0-14	37,739	19,333	18,406	1,313	246	686	160	574	80
		15-34	29,230	14,096	15,134	13,152	2,356	8,641	1,318	3,418	847
		35-59	19,049	10,345	8,504	10,234	1,442	6,978	787	2,211	478
		60+	3,822	1,936	1,886	1,535	111	1,220	64	215	27
		Age not stated	11	4	7	3	..	1	..	2	..
Talganj Subdivision	Rural	Total	494,555	256,478	238,077	148,178	14,367	185,804	6,546	26,930	4,976
		0-14	217,733	111,229	106,504	9,993	962	6,722	534	2,736	314
		15-34	156,164	78,876	77,288	73,619	7,921	51,282	3,891	15,389	2,822
		35-59	186,229	87,449	98,780	56,836	4,988	66,895	2,127	9,669	1,575
		60+	26,311	16,868	9,443	6,762	486	6,948	134	1,623	168
		Age not stated	238	123	168	36	..	17	..	16	..
	Urban	Total	46,788	25,547	21,221	12,614	757	488	18	242	25
		0-14	19,413	9,944	9,469	287	16	17	..	12	..
		15-34	15,689	8,783	6,907	6,885	417	189	12	124	15
		35-59	9,569	5,736	3,773	5,138	383	222	5	96	10
		60+	2,186	1,164	1,022	877	21	60	1	16	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raiganj	Rural	Total	117,782	61,801	55,981	34,089	2,533	21,611	849	7,516	965
		0-14	55,138	27,302	25,836	1,905	106	1,095	49	602	43
		15-34	36,178	18,209	17,969	16,826	1,401	10,546	389	3,825	563
		35-59	23,492	13,537	9,935	13,193	923	8,395	311	2,777	322
		60+	4,950	2,726	2,224	2,140	105	1,574	50	308	37
		Age not stated	24	7	17	5	..	1	..	4	..
	Urban	Total	32,290	17,574	14,716	7,944	549	103	..	74	3
		0-14	13,233	6,794	6,461	86	12	..	..	1	..
		15-34	10,903	6,050	4,833	4,039	290	37	..	49	..
		35-59	6,570	3,905	2,665	3,436	231	57	..	22	3
		60+	1,562	825	737	583	16	9	..	2	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Rayganj (M)		Total	32,290	17,574	14,716	7,944	549	103	..	74	3
		0-14	13,233	6,794	6,461	86	12	..	..	1	..
		15-34	10,903	6,050	4,833	4,039	290	37	..	49	..
		35-59	6,570	3,905	2,665	3,436	231	57	..	22	3
		60+	1,562	825	737	583	16	9	..	2	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaiganj	Rural	Total	79,433	42,357	37,076	24,605	2,125	18,589	902	3,798	625
		0-14	35,089	18,050	16,980	1,818	141	1,327	82	395	45
		15-34	25,013	12,260	11,753	12,329	1,139	9,219	572	1,997	364
		35-59	16,197	9,346	6,851	9,090	738	6,894	310	1,277	188
		60+	3,151	1,673	1,478	1,364	67	1,145	28	129	18
		Age not stated	33	19	14	4	..	4	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	14,478	7,973	6,305	4,070	208	263	18	168	22
		0-14	6,158	3,130	3,008	121	4	17	..	11	..
		15-34	4,737	2,888	2,104	2,096	127	132	12	75	15
		35-59	2,939	1,831	1,108	1,689	72	165	5	68	7
		60+	624	339	285	194	5	31	1	14	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaiganj (N.M.)		Total	14,478	7,973	6,305	4,070	208	263	18	168	22
		0-14	6,158	3,130	3,008	121	4	17	..	11	..
		15-34	4,737	2,833	2,104	2,096	127	132	12	75	15
		35-59	2,939	1,831	1,108	1,689	72	165	5	68	7
		60+	624	339	285	194	5	31	1	14	..
		Age not stated

ASSIGNED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS—cont'd.

WORKERS																	
III In the Household Industry, Retail Trade, and other minor activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than House- hold Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
279	1	374	268	113	..	69	..	867	35	1	..	1,214	82	16,820	23,367		
17	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	51	13	13,034	13,043		
121	..	187	126	68	..	61	..	481	14	..	..	438	43	1,028	11,348		
124	..	144	118	44	..	6	..	337	19	1	..	439	31	354	6,681		
17	..	25	20	1	..	2	..	40	3	..	..	46	3	465	1,450		
..		
80	..	182	52	218	6	40	..	851	2	38	..	600	36	2,618	4,373		
9	..	6	3	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	2,086	2,084		
25	..	83	27	137	5	19	..	400	1	22	..	301	14	373	1,340		
38	..	66	21	75	1	20	..	414	..	15	..	262	18	75	..		
8	..	7	1	2	..	1	..	30	1	9	..	31	4	104	281		
..		
89	..	162	52	218	6	40	..	851	2	38	..	600	36	2,618	4,373		
9	..	6	3	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	2,086	2,084		
25	..	83	27	137	5	19	..	400	1	22	..	301	14	373	1,340		
38	..	66	21	75	1	20	..	414	..	15	..	262	18	75	..		
8	..	7	1	2	..	1	..	30	1	9	..	31	4	104	281		
..		
88	..	102	116	300	150	13	..	542	15	18	..	1,248	113	19,477	30,782		
10	..	4	..	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	32	4	18,020	18,180		
33	..	37	62	131	64	6	..	262	5	10	..	614	80	944	12,778		
42	..	55	42	147	80	4	..	238	8	4	..	535	47	311	7,028		
3	..	6	12	17	4	3	..	40	2	4	..	47	2	401	1,755		
..		
313	21	1,113	1,468	1,888	382	471	95	2,821	244	345	..	8,382	725	130,308	221,736		
17	1	35	41	34	18	8	4	41	6	..	..	412	34	101,324	105,382		

TABLES B-I AND B-II—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

WORKERS											
I											
II											
District/Subdivision/Police Station/Town	Rural Urban	Age-Group	Total Population			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hamirabad	Rural	Total	46,769	24,706	22,063	13,613	925	10,173	447	2,325	985
		0-14	21,522	11,052	10,470	907	77	636	46	226	27
		15-34	14,336	7,312	7,024	6,779	493	5,021	232	1,280	220
		35-59	9,135	5,350	3,785	5,175	328	3,871	154	922	113
		60+	1,722	938	784	747	27	619	13	97	3
		Age not stated	54	34	20	5	..	4	..	..	..
Itanagar	Rural	Total	104,709	54,235	50,474	30,373	3,243	21,449	1,387	6,547	1,087
		0-14	46,429	23,587	22,842	1,726	199	1,066	112	566	67
		15-34	32,567	16,340	16,227	15,122	1,729	10,407	740	3,540	367
		35-59	21,090	11,907	9,183	11,586	1,173	8,401	471	2,198	366
		60+	4,587	2,383	2,204	1,943	142	1,567	64	237	47
		Age not stated	36	18	18	16	..	8	..	6	..
Kushmundi	Rural	Total	73,446	38,134	35,314	23,445	1,477	18,105	329	3,648	446
		0-14	31,068	15,686	15,402	2,031	115	1,568	46	402	33
		15-34	24,015	12,029	11,986	11,520	750	8,758	277	1,921	244
		35-59	15,335	8,814	6,521	8,599	531	6,699	187	1,205	154
		60+	2,942	1,561	1,381	1,289	61	1,080	17	114	15
		Age not stated	68	44	24	6	..	..	..	6	..
Bangshihari	Rural	Total	72,414	37,245	35,169	22,073	4,082	15,077	2,342	4,916	1,388
		0-14	30,517	15,543	14,974	1,608	314	1,008	207	543	99
		15-34	24,035	11,728	12,309	11,034	2,389	7,331	1,401	2,646	844
		35-59	14,980	8,466	6,524	8,212	1,265	5,775	694	1,581	402
		60+	2,859	1,507	1,352	1,219	94	963	40	144	43
		Age not stated	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalampur Subdivision	Rural	Total	369,537	195,548	173,979	112,788	7,761	75,828	2,165	23,884	2,538
		0-15	167,398	85,496	81,903	10,454	843	7,145	273	2,255	262
		15-34	112,765	58,071	54,694	53,499	3,889	35,182	1,894	11,186	1,366
		35-59	74,888	44,880	30,728	42,394	2,768	28,438	691	8,884	763
		60+	14,985	7,823	6,442	6,361	342	4,897	162	953	82
		Age not stated	491	279	212	69	8	48	5	6	1
	Urban	Total	9,499	5,789	3,710	3,537	110	685	11	304	1
		0-14	3,599	1,933	1,666	140	2	39	..	17	..
		15-34	3,508	2,220	1,288	1,936	60	318	7	178	1
		35-59	2,651	1,455	596	1,322	43	293	3	102	..
		60+	331	176	155	119	5	35	1	7	..
		Age not stated	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalampur	Rural	Total	78,443	41,836	36,607	24,136	693	18,496	173	3,303	54
		0-14	35,568	18,342	17,226	2,128	44	1,752	15	267	4
		15-34	23,988	12,153	11,835	11,444	359	8,724	83	1,583	33
		35-59	15,760	9,530	6,230	9,192	246	6,872	65	1,333	15
		60+	2,977	1,696	1,281	1,356	44	1,137	10	118	2
		Age not stated	150	115	35	16	..	11	..	2	..
Urban	Total	9,499	5,789	3,710	3,537	110	685	11	304	1	
	0-14	3,599	1,933	1,666	140	2	39	..	17	..	
	15-34	3,508	2,220	1,288	1,936	60	318	7	178	1	
	35-59	2,651	1,455	596	1,322	43	293	3	102	..	
	60+	331	176	155	119	5	35	1	7	..	
	Age not stated	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalampur (N.M.)	Rural	Total	9,499	5,789	3,710	3,537	110	685	11	304	1
		0-14	3,599	1,933	1,666	140	2	39	..	17	..
		15-34	3,508	2,220	1,288	1,936	60	318	7	178	1
		35-59	2,651	1,455	596	1,322	43	293	3	102	..
		60+	331	176	155	119	5	35	1	7	..
		Age not stated	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karandighi	Rural	Total	75,191	39,424	35,767	22,419	2,044	13,132	580	5,318	1,037
		0-14	34,800	17,698	17,102	2,020	212	1,118	79	568	111
		15-34	22,910	11,961	10,949	11,200	1,131	6,365	332	2,878	608
		35-59	14,593	8,256	6,337	7,998	642	4,767	156	1,681	296
		60+	2,644	1,466	1,188	1,188	59	670	13	192	22
		Age not stated	44	23	21	13	..	12	..	1	..
Chopra	Rural	Total	68,868	37,094	31,774	21,643	1,411	15,027	729	3,771	135
		0-14	30,277	15,502	14,775	1,765	122	1,577	95	274	14
		15-34	21,464	11,252	10,232	10,283	673	6,828	333	1,936	70
		35-59	14,559	8,675	5,884	8,379	542	5,896	241	1,410	44
		60+	2,483	1,431	1,052	1,209	68	950	37	151	6
		Age not stated	63	34	31	7	6	6	3	..	1
Gawalpohar	Rural	Total	147,025	77,194	69,831	44,590	3,613	26,973	683	10,692	1,310
		0-14	66,753	33,933	32,800	4,541	465	2,898	84	1,148	173
		15-34	44,383	22,703	21,678	20,563	1,697	13,185	326	4,589	675
		35-59	28,896	17,419	12,477	16,835	1,378	10,933	229	4,060	410
		60+	5,761	3,010	2,751	2,638	171	1,940	42	462	52
		Age not stated	232	107	125	33	2	19	2	3	..

Notes: 1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 Census which continue as towns in 1961 Census are shown with asterisk (*) on their left.
 2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics.
 3. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:
 M. Municipality
 N.M. Non-municipal Town

CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS—*concd.*

WORKERS

III In Mining, Quarrying, Lumbering, Factory, Plant, and Plantation, Orchard and other activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	..	86	61	38	9	30	..	129	17	36	..	614	26	11,093	21,138
..	..	2	3	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	16	1	10,145	10,323
2	..	30	14	15	9	15	..	67	7	19	..	330	11	333	8,331
..	..	31	39	18	..	12	..	36	10	17	..	248	12	173	3,437
..	..	8	5	3	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	19	2	211	727
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	29
51	1	354	546	194	83	36	..	493	56	18	..	1,231	83	23,032	67,231
1	..	8	15	2	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	80	3	21,201	22,045
17	..	157	316	113	33	21	..	218	15	12	..	637	38	1,218	14,499
33	1	156	192	69	49	12	..	239	33	6	..	432	39	341	8,015
..	..	33	23	9	1	1	..	34	4	..	..	62	3	440	2,022
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18
24	..	243	324	176	49	107	..	285	37	8	..	949	92	14,089	36,037
..	..	13	10	6	10	1	..	10	1	..	..	31	13	13,635	15,267
6	..	107	146	88	20	54	..	153	11	6	..	425	30	399	11,194
17	..	105	131	68	15	48	..	106	22	2	..	331	22	213	5,370
1	..	18	15	16	4	4	..	14	3	..	..	42	7	272	1,320
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	34
21	3	117	182	134	14	71	..	312	33	7	..	1,418	98	15,172	31,107
4	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	46	2	13,333	14,000
7	..	63	84	52	4	32	..	139	12	4	..	740	44	9,330	9,330
10	2	48	91	70	10	38	..	138	18	2	..	530	48	254	5,339
..	..	5	4	12	..	1	..	11	3	1	..	82	4	328	1,328
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10
728	97	1,174	2,162	842	217	133	12	3,423	291	339	1	7,217	389	82,700	104,228
88	11	76	191	67	33	1	1	146	9	4	..	675	23	78,941	81,000
339	54	537	982	366	97	39	8	1,623	97	318	..	2,389	162	4,231	24,231
383	29	499	874	376	74	111	3	1,449	169	213	1	2,381	111	1,000	25,000
27	3	62	114	43	13	2	..	179	24	4	..	214	4	1,322	4,322
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	8	..	210	264
16	..	113	19	287	23	92	..	908	22	89	..	963	34	2,232	3,000
9	..	4	2	11	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	53	..	1,793	1,004
7	..	68	10	165	14	58	..	559	8	61	..	548	20	294	1,238
..	..	45	5	107	9	28	..	378	12	26	..	336	14	133	353
..	..	4	2	4	..	6	..	38	2	1	..	24	..	57	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
11	2	167	294	206	33	87	7	570	107	238	..	1,038	23	17,700	33,914
4	..	..	15	5	..	..	..	21	4	..	..	79	5	16,214	17,162
5	2	95	164	68	18	11	6	278	38	160	..	330	13	709	11,478
2	..	62	97	126	11	76	..	241	55	97	..	383	3	338	5,004
..	..	10	18	7	4	..	..	30	10	1	..	53	..	340	1,237
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	99	35
16	..	113	19	287	23	92	..	980	22	89	..	963	34	2,232	3,000
9	..	4	2	11	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	53	..	1,793	1,004
7	..	60	10	165	14	58	..	559	8	61	..	548	20	294	1,238
..	..	45	5	107	9	28	..	378	12	26	..	336	14	133	353
..	..	4	2	4	..	6	..	38	2	1	..	24	..	57	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
16	..	113	19	287	23	92	..	980	22	89	..	963	34	2,232	3,000
9	..	4	2	11	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	53	..	1,793	1,004
7	..	60	10	165	14	58	..	559	8	61	..	548	20	294	1,238
..	..	45	5	107	9	28	..	378	12	26	..	336	14	133	353
..	..	4	2	4	..	6	..	38	2	1	..	24	..	57	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
100	11	223	241	150	77	29	..	724	34	134	..	2,389	64	17,005	23,723
..	..	13	12	4	7	..	..	19	..	..	..	300	3	15,478	16,890
43	6	99	115	67	30	16	..	332	10	102	..	1,478	30	761	9,818
46	5	98	99	67	36	13	..	316	20	51	..	759	50	238	5,005
11	..	13	15	12	4	..	..	37	4	1	..	52	1	298	1,299
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	21
483	62	193	313	87	1	9	2	893	52	3	..	1,225	117	15,451	20,363
10	2	8	4	2	..	..	..	40	2	..	..	54	5	13,787	14,693
221	38	76	115	44	1	4	2	424	12	1	..	749	82	889	9,339
195	21	93	173	38	..	5	..	386	34	2	..	384	29	406	5,142
9	1	16	20	3	..	..	..	43	3	..	..	37	1	222	884
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	27	33
182	22	391	1,294	399	106	28	8	1,236	98	124	1	2,365	98	32,004	66,218
34	9	53	180	56	26	1	..	85	3	4	..	242	10	29,412	32,333
61	8	267	568	177	48	8	..	569	37	55	..	1,232	38	2,142	19,881
60	3	248	305	145	27	17	3	308	51	63	..	795	69	304	11,199
7	2	23	61	21	5	2	..	69	7	2	..	72	2	322	2,320
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	74	123

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DISTRICT													
886	192	2,040	220	885	46	7,715	96	1,888	36	2,721	886	22,489	43,011
369	161	1,171	201	462	44	1,678	78	955	34	2,585	539	14,289	26,186
252	12	916	16	198	2	2,781	13	374	..	1,614	73	3,117	2,724
234	19	830	13	111	..	2,751	5	353	1	1,812	80	6,046	7,622
10	..	77	..	75	..	400	..	125	..	1,582	93	876	319
1	..	9	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	36	2	3	3
..	..	8	..	19	..	65	..	36	..	369	37	461	195
..	9	..	36	..	23	..	620	46	181	38
..	2	..	2	..	1	..	125	15	4	9
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1
..	1	..	1	51	1	1	1
..	4
..	2
..	64	14	1	2
..
Subdivision													
296	82	1,174	120	279	7	2,951	20	706	4	2,804	641	12,644	16,967
140	69	327	97	90	7	508	15	347	3	721	382	6,177	10,789
75	3	344	11	79	..	875	2	178	..	747	35	2,273	3,977
78	10	460	12	42	..	1,369	3	152	1	988	53	5,367	5,886
4	..	37	..	44	..	151	..	45	..	835	46	428	182
1	..	6	..	1	8	3
..	15	..	55	..	15	..	210	11	264	64
..	6	..	13	..	9	..	336	38	94	36
..	2	59	6	1	..
..	1	1	..	1	..
..	1	24	1
..	2
..	1
..
..	31	5
..
TOWN													
21	5	351	93	21	..	536</							

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWN													
102	82	218	6	40	..	861	2	38	..	690	36	2,022	4,879
89	47	86	4	15	..	273	1	18	..	176	30	1,067	3,318
28	2	25	2	1	..	128	1	..	..	29	..	210	11
52	3	105	..	12	..	414	..	11	..	180	..	882	225
1	..	2	..	8	..	29	..	3	..	143	4	44	12
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2
1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	6	..	22	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	36	..	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
Subdivision													
487	91	1,579	87	514	20	3,776	84	1,000	31	2,874	410	12,229	20,484
176	76	601	81	311	57	762	42	583	31	1,444	230	6,948	12,341
139	7	480	5	105	2	1,483	10	182	..	677	37	2,472	4,480
139	8	365	1	50	..	1,230	2	170	..	687	45	3,229	3,114
3	..	34	..	26	..	230	..	69	..	509	45	437	144
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	23	..	3	..
..	..	3	..	4	..	26	..	15	..	129	26	155	68
..	..	6	..	3	..	23	..	12	..	249	18	86	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	36	9	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	21	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	9	1	1
..
TOWN													
228	82	1,087	75	373	28	2,029	34	727	27	2,644	208	9,080	14,187
101	55	459	72	236	36	530	22	390	27	885	173	4,730	8,129
92	6	392	3	63	2	1,213	10	143	..	532	28	2,192	

[illegible]

TABLE B-III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS								
	I			II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Live- stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WEST BENGAL									
Total	1,224,928	646,029	584,799	246,512	17,485	76,856	13,406	1,630	146
Illiterate	1,046,342	489,856	556,486	168,882	17,132	69,354	13,406	1,630	142
Literate (without educational level)	117,655	96,393	19,262	55,916	237	5,850	46	134	3
Primary or Junior Basic	53,784	44,982	8,802	22,173	116	1,551	14	44	1
Matriculation and above	7,047	6,798	249	1,541	..	..	..	22	..
Balrghat									
Total	398,746	186,083	174,743	67,800	8,774	24,821	6,864	789	28
Illiterate	298,504	134,941	161,563	43,341	8,626	21,508	6,022	711	25
Literate (without educational level)	29,141	22,463	6,678	11,448	89	2,207	26	43	2
Primary or Junior Basic	31,329	25,188	6,341	12,244	59	1,106	6	32	1
Matriculation and above	3,572	3,411	161	847	..	..	..	3	..
HILLI									
Total	31,213	16,272	14,941	5,256	705	1,961	689	116	1
Illiterate	25,284	11,658	13,626	3,586	688	1,746	604	93	..
Literate (without educational level)	2,257	1,621	636	702	7	111	3	14	1
Primary or Junior Basic	3,289	2,634	655	1,091	10	94	2	9	..
Matriculation and above	383	359	24	77	..	..	..	..	..
BALURGHAT									
Total	93,849	48,424	45,425	17,047	3,340	5,736	1,879	194	15
Illiterate	75,314	34,293	41,021	11,180	3,195	5,045	1,977	157	13
Literate (without educational level)	6,968	5,052	1,916	2,186	28	431	2	19	1
Primary or Junior Basic	10,160	7,748	2,412	3,414	17	260	..	15	1
Matriculation and above	1,407	1,331	76	267	..	..	..	3	..
KUMARGANJ									
Total	68,988	35,082	33,906	13,154	1,763	5,577	1,471	112	11
Illiterate	53,195	24,948	30,247	8,006	1,722	4,649	1,469	112	11
Literate (without educational level)	6,170	4,586	1,584	2,210	23	541	2	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	6,840	5,312	1,528	2,642	18	387	..	..	..
Matriculation and above	793	756	37	296	..	..	..	..	..
GANGARAMPUR									
Total	76,835	38,771	37,064	14,887	737	5,137	543	279	1
Illiterate	63,849	29,001	34,848	9,264	732	4,362	541	270	1
Literate (without educational level)	6,951	5,625	1,326	3,144	3	600	19	4	..
Primary or Junior Basic	5,503	4,624	879	2,362	2	175	3	5	..
Matriculation and above	532	521	11	127	..	..	..	..	..
TAPAN									
Total	89,851	45,834	43,917	17,526	2,329	6,429	1,432	88	..
Illiterate	76,862	35,041	41,821	11,505	2,289	5,706	1,431	79	..
Literate (without educational level)	6,795	5,579	1,216	3,306	28	524	..	6	..
Primary or Junior Basic	5,737	4,870	867	2,735	12	190	1	3	..
Matriculation and above	457	444	13	80	..	..	..	..	..
Raiganj									
Total	694,555	358,478	336,077	165,004	6,546	28,930	4,876	313	21
Illiterate	420,425	194,940	225,485	66,932	6,431	26,228	4,870	285	21
Literate (without educational level)	56,940	48,150	8,790	30,783	76	2,467	5	17	..
Primary or Junior Basic	14,935	13,198	1,737	6,863	39	255	1	6	..
Matriculation and above	2,255	2,190	63	426	..	..	..	5	..
RAIGANJ									
Total	117,782	61,801	55,981	21,611	849	7,516	965	288	16
Illiterate	101,783	48,822	52,961	15,186	830	6,780	963	196	16
Literate (without educational level)	13,485	10,819	2,666	5,886	9	713	2	11	..
Primary or Junior Basic	1,886	1,564	322	639	10	43	..	..	..
Matriculation and above	628	596	32	80	..	..	..	1	..
KALIAGANJ									
Total	79,633	42,387	37,246	18,989	982	3,788	625	7	1
Illiterate	68,382	31,945	36,437	12,149	979	3,480	623	5	1
Literate (without educational level)	6,470	6,049	421	4,097	8	245	2	1	..
Primary or Junior Basic	4,078	3,865	213	2,234	5	73	..	2	..
Matriculation and above	503	498	5	169	..	..	..	1	..

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DISTRICT													
2,933	4,898	2,644	838	1,888	117	3,388	725	988	1	21,888	1,884	272,888	245,888
2,480	4,891	1,382	788	721	116	3,831	708	470	..	11,880	1,416	228,888	318,888
872	78	710	30	214	..	3,383	8	291	1	3,419	80	27,884	18,788
389	38	336	10	47	1	2,110	5	130	..	2,881	88	13,881	8,333
32	1	16	..	27	..	365	2	94	..	2,730	32	1,971	194
Sub-division													
1,646	1,286	743	219	386	18	3,348	188	381	..	3,871	388	88,882	187,788
911	1,149	376	210	288	9	1,210	182	45	..	2,193	484	84,338	144,888
282	22	187	6	48	..	635	2	72	..	733	20	8,848	4,311
432	24	193	3	28	1	1,324	4	39	..	1,381	40	8,179	4,383
21	1	7	..	21	..	178	2	43	..	1,132	23	1,138	138
POLICE STATION													
223	188	78	..	29	..	418	31	3	..	848	33	7,388	12,388
117	137	53	..	29	..	133	31	..	..	343	43	3,734	12,121
41	14	15	..	..	..	73	..	1	..	151	3	313	888
72	7	8	..	..	..	180	..	2	..	227	7	931	629
3	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	123	..	124	24
POLICE STATION													
388	387	232	37	274	18	1,818	73	179	..	1,888	214	21,817	28,879
240	276	90	32	194	9	403	72	37	..	303	180	18,444	33,387
98	3	70	3	40	..	212	..	88	..	193	3	1,734	1,874
191	7	89	2	19	1	335	1	30	..	448	18	2,829	2,887
10	1	3	..	21	..	46	..	43	..	428	13	310	62
POLICE STATION													
388	387	..	32	..	..	388	38	..	..	788	88	13,888	28,882
222	337	..	32	..	..	132	33	..	..	173	88	11,832	28,337
71	3	..	..	..	..	101	2	..	..	108	6	1,357	1,348
101	7	..	..	..	..	239	..	..	..	280	11	1,834	1,483
4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	223	12	223	23
POLICE STATION													
374	388	113	..	88	..	887	38	1	..	1,214	82	18,888	28,387
231	286	72	..	38	..	323	31	..	..	385	83	13,813	33,184
42	1	8	..	7	..	132	..	1	..	122	3	1,348	1,288
78	1	33	..	4	..	337	3	1	..	316	4	1,293	888
3	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	..	..	180	..	158	9
POLICE STATION													
182	188	288	138	13	..	342	13	18	..	1,348	113	18,877	28,782
81	113	139	148	7	..	190	13	8	..	374	110	18,733	37,717
10	1	74	3	1	..	117	..	2	..	163	1	1,478	1,183
10	2	63	1	5	..	183	..	6	..	313	2	1,382	848
1	..	4	..	..	..	33	..	2	..	188	..	138	13
Sub-division													
1,113	1,488	1,888	382	471	96	2,821	344	248	..	8,882	723	188,888	221,719
735	1,488	432	367	379	95	974	241	108	..	4,388	648	83,878	211,388
313	33	288	20	70	..	1,308	2	75	..	1,338	24	11,288	8,877
60	7	131	3	17	..	424	1	47	..	888	23	4,729	1,888
3	..	8	..	5	..	115	..	16	..	1,008	27	801	38
POLICE STATION													
279	284	279	117	77	1	1,348	78	82	..	2,787	213	27,732	88,448
180	188	183	101	59	1	432	70	88	..	1,843	273	23,803	50,317
84	14	12	..	15	..	433	..	10	..	337	18	3,043	2,811
4	2	28	4	1	..	130	..	8	..	187	8	378	288
1	..	3	..	2	..	33	..	6	..	238	12	210	20
POLICE STATION													
84	288	288	128	188	84	348	28	84	..	1,388	113	17,732	24,883
38	131	133	113	128	94	128	28	32	..	873	103	14,882	24,343
7	..	84	6	3	..	103	..	21	..	127	2	1,288	488
13	..	47	1	13	..	110	1	24	..	188	4	1,182	282
1	..	2	..	2	..	21	..	7	..	138	4	180	1

TABLE B-III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS									
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
HEMTABAD										
Total	44,769	24,706	22,063	18,173	447	2,325	365	2	..	
Illiterate	37,782	17,047	20,735	5,519	409	2,282	365	2	..	
Literate (without educational level)	5,697	4,732	965	3,159	29	204	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	3,045	2,689	356	1,427	9	39	..	..	..
Matriculation and above	245	238	7	68	..	..	..	..	..
ITAHAR										
Total	104,709	54,235	50,474	21,449	1,387	6,547	1,087	51	1	
Illiterate	89,676	41,431	48,245	14,116	1,369	5,884	1,086	43	1	
Literate (without educational level)	9,642	8,163	1,479	5,048	4	567	..	4	..	
Primary or Junior Basic	5,013	4,271	742	2,216	14	96	1	4	..	
Matriculation and above	370	370	8	69	..	..	..	..	..
KUSHMUNDI										
Total	73,448	38,194	35,314	18,105	529	3,648	446	24	..	
Illiterate	61,630	27,782	33,848	10,582	517	3,371	446	21	..	
Literate (without educational level)	11,032	9,640	1,392	7,264	11	277	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	568	498	70	206	1	..	..	..	..
Matriculation and above	218	214	4	53	..	..	..	3	..	
BANGSHIHARI										
Total	72,414	37,245	35,169	15,977	2,342	4,916	1,388	21	3	
Illiterate	61,172	27,913	33,259	9,380	2,327	4,451	1,387	20	3	
Literate (without educational level)	10,614	8,747	1,867	5,529	15	461	1	1	..	
Primary or Junior Basic	345	311	34	121	..	4	..	..	..
Matriculation and above	283	274	9	47	..	..	..	..	..
Islampur										
Total	369,527	195,548	173,979	75,628	2,165	23,084	2,536	728	97	
Illiterate	329,413	159,975	169,438	58,609	2,075	21,618	2,514	634	96	
Literate (without educational level)	31,574	27,780	3,794	13,685	72	1,276	15	74	1	
Primary or Junior Basic	7,320	6,596	724	3,066	18	190	7	6	..	
Matriculation and above	1,220	1,197	23	268	..	..	..	14	..	
ISLAMPUR										
Total	78,443	41,836	36,607	18,496	173	3,303	54	11	2	
Illiterate	71,046	35,184	35,862	14,733	149	3,193	54	9	2	
Literate (without educational level)	5,456	4,872	584	2,931	22	104	..	2	..	
Primary or Junior Basic	1,703	1,546	157	760	2	6	..	..	..
Matriculation and above	238	234	4	72	..	..	..	..	..
KARANDIGHI										
Total	75,191	39,424	35,767	13,132	580	5,318	1,037	100	11	
Illiterate	67,652	32,869	34,783	10,210	569	5,003	1,037	100	11	
Literate (without educational level)	5,253	4,541	712	2,214	9	280	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	1,933	1,673	260	663	2	35	..	..	..
Matriculation and above	353	341	12	45	..	..	..	..	..
CHOPRA										
Total	68,868	37,094	31,774	15,827	729	3,771	135	435	62	
Illiterate	60,716	29,692	31,024	11,638	719	3,499	133	352	61	
Literate (without educational level)	5,808	5,236	572	2,563	10	177	2	63	1	
Primary or Junior Basic	2,139	1,963	176	1,009	..	95	..	6	..	
Matriculation and above	205	203	2	17	..	..	..	14	..	
GOALPOKHAR										
Total	147,825	77,194	69,831	28,973	683	18,892	1,310	182	22	
Illiterate	129,999	62,230	67,769	22,028	638	9,923	1,290	173	22	
Literate (without educational level)	15,057	13,131	1,926	6,177	31	715	13	9	..	
Primary or Junior Basic	1,545	1,414	131	634	14	54	7	..	..
Matriculation and above	424	419	5	134	..	..	..	..	..

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—contd.

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
POLICE STATION													
66	61	38	9	38	..	129	17	38	..	684	38	11,883	21,128
54	61	18	9	11	..	41	17	7	..	321	17	8,792	19,837
12	..	18	..	18	..	46	..	14	..	98	..	1,165	958
..	..	2	..	1	..	38	..	12	..	93	7	1,077	340
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	104	2	30	5
POLICE STATION													
284	346	194	83	38	..	693	86	18	..	1,231	83	22,482	47,231
207	531	105	81	22	..	144	56	..	..	632	74	20,358	45,047
104	10	72	2	14	..	172	..	15	..	167	1	2,000	1,482
42	5	16	..	..	..	190	..	3	..	300	4	1,564	718
1	..	1	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	212	4	40	4
POLICE STATION													
243	324	176	68	107	..	285	37	8	..	849	92	14,889	23,897
176	314	134	49	93	..	117	37	..	..	455	86	12,833	32,399
65	10	2	..	13	..	143	..	8	..	234	3	1,434	1,388
1	..	40	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	56	2	173	87
1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	102	1	49	3
POLICE STATION													
117	182	134	14	71	..	312	35	7	..	1,618	88	15,172	31,107
75	181	97	14	66	..	92	33	2	..	820	95	12,810	29,221
41	1	37	..	5	..	209	2	5	..	398	1	2,061	1,847
1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	23	..	137	34
1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	177	4	44	5
Subdivision													
1,174	2,142	842	217	153	12	3,623	291	339	1	7,217	388	82,788	106,218
814	2,116	534	211	54	12	1,647	286	316	..	4,819	284	70,930	101,844
297	21	275	4	96	..	1,340	5	146	1	1,125	15	9,466	3,080
57	5	32	2	2	..	962	..	44	..	704	1	2,133	891
6	..	1	..	1	..	74	..	33	..	509	..	231	23
POLICE STATION													
167	294	286	33	87	7	578	107	238	..	1,838	23	17,788	36,914
107	289	166	30	17	7	326	105	161	..	626	18	15,846	35,208
54	3	30	3	69	..	207	2	83	..	167	5	1,225	549
2	2	9	..	1	..	33	..	9	..	180	..	566	188
4	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	85	..	63	4
POLICE STATION													
223	341	150	77	29	..	784	34	184	..	2,589	64	17,886	28,723
136	241	145	77	10	..	244	34	78	..	1,589	64	14,954	32,750
78	..	1	..	18	..	315	..	32	..	264	..	1,339	763
9	..	4	..	1	..	138	..	26	..	162	..	636	256
1	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	18	..	174	..	76	12
POLICE STATION													
190	313	87	1	9	2	883	32	3	..	1,225	117	15,681	38,885
97	313	2	1	6	2	484	50	..	..	882	114	12,832	29,831
85	..	78	..	2	..	260	2	1	..	221	3	1,588	334
12	..	7	..	..	..	136	..	1	..	220	..	477	176
1	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	122	..	34	2
POLICE STATION													
381	1,294	388	388	28	3	1,238	98	124	1	2,386	96	28,884	68,218
474	1,273	221	105	21	3	593	97	77	..	1,542	88	27,178	64,235
82	18	1	1	7	..	558	1	30	1	473	7	4,914	1,824
35	3	12	2	..	..	55	..	6	..	102	1	454	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	9	..	188	..	36	5

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker			
		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																					
All Divisions	R U	41,689 23,923	8,217 1,686	3,938 886	4,886 192	664 176	111 11	3,489 689	4,895 181	37,147 22,457	3,411 1,394	288 886	7 1	16,385 14,122	938 684	17,822 9,682	2,688 388	3,672 1,777	288 48		
Division	0	R U	1,880 221	149 3	50 ..	7 1	2 ..	.. ..	48 7	1,830 221	142 2	.. 4	.. ..	525 24	68 ..	1,039 153	66 2	266 40	8 ..
Major Group	00	R U	10 6	6 ..	9 ..	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	9 ..	6 6	1 ..	.. 4	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	
	01	R U	440 2	66 ..	5 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 1	435 2	65 ..	.. ..	.. ..	415 2	65 ..	20 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	02	R U	45 16	9 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	45 16	9 ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	28 16	7 ..	7 ..	2 ..
	03	R U	998 150	35 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	997 150	35 ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 7	.. ..	804 106	35 ..	183 37	.. ..	
	04	R U	387 47	33 3	35 ..	.. 1	2 ..	.. ..	33 1	352 47	33 2	.. ..	.. ..	89 14	3 ..	487 31	24 2	76 2	6 ..
Division	1	R U	.. 7	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 7	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Major Group	10	R U	.. 7	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 7	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Division	2 & 3	R U	6,527 3,906	5,627 421	3,883 866	4,799 191	462 176	111 11	3,421 690	4,688 180	2,644 3,040	828 230	26 296	2 ..	246 1,061	54 119	1,883 1,341	608 103	489 342	164 8	
Major Group	20	R U	645 781	2,108 131	454 170	1,723 50	49 44	43 9	405 126	1,680 41	191 611	385 81	3 45	1 ..	22 442	8 45	152 80	299 33	14 44	77 3	
	21	R U	34 1	.. ..	14 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	14 ..	.. 1	20 ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 1	.. ..	12 ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	
	22	R U	487 559	136 123	317 102	112 45	108 31	48 2	209 71	64 43	170 457	24 78	.. 178	50 119	57 ..	117 120	21 18	3 40	3 3		
	23	R U	449 118	426 37	316 93	347 27	31 26	.. ..	285 67	347 27	133 25	79 10	1 ..	9 18	39 4	117 6	28 4	7 ..	11 2	
	24	R U	.. 40	230 1	.. ..	193 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	193 ..	.. 40	37 1	.. ..	.. 23	.. 1	17 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	25	R U	1 5	39 4	1 1	39 1	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	39 1	.. 4	.. 3	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	4 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
	26	R U	2 4	32 ..	1 3	32 ..	.. 3	.. ..	1 ..	32 ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	27	R U	351 365	27 9	218 44	11 5	23 13	1 ..	195 31	10 5	133 321	16 4	.. 15	9 41	2 1	117 233	14 3	7 32	.. ..	
	28	R U	2,009 356	1,902 34	1,242 121	1,788 17	150 27	17 ..	1,092 94	1,771 17	767 435	114 17	10 8	93 51	322 308	68 17	142 68	46 ..	
	29	R U	94 3	10 2	15 3	10 ..	.. ..	.. ..	15 3	10 ..	79 ..	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	79 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	30	R U	7 73	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	6 73	.. 8	.. ..	1 45	.. ..	4 12	.. ..	1 8	.. ..	
	31	R U	222 124	5 2	104 50	3 2	7 4	.. ..	97 46	3 2	118 74	2 ..	.. 1	2 8	.. ..	91 54	1 ..	25 11	1 ..
	32	R U	7 4	.. ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	.. ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	33	R U	4 26	1 1	1 7	1 1	.. 2	.. ..	1 5	1 1	3 19	.. 1	.. ..	.. 12	.. ..	3 4	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	
	34-35	R U	863 403	664 56	623 118	527 28	43 ..	2 ..	580 118	525 28	240 285	137 28	.. 4	14 39	2 8	134 224	114 20	92 18	21 ..	
	36	R U	632 223	18 1	234 40	2 1	9 5	225 35	2 1	398 183	16 ..	11 7	23 70	214 72	16 ..	150 34	
	37	R U	32 27	1 ..	26 2	3	23 2	6 25	1 3 17	6 4	1	
	38	R U	140 174	17 1	70 8	7 ..	24 1	46 7	7 ..	70 166	10 1	2 8	7 70	3 ..	47 70	7 1	14 18	
	39	R U	548 430	11 19	239 104	4 14	15 20	224 84	4 14	308 316	7 5	.. 17	11 102	267 131	5 5	31 66	2 ..	
Division	4	R U	1,069 885	117 46	1,069 885	117 46	8 63	369 358	30 12	544 446	74 34	168 118	19 ..	

TABLE XV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	1	Rural Urban	2	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
				Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker			
				Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
WEST BENGAL DISTRICT—contd.																							
Major Group 40		R	1,009	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,009	117	8	..	300	30	344	74	148	13		
		U	885	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	885	46	63	..	338	12	440	54	18	..		
Division	5	R	62	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	32	14	..	24	19	16	1	8	11		
		U	137	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	45	..	..	122	30	15	13	..	2		
Major Group 50		R	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	..	..	3	16	..	..	..	..
		U	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..
	51	R	30	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	15	14	..	21	3	16	1	8	11		
		U	95	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	45	..	..	80	30	15	13	..	2		
Division	6	R	5,589	725	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,589	725	183	5	635	10	7,183	613	1,588	97		
		U	7,715	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,715	96	438	1	1,693	24	4,491	57	1,183	14		
Major Group 60-63		R	427	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	427	67	6	..	46	..	321	57	34	10		
		U	615	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	615	2	44	..	221	..	200	2	84	..		
	64-68	R	9,125	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,125	652	177	5	579	10	8,835	553	1,534	84		
		U	6,916	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,916	94	587	1	1,245	24	4,190	55	1,094	14		
	69	R	37	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	6	..	..	10	..	27	3	..	3		
		U	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	7	..	137	..	55	..	5	..		
Division	7	R	945	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	945	1	2	..	662	1	303	..	18	..		
		U	1,868	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,868	35	14	..	795	2	1,032	32	77	7		
Major Group 70-71		R	832	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	832	1	2	..	529	1	283	..	18	..		
		U	1,715	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,715	34	14	..	648	1	1,026	32	27	1		
	72	R	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	42	..	20	..	..	..
		U	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..
	73	R	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..
		U	145	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	1	..	..	145	1	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	15,235	807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,235	807	49	..	12,044	515	2,791	230	347	64		
		U	8,359	837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,359	837	50	..	5,937	664	2,167	152	165	71		
Major Group 80		R	3,352	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,352	76	..	..	3,352	76	..	..	..	..
		U	2,745	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,745	44	..	..	2,745	44	..	..	..	..
	81	R	2,357	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,357	71	..	..	2,186	67	150	4	12	..		
		U	1,147	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,147	210	..	..	1,109	209	52	1	6	..		
	82	R	880	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	880	138	..	..	517	52	530	80	24	6		
		U	480	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	87	5	..	275	68	170	19	12	..		
	83	R	478	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	14	..	..	213	12	240	2	17	..		
		U	177	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	7	..	..	11	4	151	3	15	..		
	84	R	194	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	4	2	..	75	4	104	..	13	..		
		U	252	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	2	5	..	16	..	251	2	..	..
	85	R	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	4	..	63	..	35	..	1	..		
		U	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..		
	86	R	66	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	3	6	..	48	3	12	..	..	..
		U	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3	..	..	22	2	23	1	1	..		
	87	R	147	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	10	12	..	89	9	99	..	7	1		
		U	185	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	7	2	..	125	6	55	1	5	..		
	88	R	5,260	403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,260	403	8	..	3,859	250	1,246	113	147	33		
		U	1,952	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,952	381	31	..	1,418	314	394	40	109	19		
	89	R	2,400	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	88	17	..	1,842	32	415	31	126	25		
		U	1,308	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,308	96	7	..	240	17	1,123	77	18	2		
Division	9	R	5,793	756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,793	756	6	..	1,820	273	3,759	492	308	31		
		U	225	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	5	1	..	195	3	27	..	2	..		
Major Group 90		R	5,793	756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,793	756	6	..	1,820	273	3,759	492	308	31		
		U	225	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	5	1	..	195	3	27	..	2	..		
Baharaghat Subdivision																							
All Divisions		R	12,780	2,212	1,446	1,186	328	182	1,308	1,084	11,134	1,916	128	9	4,467	497	5,181	496	1,184	121			
		U	9,471	674	294	82	58	..	230	82	9,779	862	694	..	4,790	670	2,515	96	970	18			
Division	9	R	798	28	9	..	2	..	7	..	789	28	..	..	71	4	206	21	152	3			
		U	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	..	4	..	10	..	104	..	79	..			
Major Group 90		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..		
	01	R	6	1	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification		Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry								Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
			Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Balmaghat Subdivision— <i>contd.</i>																				
Major Group	02	R	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	9	..	22	..	6	..
		U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	03	R	549	2	1	..	..	..	1	548	2	..	..	6	..	472	2	76	..
		U	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	21	..
	04	R	206	25	3	..	2	..	1	203	25	..	..	61	3	72	19	70	3
		U	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	1	..
Division	2 & 3	R	2,380	1,415	1,637	1,186	336	102	1,301	743	219	21	1	91	13	483	163	146	42	
		U	1,470	202	296	82	58	..	238	1,174	120	237	..	341	92	447	27	149	1	
Major Group	20	R	258	639	199	492	40	34	159	458	59	147	3	1	11	4	39	117	6	
		U	210	64	35	15	13	..	22	15	175	49	27	..	103	38	31	10	14	
	21	R	29	..	12	..	..	..	12	17	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	1	..
		U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	22	R	294	102	224	100	104	48	120	52	70	2	..	32	..	38	2	..	..
		U	302	70	16	12	3	..	13	12	286	58	175	..	27	49	70	9	14	
	23	R	36	45	30	33	12	..	18	33	6	12	..	4	6	2	6	..	..
		U	66	21	47	16	15	..	32	16	19	5	1	..	15	1	3	4	..	
	24	R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	..
		U	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	R	..	32	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	3	..	..	2	4	1	..	..
		U	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	R	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	R	186	2	138	1	14	1	124	48	1	..	..	2	..	44	1	2	..
		U	116	5	11	2	9	..	2	105	3	3	..	9	1	81	2	12	..	
	28	R	758	455	552	422	117	17	435	405	206	33	5	8	..	142	22	51	11	
		U	204	..	25	..	10	..	15	179	..	3	..	10	..	116	..	50	..	
	29	R	7	1	6	1	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..
		U	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	4	..	24	..	6	..	3	..
	31	R	101	2	60	..	7	..	53	41	2	..	..	2	..	30	1	9	1
		U	46	2	13	2	..	..	13	33	..	..	..	5	..	20	..	8	..
	32	R	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	R	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		U	9	1	2	1	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	34-35	R	250	126	187	115	9	2	178	113	63	11	..	8	..	47	6	16	5	
		U	102	25	78	25	..	..	78	25	24	..	..	..	..	9	..	7	..
	36	R	199	..	86	..	7	..	79	113	..	11	..	13	..	49	..	40	..	
		U	62	..	19	..	..	..	19	43	..	5	..	20	..	17	..	1	..
	37	R	17	1	17	..	3	..	14	..	1	..	..	11	..	2	1	..	..
		U	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	R	54	10	23	..	8	..	15	31	10	2	..	7	3	17	7	5	..	
		U	73	..	2	..	..	..	2	71	..	4	..	27	..	30	..	10	..
	39	R	179	..	100	..	15	..	85	79	..	12	..	7	..	57	..	15	..	
		U	207	10	44	9	3	..	41	163	1	..	..	66	..	55	1	30	..
Division	4	R	385	10	..	..	..	..	..	385	10	1	..	154	..	156	..	74	10
		U	279	7	..	..	..	..	..	279	7	39	..	126	1	114	6	..	..
Major Group	40	R	385	10	..	..	..	..	..	385	10	1	..	154	..	156	..	74	10
		U	279	7	..	..	..	..	..	279	7	39	..	126	1	114	6	..	..
Division	5	R	14	23	..	..	..	..	..	14	23	14	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
		U	72	17	..	..	..	..	..	72	17	..	..	63	11	9	4	..	..
Major Group	50	R	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
		U	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
	51	R	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	14	..	..	..	9	4	..	..
		U	46	17	..	..	..	..	..	46	17	..	..	37	11	..	..	..	..
Division	6	R	3,345	190	..	..	..	..	..	3,345	190	112	2	219	9	2,318	155	696	2
		U	2,951	20	..	..	..	..	..	2,951	20	209	..	747	2	1,599	14	396	..
Major Group	60-63	R	155	51	..	..	..	..	..	155	51	2	..	7	..	108	49	38	..
		U	181	1	..	..	..	..	..	181	1	17	..	80	..	70	1	14	..

TABLE XIV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry						Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
				Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bakergat Subdivision— <i>contd.</i>																			
Major Group 64-68	R	3,187	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,187	136	110	2	210	9	2,209	103	638	22
	U	2,715	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,715	19	188	..	619	2	1,327	13	381	4
Division 69	R	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	2	..	1	3	1	..
	U	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	48	..	2	..	..	..
Major Group 70-71	R	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	..	..	136	..	70	..	3	..
	U	746	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	746	4	3	..	329	7	403	2	9	7
Division 72	R	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	76	..	51	..	5	..
	U	685	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	685	3	5	..	263	..	403	2	9	1
Major Group 73	R	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	14	..	19	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 74	R	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
	U	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	1	..	..	61	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group 80	R	4,440	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,440	363	42	..	3,436	264	842	67	100	37
	U	3,754	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,754	422	..	..	3,754	369	679	47	1	10
Division 81	R	1,129	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,129	2	..	..	1,129	2	..	..	..	..
	U	1,604	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,604	30	..	..	1,604	30	..	..	..	..
Major Group 82	R	828	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	828	30	..	..	731	30	88	..	9	..
	U	621	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	621	91	..	..	620	90	1	1	..	..
Division 83	R	261	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	60	..	..	136	29	108	28	17	3
	U	185	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	40	..	..	155	32	30	8	..	..
Major Group 84	R	173	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	11	..	..	74	10	91	1	8	..
	U	75	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	4	..	..	8	4	69	..	..	..
Division 85	R	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	2	..	39	..	53	..	8	..
	U	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..
Major Group 86	R	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	4	..	50	..	17	..	1	..
	U	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Division 87	R	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	6	..	21	..	2	..	..	..
	U	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	3	..	19	..	..	..
Major Group 88	R	92	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	10	12	..	60	9	16	..	4	1
	U	81	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	1	..	..	53	1	28	..	..	..
Division 89	R	1,011	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,011	234	7	..	612	160	350	38	42	28
	U	759	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	759	242	..	..	645	206	114	28	..	10
Major Group 90	R	736	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	736	8	11	..	596	8	117	..	12	..
	U	264	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	14	..	..	38	6	226	8	..	..
Division 91	R	1,217	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,217	181	2	..	540	101	664	79	11	3
	U	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	2	..	..	50	2	8	..	..	..
Major Group 92	R	1,217	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,217	181	2	..	540	101	664	79	11	3
	U	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	2	..	..	50	2	8	..	..	..
HILL POLICE STATION																			
All Divisions	R	1,723	245	233	158	83	49	150	100	1,490	87	6	..	616	46	788	39	79	2
	U	1,417	101	21	5	1	..	20	5	1,396	176	238	..	483	148	680	20	48	8
Division 0	R	116	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	1	..	..	1	1	94	..	23	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 01	R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 03	R	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	22	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 20	R	317	150	233	158	83	49	150	100	74	..	..	..	21	..	31	..	6	..
	U	372	98	21	5	1	..	20	5	351	93	188	..	81	87	71	6	9	..
Division 21	R	24	29	14	29	8	5	6	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	..
	U	78	44	5	..	..	..	5	..	71	44	8	..	31	38	9	6	3	..
Major Group 22	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 23	R	170	78	148	78	72	44	76	34	22	..	..	..	18	..	4	..	..	..
	U	199	49	..	1	..	..	1	199	48	174	..	..	3	48	20	..	2	..
Major Group 24	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification		Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
			Total Workers Males Females		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker			
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
HILLI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																						
Major Group	27	R	12	..	8	..	2	..	6	..	4	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..
		U	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
	28	R	55	33	32	33	1	..	31	33	23	..	..	1	..	21	..	1	..	..
		U	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	30	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..
		U	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34-35	R	12	18	8	18	..	..	8	18	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
		U	7	3	7	3	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36	R	24	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..
		U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	R	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
		U	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39	R	8	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	9	..	4	..		
		U	36	1	8	1	1	..	7	1	28	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Division	4	R	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	1	..	..
		U	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	13	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group	40	R	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	1	..	..
		U	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	13	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
Division	5	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	50	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	6	R	418	31	..	..	..	..	..	418	31	6	..	40	8	327	22	45	1	..
		U	536	7	..	..	..	..	..	536	7	37	..	76	2	389	5	34	..	..
Major Group	60-63	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	1	..	..
		U	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	..
	64-68	R	416	31	..	..	..	..	..	416	31	6	..	40	8	325	22	45	1	..
		U	511	6	..	..	..	..	..	511	6	37	..	64	2	377	4	33	..	..
	69	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	7	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..
		U	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	50	..	36	..	..	..	..
Major Group	70-71	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..
		U	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	24	..	36	..	..	..	..
	73	R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	464	36	..	..	..	..	..	464	36	..	..	338	32	124	4	2	..	..
		U	397	76	..	..	..	..	..	397	76	..	..	266	59	131	9	..	..	..
Major Group	80	R	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	76	1	..	..	..	..	..	76	1	..	..	76	1	..	..	..	..	..
	81	R	83	4	..	..	..	..	..	83	4	..	..	74	4	9	..	..	..	..
		U	53	14	..	..	..	..	..	53	14	..	..	54	14	1	..	..	..	..
	82	R	49	9	..	..	..	..	..	49	9	..	..	25	7	24	2	..	..	..
		U	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	..	..	5	..	10	6	..	..	..
	83	R	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	10	..	17	1	..	..	..
		U	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	..
	84	R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
		U	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	85	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	86	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	87	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		U	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2-10-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Industries Standard Industrial Classification		Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
			Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker			
			Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
HILLI POLICE STATION—contd.																						
Major Group	88	R	97	16	..	..	..	..	..	97	16	..	..	44	15	32	1	1	..	
		U	118	49	..	..	..	..	..	118	49	..	..	118	50	..	3	..	8	
	89	R	125	6	..	..	..	..	..	125	6	..	..	107	6	17	..	1	..	
		U	106	6	..	..	..	..	..	106	6	..	..	..	6	106	..	..	..
Division	9	R	382	19	..	..	..	..	..	382	19	..	..	291	5	178	13	3	7	
		U	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	75	..	2	..	..	..
Major Group	90	R	382	19	..	..	..	..	..	382	19	..	..	291	5	178	13	3	7	
		U	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	..	..
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION																						
AN Divisions		R	4,384	636	539	267	34	..	365	267	4,085	349	15	..	1,310	153	1,000	178	289	38		
		U	6,086	397	113	25	14	..	99	25	6,082	372	174	..	2,450	264	1,608	61	370	9		
Division	0	R	200	15	6	..	..	..	6	..	194	15	..	..	15	..	152	15	27	..
		U	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	7	..	27	..	22	..
Major Group	00	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	01	R	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	02	R	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	9	..	22	..	6	..	..
		U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	03	R	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	21	..	..
		U	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	0	..	22	..	21	..	..
	04	R	47	15	1	..	..	..	1	..	46	15	..	..	6	..	40	15	..	..
		U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Division	2 & 3	R	785	324	533	267	34	..	499	267	752	37	..	..	36	1	197	29	19	7
		U	718	46	113	25	14	..	99	25	695	21	53	..	210	3	281	17	77	1		
Major Group	20	R	62	124	55	96	3	..	52	96	7	28	..	..	..	7	22	6	1	
		U	85	5	17	1	4	..	13	1	60	4	9	..	37	..	11	3	11	1		
	21	R	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	1	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	R	95	16	51	14	20	..	31	14	44	2	..	14	..	30	2	..	..	
		U	69	13	13	3	1	..	12	3	56	10	1	..	23	1	30	9	2	..		
	23	R	20	31	14	31	1	..	13	31	6	2	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	
		U	9	3	3	..	1	..	2	..	6	3	..	0	1	..	2	..	..	..
	24	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	R	..	32	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	R	97	..	69	..	2	..	67	..	28	..	..	1	..	25	..	2	..	
		U	91	5	4	2	4	..	..	2	87	3	3	..	6	1	60	2	12	..
	28	R	239	111	181	111	5	..	176	111	58	..	..	4	..	48	..	6	..	
		U	113	..	11	..	2	..	9	..	102	..	3	..	7	..	81	..	11	..		
	29	R	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
		U	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	3	..	23	..	6	..	3	..
	31	R	43	1	24	..	..	..	24	..	19	1	..	2	..	14	1	3	..	..
		U	35	2	13	2	..	..	13	2	22	..	..	3	..	12	..	7	..	..
	33	R	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34-35	R	60	7	49	3	..	..	49	3	11	4	..	..	..	11	3	..	1	..
		U	42	16	28	16	..	..	28	16	14	..	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	..
	36	R	54	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	25	..	..	3	..	16	..	4	..	..
		U	51	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	56	..	3	..	16	..	16	..	1	..
	37	R	15	..	15	..	2	..	13	..	12	..	1	..	16	..	1	..	..	..
		U	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	R	26	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	16	..	..	3	..	12	..	1	..	..
		U	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	1	..	22	..	21	..	16	..
	39	R	51	..	31	..	1	..	30	..	20	..	..	..	..	16	..	2	..	..
		U	113	1	8	..	..	..	8	..	167	1	7	..	38	..	31	1	17	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry								Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																			
Division	4	R	274	10	..	..	..	..	..	274	10	1	..	81	..	122	..	70	10
		U	218	7	..	..	..	..	..	218	7	26	..	79	1	113	6	..	..
Major Group	40	R	274	10	..	..	..	..	..	274	10	1	..	81	..	122	..	70	10
		U	218	7	..	..	..	..	..	218	7	26	..	79	1	113	6	..	..
Division	5	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	59	11	..	..	..	..	..	59	11	..	..	53	11	6	..	..	..
Major Group	50	R	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	38	11	..	..	..	..	..	38	11	..	..	32	11	6	..	..	..
Division	6	R	1,018	73	..	..	..	..	..	1,018	73	14	..	31	1	811	69	182	3
		U	1,564	11	..	..	..	..	..	1,564	11	106	..	340	..	849	8	269	3
Major Group	60-63	R	90	51	..	..	..	..	..	90	51	2	..	5	..	75	49	10	2
		U	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	13	..	33	..	19	..	13	..
	64-68	R	928	19	..	..	..	..	..	928	19	12	..	26	1	738	17	152	1
		U	1,434	11	..	..	..	..	..	1,434	11	89	..	260	..	830	8	255	3
	69	R	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
		U	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	4	..	47	..	..	..	1	..
Division	7	R	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	..	111	..	67	..	1	..
		U	640	4	..	..	..	..	..	640	4	5	..	281	1	353	2	1	1
Major Group	70-71	R	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	73	..	48	..	1	..
		U	595	3	..	..	..	..	..	595	3	5	..	236	..	353	2	1	1
	72	R	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	14	..	19	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	R	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
		U	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	45	1	..	..	45	1	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	1,309	134	..	..	..	..	..	1,309	134	..	..	1,111	106	197	27	1	1
		U	2,765	316	..	..	..	..	..	2,765	316	..	..	2,401	206	363	28	1	2
Major Group	80	R	373	2	..	..	..	..	..	373	2	..	..	373	2	..	..	..	..
		U	1,428	26	..	..	..	..	..	1,428	26	..	..	1,428	26	..	..	..	..
	81	R	291	25	..	..	..	..	..	291	25	..	..	280	25	11	..	..	..
		U	354	71	..	..	..	..	..	354	71	..	..	354	70	..	1	..	..
	82	R	49	15	..	..	..	..	..	49	15	..	..	33	..	16	15	..	..
		U	170	33	..	..	..	..	..	170	33	..	..	150	32	20	1	..	..
	83	R	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	47	1	..	..	13	1	34	..	..	..
		U	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	40	4	..	..	..	4	40	..	..	..
	84	R	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	18	..	20	..	..	..
		U	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..
	85	R	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	55	..	14	..	..	..
		U	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
	86	R	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	..
		U	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
	87	R	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	16	..	4	..	..	..
		U	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	..	..	14	1	10	..	..	..
	88	R	321	90	..	..	..	..	..	321	90	..	..	236	77	84	12	1	1
		U	561	177	..	..	..	..	..	561	177	..	..	447	153	114	22	..	2
	89	R	88	1	..	..	..	..	..	88	1	..	..	76	1	12	..	..	..
		U	78	4	..	..	..	..	..	78	4	..	..	8	..	70	4	..	..
Division	9	R	259	80	..	..	..	..	..	259	80	..	..	125	45	134	33	..	2
		U	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	..	..	35	2	6	..	..	..
Major Group	90	R	259	80	..	..	..	..	..	259	80	..	..	125	45	134	33	..	2
		U	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	..	..	35	2	6	..	..	..
KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION																			
All Divisions		R	1,885	540	308	367	187	48	211	319	1,007	173	53	3	546	306	400	47	348
Division	0	R	115	11	3	..	2	..	1	..	112	11	..	..	23	3	21	5	68
Major Group	03	R	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	04	R	114	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	112	10	..	..	23	3	21	4	68
Division	2 & 3	R	335	399	395	367	185	48	210	319	..	32	..	1	..	8	..	22	..

TABLE 547—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND TRADE OR WORK OF PERSONS AT WORK AT ESTABLISHED INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification		Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry								Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
			Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																				
Major Group	22	R	14	2	13	2	2	..	13	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	..
		U	34	8	5	8	2	..	1	8	31	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	23	R	8	18	8	16	5	..	3	16	12	2	1	..	9	..	2	2	..	
		U	56	..	44	..	14	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	R	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	2	4	1	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	R	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	R	29	..	29	..	5	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	7	..	7	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	R	196	118	155	118	20	1	135	117	41	..	5	..	3	..	20	..	13	
		U	85	..	14	..	8	..	6	..	71	..	..	..	2	..	90	..	39
	29	R	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	R	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1
		U	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	R	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34-35	R	50	31	47	31	1	..	46	31	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
		U	53	6	43	6	..	..	43	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	36	R	66	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	48	..	11	..	10	..	9	..	18
		U	10	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
	37	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	R	15	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	4
		U	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	..
	39	R	34	..	26	..	2	..	26	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	9	
		U	56	8	28	8	2	..	26	8	28	..	..	..	4	..	14	..	..
Division	4	R	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	57	..	9	..	3
		U	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..
Major Group	40	R	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	57	..	9	..	3
		U	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..
Division	5	R	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	5	..	3	4	..
		U	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	51	R	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	5	..	3	4	..
		U	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	6	R	867	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	867	36	90	..	60	..	561	90	156
		U	851	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	851	2	66	..	531	..	561	1	93
Major Group	60-63	R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	36	..	41	..	..
		U	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64-68	R	862	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	862	36	90	..	60	..	556	90	156
		U	770	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	770	2	62	..	293	..	520	1	93
Division	7	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	14	..	6
		U	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	70-71	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	14	..	6
		U	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	R	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	1,035	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,035	32	2	..	693	22	140	5	..
		U	592	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	30	..	..	457	24	135	6	..
Major Group	80	R	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	..	..	..	177	..	..	..	..
		U	100	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	3	..	..	160	3	..	..	..
	81	R	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	..	..	130	..	38	..	..
		U	212	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	6	..	..	212	6	..	..	..
	82	R	31	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	6	..	..	16	1	15	5	..
		U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	83	R	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	17	..	7	..	..
		U	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..

TABLE IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Group of Industries Standard Industrial Classification	1	2	Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service																	
			Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry						Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
			Males	Females	Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION—contd.																				
Major Group	84	R	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
		U	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
	86	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	87	R	47	10	..	..	..	..	..	47	10	2	..	43	9	2	..	..	1	
		U	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	33	..	15	..	..	..
	88	R	220	16	..	..	..	..	..	220	16	..	..	132	12	68	..	..	4	
		U	80	16	..	..	..	..	..	80	16	..	..	80	15	..	1	..	..
	89	R	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	..	..	..	348	..	19	..	..	..
		U	80	4	..	..	..	..	..	80	4	..	..	30	..	50	4	..	..
Division	9	R	179	53	..	..	..	..	..	179	53	..	..	61	29	118	24	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	90	R	179	53	..	..	..	..	..	179	53	..	..	61	29	118	24	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TAPAN POLICE STATION																				
All Divisions		R	2,311	394	102	116	..	..	102	116	2,300	278	6	..	873	51	1,005	106	200	61
Division	0	R	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	12	..	38	..	10	..
Major Group	01	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	03	R	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	16	..
	04	R	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	2	..
Division	2 of 3	R	402	266	102	116	..	..	102	116	300	150	1	..	16	6	200	112	83	34
Major Group	20	R	71	145	31	37	..	..	31	37	40	108	1	..	11	4	25	85	3	10
	21	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	22	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	23	R	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	R	20	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	16	1	..	..	1	..	13	1	..	..
	28	R	124	80	40	47	..	..	40	47	84	33	..	..	..	..	53	22	31	11
	29	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	30	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	31	R	25	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	16	..	5	1
	34-35	R	56	37	13	30	..	..	13	30	45	7	..	..	..	..	32	3	15	4
	36	R	39	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	..
	38	R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
	39	R	40	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	46	..	..	..	3	..	30	..	13	..
Division	4	R	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	..	..
Major Group	40	R	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	..	..
Division	6	R	542	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	542	15	2	..	73	..	343	14	122	1
Major Group	60-63	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	64-68	R	537	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	15	2	..	71	..	342	14	122	1
	69	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Division	7	R	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	4	..
Major Group	70-71	R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
	73	R	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	895	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	895	94	1	..	600	37	250	31	20	26
Major Group	80	R	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	..	..	..	267	..	..	..	..	..
	81	R	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	101	..	10	..	1	..
	82	R	65	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	10	..	..	10	1	53	6	2	3
	83	R	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	3	..
	84	R	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification		Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service															
			Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker									
			Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
TAPAN POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																												
Major Group	85	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..			
	86	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..			
	87	R	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..					
	88	R	221	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	84	..	..	111	36	93	25	17	23
	89	R	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	1	..	35	..	58	..	5	..	
Division	9	R	353	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	19	2	..	151	10	192	9	8	..		
Major Group	90	R	353	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	19	2	..	151	10	192	9	8	..		
Raiganj Subdivision																												
All Divisions		R	14,234	2,945	1,113	1,408	101	8	1,012	1,400	13,111	1,477	62	1	5,472	270	6,423	900	1,154	207								
		U	11,304	714	457	91	62	11	305	80	10,267	623	361	1	4,043	341	5,407	253	1,006	28								
Division	0	R	314	21	1	..	..	..	1	..	313	21	..	..	21	..	202	48	90	3			
		U	64	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	64	2	..	..	13	..	34	2	17	..		
Major Group	00	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..			
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	01	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..			
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	02	R	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	03	R	241	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	16	..	..	..	..	158	16	83	..
		U	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	16	..
	04	R	64	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	63	5	..	..	19	..	38	2	6	3			
		U	27	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	27	2	..	..	11	..	15	2	1	..			
Division	1	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..			
Major Group	10	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..			
Division	2 & 3	R	2,171	1,860	1,112	1,468	101	8	1,011	1,460	1,039	392	5	1	122	7	689	283	243	101								
		U	2,036	177	457	90	62	11	395	79	1,579	87	57	..	557	27	801	53	164	7								
Major Group	20	R	220	662	148	483	4	8	144	475	72	179	..	..	3	4	62	127	7	48						
		U	454	56	121	30	21	9	100	21	333	26	18	..	247	7	42	17	26	2								
	21	R	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	R	58	10	15	6	1	..	14	6	43	4	..	..	2	..	38	1	3	5						
		U	231	52	67	32	9	2	58	30	164	20	3	..	86	8	50	9	25	3								
	23	R	195	188	134	166	16	..	118	166	61	22	..	1	4	..	50	10	7	11								
		U	48	16	42	11	11	..	31	11	6	5	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..					
	24	R	..	230	..	193	..	..	..	193	..	37	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..					
		U	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..					
	25	R	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	R	2	30	1	30	..	..	1	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..					
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	R	66	6	33	4	4	..	29	4	33	2	..	..	4	2	28	..	1	..						
		U	197	5	24	2	2	..	22	2	173	1	12	..	21	..	121	1	19	..								
	28	R	760	417	375	366	26	..	349	366	385	51	5	..	81	..	229	27	70	24								
		U	283	9	55	9	6	..	49	9	228	..	4	..	29	..	181	..	14	..								
	29	R	4	7	3	7	..	..	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..					
		U	3	2	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..						
	30	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	3	..	19	..	6	..	2	..	
	31	R	91	2	33	2	..	..	33	2	58	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	16	..	
		U	72	..	34	..	4	..	30	..	38	..	1	..	2	..	33	..	2	..								
	32	R	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..					
		U	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	17	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	2	..					
34-35		R	361	293	207	208	32	..	175	208	154	85	..	..	14	1	72	74	68	10						
		U	237	31	38	3	..	..	38	3	259	28	4	..	29	8	215	20	11	..						

TABLE B-7—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*cont.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker			
		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajganj Subdivision— <i>cont.</i>																					
Major Group	36	R	195	5	73	..	2	..	71	..	122	5	..	..	0	..	60	5	33	..
		U	97	1	20	1	4	..	16	1	77	..	2	..	24	..	31	..	20	..	
37	R	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
		U	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	1	..
38	R	41	..	23	..	16	..	7	..	18	..	4	..	..	..	15	..	3	..	..
		U	82	1	2	..	..	2	..	80	1	4	..	38	..	30	1	8	..	..
39	R	163	7	60	..	5	..	60	..	103	7	5	..	4	..	86	5	13	2	..	
		U	182	5	44	1	5	..	39	1	138	4	5	..	32	..	67	4	34	..	
Division	4	R	471	95	..	..	..	..	..	471	95	7	..	129	23	271	71	64	7	..
		U	514	39	..	..	..	..	..	514	39	24	..	151	11	321	28	18	..	..
Major Group	40	R	471	95	..	..	..	..	..	471	95	7	..	129	23	271	71	64	1	..
		U	514	39	..	..	..	..	..	514	39	24	..	151	11	321	28	18	..	..
Division	5	R	31	8	..	..	..	..	..	31	8	..	..	7	5	16	1	8	4	..
		U	59	21	..	..	..	..	..	59	21	..	..	55	17	6	4	..	..	..
Major Group	50	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	R	28	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	8	..	..	4	5	18	1	8	4	..
		U	43	21	..	..	..	..	..	43	21	..	..	37	17	6	4	..	..	..
Division	6	R	2,821	244	..	..	..	..	..	2,821	244	42	..	554	1	2,079	194	446	69	..
		U	3,776	54	..	..	..	..	..	3,776	54	224	1	565	..	2,362	43	663	10	..
Major Group	60-63	R	70	16	..	..	..	..	..	70	16	3	..	22	..	39	8	6	8	..
		U	336	1	..	..	..	..	..	336	1	26	..	98	..	149	1	63	..	..
64-68	R	2,746	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,746	225	39	..	230	1	2,037	186	440	38	..
		U	3,318	53	..	..	..	..	..	3,318	53	185	1	403	..	2,122	42	398	10	..
69	R	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	3	..
		U	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	5	..	84	..	31	..	4	..	..
Division	7	R	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	1	..	100	..	51	..	13	..	..
		U	1,033	31	..	..	..	..	..	1,033	31	9	..	403	1	603	30	18	..	..
Major Group	70-71	R	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	..	1	..	110	..	50	..	13	..	..
		U	956	31	..	..	..	..	..	956	31	0	..	332	1	587	30	18	..	..
72	R	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..
		U	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..
73	R	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	5,813	317	..	..	..	..	..	5,813	317	7	..	4,502	215	1,166	99	142	32	..
		U	5,754	368	..	..	..	..	..	5,754	368	46	..	2,271	264	1,324	95	153	11	..
Major Group	80	R	1,150	73	..	..	..	..	..	1,150	73	..	..	1,150	73	..	..	..	..	..
		U	833	12	..	..	..	..	..	833	12	..	..	833	12	..	..	..	..	..
81	R	1,011	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,011	31	..	..	971	27	40	4	..	..	..
		U	490	117	..	..	..	..	..	490	117	..	..	456	117	28	..	6	..	..
82	R	272	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	68	..	..	92	20	178	45	4	3	..
		U	240	45	..	..	..	..	..	240	45	5	..	105	34	118	11	12	..	..
83	R	167	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	3	..	..	48	2	111	1	8	..	..
		U	91	3	..	..	..	..	..	91	3	..	..	2	..	74	3	15	..	..
84	R	62	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	4	..	..	19	4	39	..	4	..	..
		U	85	1	..	..	..	..	..	85	1	3	..	11	..	69	1	..	..	..
85	R	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..
		U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
86	R	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	15	3	10	..	1	..	..
		U	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	15	2	4	1	1	..	..
87	R	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	17	..	20	..	3	..	..
		U	97	6	..	..	..	..	..	97	6	1	..	69	5	24	1	3	..	..
88	R	2,132	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,132	91	..	..	1,544	72	507	15	41	4	..
		U	883	135	..	..	..	..	..	883	135	28	..	540	105	177	21	98	9	..
89	R	946	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	946	64	3	..	605	14	258	23	82	25	..
		U	1,031	66	..	..	..	..	..	1,031	66	7	..	180	9	826	35	18	2	..
Division	9	R	2,359	389	..	..	..	..	..	2,359	389	6	..	257	21	1,949	342	148	17	..
		U	67	1	..	..	..	..	..	67	1	1	..	45	1	16	..	1	..	..
Major Group	90	R	2,359	389	..	..	..	..	..	2,359	389	4	..	257	21	1,949	342	148	17	..
		U	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	61	1	1	..	45	1	16	..	1	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service																	
		Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RAIGANJ POLICE STATION																			
All Divisions	R U	4,942 7,767	721 846	279 236	204 62	22 34	.. 9	257 204	204 53	4,085 7,329	517 684	1 245	1 1	1,451 2,900	114 239	2,864 1,431	345 305	247 686	39 19
Division 0	R U	209 62	16 3	1 ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. 1	208 62	16 2	.. ..	.. ..	1 12	.. ..	132 54	16 2	75 16	....
Major Group 01	R U	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1..	....	....	....	....	....
02	R U	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6..	....	....	....
03	R U	188 35	16 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	188 35	16 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	114 19	16 ..	74 16	....
04	R U	15 26	.. 3	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. 1	14 26	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	1 11	.. ..	12 15	.. 2	1..	....
Division 1	R U	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7..	....	....	....	....	....
Major Group 10	R U	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7..	....	....	....	....	....
Division 2 & 3	R U	557 1,325	321 136	278 236	204 61	22 34	.. 9	256 204	204 52	279 1,087	117 75	.. 40	1 ..	19 423	4 23	220 502	75 48	40 122	37 4
Major Group 20	R U	43 317	115 53	40 62	77 27	.. 12	.. 9	40 50	77 18	3 255	38 26	.. 11	.. ..	.. 197	1 7	2 25	24 17	1 22	13 2
22	R U	23 89	7 18	7 10	3 9	.. 2	.. ..	7 8	3 9	16 79	4 9	.. 2	.. ..	.. 44	1 4	16 29	1 5	.. 4	3 ..
23	R U	143 44	92 16	106 38	75 11	16 10	.. ..	90 28	75 11	37 6	17 5	.. ..	1 ..	3 3	.. 3	31 3	9 ..	3 ..	7 2
24	R U	13 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	13 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..	.. ..	6..	....	....	....
25	R U	.. ..	3 1	.. ..	3 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	R U	11 139	2 2	1 13	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	1 13	.. 2	10 126	2 ..	.. 8	.. ..	.. 14	2 ..	10 92	.. ..	12..	....
28	R U	172 159	59 9	53 37	33 9	2 ..	.. ..	51 37	33 9	119 122	26 ..	.. 4	.. ..	14 19	.. ..	105 89	22 ..	.. 10	4 ..
29	R U	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1..	....	....
30	R U	.. 22	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	22 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	15 ..	.. ..	5..	....	....	....
31	R U	14 39	.. ..	6 8	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	6 5	.. ..	8 31	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	8 26	.. ..	2..	....
32	R U	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1..	....	....	....	....	....
33	R U	11 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 ..	.. ..	4 ..	.. ..	2..	....
34-35	R U	75 207	37 28	36 33	13 ..	3 ..	.. ..	33 33	13 ..	39 174	24 28	.. 1	.. ..	.. 29	1 8	23 133	13 20	16 11	10 ..
36	R U	30 81	2 1	24 14	1 ..	4 ..	.. ..	24 10	1 ..	35 67	2 ..	.. 2	.. ..	1 22	.. ..	17 24	2 ..	17 19	....
37	R U	9 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	1..	....
38	R U	1 64	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	63 ..	1 4	.. ..	.. ..	33 ..	.. ..	21 ..	1 ..	5..	....
39	R U	16 128	4 5	4 19	1 ..	3 ..	.. ..	4 16	1 ..	12 109	4 4	3 ..	.. ..	1 29	.. ..	8 41	4 4	3 34	....
Division 4	R U	77 373	1 39	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	77 373	1 39	.. 29	.. ..	38 78	.. 10	35 267	.. 28	1 8	1 ..
Major Group 40	R U	77 373	1 39	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	77 373	1 39	.. 20	.. ..	38 78	.. 10	35 267	.. 28	1 8	1 ..
Division 5	R U	8 48	.. 17	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 48	.. 17	.. ..	.. ..	6 47	.. 17	.. 1	.. ..	2..	....
Major Group 50	R U	3 16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 16	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE 2-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division, and Major Group of Industrial Classification		Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry																		Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
			Total Workers Males Females		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker											
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
																					3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAIGANJ POLICE STATION—contd.																														
Major Group 51	R	5	17	5	17	5	17	2	..											
	U	32	32	31											
Division 6	R	1,249	79	1,249	79	129	1	341	36	179	13											
	U	2,629	34	2,629	34	131	1	619	..	2,629	36	436	5											
Major Group 60-63	R	17	17	..	13	..	33	..	117	..	46	..											
	U	233	233	..	13	..	33	..	117	..	46	..											
64-68	R	1,221	70	1,221	70	118	1	394	56	179	13											
	U	2,392	34	2,392	34	135	1	387	..	1,488	36	364	5											
69	R	2	2	..	3	..	2	..	36	..	4	..											
	U	104	104	..	3	..	71	..	36	..	4	..											
Division 7	R	92	92	..	1	..	42	..	43	..	6	..											
	U	727	27	727	27	5	..	294	..	471	27	77	..											
Major Group 70-71	R	72	72	..	1	..	23	..	42	..	6	..											
	U	679	27	679	27	5	..	232	..	465	27	17	..											
72	R	2	2	1	..	1											
	U	8	8	2	..	6											
73	R	18	18	18											
	U	40	40	40											
Division 8	R	1,544	113	1,544	113	1,779	163	347	10	18	..											
	U	2,564	291	2,564	291	29	..	1,669	269	782	72	93	10											
Major Group 80	R	325	64	325	64	325	64											
	U	649	11	649	11	649	11											
81	R	239	15	239	15	217	12	22	3											
	U	352	92	352	92	337	92	14	..	1	..											
82	R	82	9	82	9	29	6	53	3											
	U	178	34	178	34	79	23	89	11	10	..											
83	R	53	2	53	2	11	1	39	1	5	..											
	U	66	3	66	3	2	..	52	3	12	..											
84	R	10	4	10	4	4	10											
	U	77	1	77	1	5	..	6	..	64	1											
85	R											
	U	3	3	3											
86	R	8	8	4	..	4											
	U	12	2	12	2	10	2	2											
87	R	11	11	7	..	4											
	U	82	5	82	5	61	5	18											
88	R	784	17	784	17	367	14	302											
	U	612	102	1,612	102	20	..	401	73	1,211											
89	R	32	2	32	2	19	2	18											
	U	533	41	533	41	4	..	113	3	409	36											
Division 9	R	1,215	200	1,215	200	46	6	1,169	186	23	8											
	U	32	32	28	..	3	..	1	..											
Major Group 90	R	1,215	200	1,215	200	46	6	1,169	186	23	8											
	U	32	32	28	..	3	..	1	..											
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION																														
All Divisions	R	2,218	398	84	131	84	131	2,164	287	2	..	987	83	1,391	398	34	3											
	U	2,537	148	219	29	28	2	191	27	2,516	139	156	..	1,683	82	1,776	46	348	3											
Division 0	R	7	1	7	1	5	..	2	1											
	U	2	2	1	1	..											
Major Group 02	R	1	1	1											
	U											
03	R	2	2	1	..	2											
	U	1	1											
04	R	4	1	4	1	4	1											
	U	1	1	1	..											
Division 2 & 3	R	292	271	54	151	54	151	299	179	17	3	229	116	71	1											
	U	711	41	219	29	28	2	191	27	682	12	17	..	136	4	229	5	42	3											
Major Group 20	R	25	116	5	63	5	..	5	63	20	31	2	3	18	46	4	..											
	U	137	3	58	3	5	..	30	3	78	..	7	..	38	..	17	..	4	..											

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification		Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
			Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker			
			Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																						
Major Group	22	R	29	2	5	2	7	2	5	2	24	11	1	1	2	4	21	4	1	3		
		U	142	34	57	23	7	2	50	21	85	11	1	1	42	4	21	4	21	3		
	23	R	5	8	1	8	1	1	1	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1		
		U	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	24	R	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	10	1	7	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	25	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	26	R	2	29	1	29	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	27	R	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	7	1	5	1	7	1		
		U	58	1	11	1	2	1	9	1	47	1	4	1	7	1	29	1	7	1		
	28	R	122	35	24	31	6	1	24	31	98	4	1	1	7	1	82	3	9	1		
		U	124	1	18	1	6	1	12	1	106	1	1	1	10	1	92	1	4	1		
	29	R	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	30	R	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	31	R	20	1	7	1	1	1	7	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1		
		U	93	1	26	1	1	1	25	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1		
	32	R	5	1	5	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	33	R	6	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	34-35	R	15	73	5	12	1	1	5	12	10	61	3	1	1	1	10	61	1	1		
		U	90	3	5	3	1	1	5	3	85	1	1	1	1	1	82	1	1	1		
	36	R	25	3	6	1	1	1	6	1	25	3	1	1	5	1	19	3	1	1		
		U	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	1	1		
	37	R	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	38	R	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	5	1	10	1	3	1		
		U	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	3	1		
	39	R	22	1	25	1	2	1	23	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	21	1	1	1		
		U	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	3	1	26	1	1	1		
Division	4	R	150	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	150	94	1	1	51	23	98	71	1	1		
		U	141	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	141	1	4	1	73	1	54	1	10	1		
Major Group	40	R	150	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	150	94	1	4	51	23	98	71	1	1		
		U	141	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	141	1	4	1	73	1	54	1	10	1		
Division	5	R	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	4	1	1	6	1	5	4	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Major Group	51	R	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	4	1	1	6	1	5	4	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Division	6	R	362	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	362	29	1	1	65	1	267	28	30	1		
		U	1,147	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,147	20	73	1	172	1	673	15	229	5		
Major Group	60-63	R	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	1	13	1	18	1	15	1	5	1		
		U	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	103	1	1	1	43	1	32	1	15	1		
	64-68	R	324	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	324	29	1	1	47	1	252	28	25	1		
		U	1,026	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,026	19	60	1	116	1	636	14	214	5		
	69	R	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	13	1	4	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Division	7	R	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	84	1	1	1	82	1	2	1	1	1		
		U	306	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	306	1	4	1	109	1	192	1	1	1		
Major Group	70-71	R	57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	1	4	1	55	1	2	1	1	1		
		U	277	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	277	4	4	1	80	1	192	1	1	1		
	72	R	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	73	R	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1		
		U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Division	8	R	871	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	871	28	1	1	710	19	152	9	9	1		
		U	1,190	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,190	97	17	1	571	75	542	21	60	1		

TABLE XIV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	1	Rural Urban	2	Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service																	
				Workers at Household Industry						Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service											
				Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
				Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																					
Major Group	80	R	U	156	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	1	..	..	156	1	..	..	..	..
				184	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	1	..	..	184	1	..	..	..	..
	81	R	U	133	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	7	..	..	143	6	10	1	..	..
				138	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	25	..	..	119	25	14	..	5	..
	82	R	U	28	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	4	..	..	13	1	15	3	..	..
				62	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	11	5	..	26	11	29	..	2	..
	83	R	U	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	1	..	23	..	..	..
				25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	3	..
	84	R	U	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	10	..	13	..	4	..
				8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
	85	R	U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	86	R	U	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	1	..
				8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	5	..	2	1	1	..
	87	R	U	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
				15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	1	..	8	..	6	1	..	..
	88	R	U	442	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	442	16	..	..	357	11	81	5	4	..
				251	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	33	8	..	139	32	46	..	38	1
	89	R	U	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	17	..	5	..	1	..
				498	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	498	25	3	..	67	6	417	19	11	..
Division	9	R	U	452	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	85	2	..	37	8	370	77	43	..
				29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	1	..	17	1	11	..	..	..
Major Group	90	R	U	452	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	85	2	..	37	8	370	77	43	..
				29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	1	..	17	1	11	..	..	..
HEMTABAD POLICE STATION																					
All Divisions		R		915	113	66	61	1	..	65	61	849	32	5	..	471	14	323	32	30	6
Division	0	R		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Major Group	04	R		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Division	2 & 3	R		104	70	66	61	1	..	65	61	38	9	..	..	10	..	26	3	2	8
Major Group	20	R		6	32	2	31	..	..	2	31	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..
	21	R		2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	R		1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	R		17	15	2	11	..	..	2	11	15	4	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	4
	27	R		7	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	28	R		52	20	41	16	..	..	41	16	11	4	..	..	9	..	2	2	..	2
	31	R		1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	R		3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36	R		8	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	39	R		7	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Division	4	R		30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	10	..	8	..	10	..
Major Group	40	R		30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	2	..	10	..	8	..	10	..
Division	6	R		129	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	17	3	..	7	..	97	17	22	..
Major Group	60-63	R		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	64-68	R		124	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	17	..	..	7	..	95	17	22	..
	69	R		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division	7	R		36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	31	..	4	..	1	..
Major Group	70-71	R		26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	21	..	4	..	1	..
	73	R		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R		437	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	12	..	..	341	9	85	3	11	..
Major Group	80	R		125	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	2	..	..	125	2	..	..	..	..
	81	R		65	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	2	..	..	60	2	5	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—cont.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry								Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service											
		Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker			
		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
HEMTABAD POLICE STATION—cont.																					
Major Group	82	R	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	6	..	..	18	3	16	3	..	..
	83	R	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	2	..
	86	R	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
	88	R	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	..	..	..	107	..	57	..	8	..
	89	R	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	28	..	1	..	1	..
Division	9	R	177	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	14	..	..	72	5	103	9	2	..
Major Group	90	R	177	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	14	..	..	72	5	103	9	2	..
ITAHAR POLICE STATION																					
All Divisions		R	2,377	769	354	545	29	1	325	545	2,023	223	8	..	1,812	26	872	175	131	22	
Division	0	R	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1	..	..	8	..	38	1	5	..
Major Group	03	R	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	5	..
	04	R	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	8	..	20	1	..	..
Division	2 & 3	R	548	629	354	545	29	1	325	545	194	83	..	..	24	..	111	73	59	10
Major Group	20	R	61	131	39	85	..	1	39	84	22	46	..	..	1	..	20	40	1	6
	22	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	23	R	26	29	22	29	..	..	22	29	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
	24	R	..	157	..	122	..	..	..	122	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	3
	26	R	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	R	21	2	9	2	..	..	9	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..
	28	R	149	167	106	167	11	..	95	167	43	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	31	..
	29	R	2	4	2	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	R	10	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	34-35	R	176	196	125	196	17	..	106	196	51	..	..	..	14	..	22	..	15	..
	36	R	45	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	8	..
	38	R	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	39	R	52	2	19	..	..	..	19	..	33	2	..	..	1	..	32	1	..	1
Division	4	R	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	1	..	9	..	31	..	1	..
Major Group	40	R	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	1	..	5	..	31	..	1	..
Division	5	R	20	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	8	..	..	1	3	14	1	5	4
Major Group	51	R	20	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	8	..	..	1	3	14	1	5	4
Division	6 & 7	R	493	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	56	7	..	26	..	411	49	49	7
Major Group	60-63	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	64-68	R	489	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	489	56	7	..	24	..	409	49	49	7
	69	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division	7	R	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	5	..
Major Group	70-71	R	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	5	..
	73	R	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	1,036	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,036	42	..	..	686	22	143	19	7	1
Major Group	80	R	201	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	3	..	..	201	3	..	..	..	..
	81	R	234	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	2	..	..	234	2	..	..	..	..
	82	R	58	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	27	..	..	23	10	35	17	..	..
	83	R	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1	..	..	27	1	14	..	1	..
	84	R	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	86	R	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	87	R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..

TABLE XIV.—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—cont.

Branch of Industry Trade and Service Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Production or Service																		
		Workers in Household Industry								Workers in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Production or Service										
		Total Workers		Total		Employee		Other		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker		
		Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
ITAHAR POLICE STATION—cont.																				
Major Group	88	R	414	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	414	7	..	..	337	5	31	1	6	1
	89	R	66	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	1	..	..	35	..	31	1	..	..
Division	9	R	175	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	33	..	..	53	7	122	32	..	..
Major Group	90	R	175	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	33	..	..	53	1	122	32	..	..
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION																				
All Divisions		R	1,492	362	243	324	33	7	219	317	1,449	178	21	..	506	31	674	37	120	86
Division	0	R	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	3	..	17	..	4	..
Major Group	00	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	02	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	03	R	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
	04	R	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	..
Division	2 & 3	R	419	373	243	324	33	7	219	317	176	49	5	..	47	..	96	7	29	47
Major Group	20	R	60	190	41	161	3	7	38	154	19	29	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	29
	21	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	23	R	4	23	3	22	..	..	3	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	24	R	..	23	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	27	R	14	..	10	..	1	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
	28	R	164	105	92	88	3	..	89	88	72	17	5	..	43	..	24	..	..	17
	29	R	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	R	24	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
	34-35	R	56	31	22	31	12	..	10	31	24	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	22	..
	36	R	20	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	38	R	21	..	20	..	14	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry								Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service										
		Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker		
		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION—contd.																				
Major Group	88	R	133	16	..	..	..	..	..	133	16	..	..	61	16	69	..	3	..	
	99	R	245	60	..	..	..	..	..	245	60	..	..	73	12	106	28	66	25	
Division	9	R	119	5	..	..	..	..	..	119	5	..	..	20	..	97	5	2	..	
Major Group	90	R	119	5	..	..	..	..	..	119	5	..	..	20	..	97	5	2	..	
BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION																				
All Divisions		R	2,080	332	117	182	16	..	101	182	1,963	150	25	..	1,015	32	800	90	334	28
Division	0	R	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	..	..	4	..	13	..	4	3	
Major Group	03	R	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	
	04	R	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	3	
Division	2 & 3	R	251	196	117	182	16	..	101	182	134	14	..	..	5	..	26	14	103	..
Major Group	20	R	25	78	21	64	1	..	20	64	4	14	..	..	..	..	1	14	3	..
	21	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	22	R	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	23	R	..	21	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	R	..	48	..	48	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	R	7	2	7	2	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	R	101	31	59	31	10	..	49	31	42	..	..	2	..	10	..	30	..	..
	31	R	22	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	..
	34-35	R	36	16	16	16	..	..	16	16	20	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	..	..
	36	R	38	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	37	..	..	2	..	8	..	27	..	..
	38	R	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	39	R	12	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..
Division	4	R	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	6	..	24	..	41	..	..
Major Group	40	R	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	6	..	24	..	41	..	..
Division	6	R	312	35	..	..	..	..	..	312	35	20	..	14	..	196	25	82	10	..
Major Group	60-63	R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..
	64-68	R	307	35	..	..	..	..	..	307	35	20	..	14	..	192	25	81	10	..
Division	7	R	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..
Major Group	70-71	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	73	R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	1,198	55	..	..	..	..	..	1,198	55	3	..	951	31	219	18	25	6	..
Major Group	80	R	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	..	..	..	188	..	..	..	..	..	..
	81	R	190	5	..	..	..	..	..	190	5	..	..	185	5	5	..	..	..	..
	82	R	37	14	..	..	..	..	..	37	14	..	..	4	..	29	11	4	3	..
	83	R	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	4	..	19	..	2	..	..
	84	R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	85	R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
	86	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	87	R	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..
	88	R	187	35	..	..	..	..	..	187	35	..	..	135	26	47	6	5	3	..
	89	R	550	1	..	..	..	..	..	550	1	3	..	431	..	102	1	14	..	..
Division	9	R	220	43	..	..	..	..	..	220	43	2	..	29	1	111	33	78	9	..
Major Group	90	R	220	43	..	..	..	..	..	220	43	2	..	29	1	111	33	78	9	..

TABLE XIV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group or Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service																	
		Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry						Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family/Worker	
		Males	Females	Total		Employee		Others		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ischemper Sub-Division																			
All Divisions	R U	14,976 2,368	3,000 98	1,174 113	2,162 19	25 36	1 ..	1,169 57	2,161 19	12,982 2,435	918 79	34 11	3 ..	2,135 1,580	231 36	1,899 872	894 44	724 163	66 ..
Division 0	R U	768 16	100 ..	40 ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	40 ..	7 ..	738 16	93 ..	.. ..	.. ..	433 1	64 ..	271 13	27 ..	24 ..	2 ..
Major Group 00	R U	9 ..	6 ..	9 ..	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	9 ..	6..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
																			</

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification		Rural Urban	Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service																	
			Workers at Household Industry																	
			Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Isampur Subdivision—contd.																				
Major Group	51	R	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	..	..	17	2	..	3	..	..
		U	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Division	6	R	3,423	291	..	..	..	..	..	3,423	291	29	3	162	..	2,785	264	446	24
		U	988	22	..	..	..	..	..	988	22	5	..	271	22	536	..	122	..
Major Group	60-63	R	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	..	1	..	17	..	174	..	10	..
		U	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	1	..	43	..	47	..	7	..
	64-68	R	3,192	291	..	..	..	..	..	3,192	291	28	3	139	..	2,589	264	436	24
		U	883	22	..	..	..	..	..	883	22	4	..	223	22	541	..	115	..
	69	R	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	6	..	23	..	..	..
		U	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Division	7	R	539	1	..	..	..	..	..	539	1	1	..	336	1	182	..	..	..
		U	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	63	..	26	..	..	..
Major Group	70-71	R	526	1	..	..	..	..	..	526	1	1	..	343	1	182	..	..	..
		U	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	48	..	26	..	..	..
	73	R	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
		U	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	4,982	107	..	..	..	..	..	4,982	107	4	..	4,086	34	787	73	103	..
		U	851	27	..	..	..	..	..	851	27	4	..	602	11	234	16	11	..
Major Group	80	R	1,073	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,073	1	..	..	1,073	1	..	..	..	..
		U	306	2	..	..	..	..	..	306	2	..	..	306	2	..	..	..	..
	81	R	518	2	..	..	..	..	..	518	2	..	..	484	2	31	..	3	..
		U	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	36	2	..	..	33	2	3	..	..	..
	82	R	347	10	..	..	..	..	..	347	10	..	..	89	3	235	7	3	..
		U	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	..	..	18	2	22	..	..	..
	83	R	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	..	..	..	91	..	46	..	1	..
		U	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	..	..
	84	R	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	17	..	12	..	1	..
		U	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	5	..	22	1	..	..
	85	R	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	1	..
		U	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	86	R	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
		U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	87	R	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	12	..	3	..	..	..
		U	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
	88	R	2,117	78	..	..	..	..	..	2,117	78	1	..	1,663	18	389	60	64	..
		U	330	4	..	..	..	..	..	330	4	3	..	213	3	103	1	11	..
	89	R	718	16	..	..	..	..	..	718	16	3	..	643	10	40	6	32	..
		U	93	16	..	..	..	..	..	93	16	..	..	22	2	71	14	..	..
Division	9	R	2,218	193	..	..	..	..	..	2,218	193	..	..	1,023	111	1,146	71	49	11
		U	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	102	..	3	..	1	..
Major Group	90	R	2,218	193	..	..	..	..	..	2,218	193	..	..	1,023	111	1,146	71	49	11
		U	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	102	..	3	..	1	..

ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION

All Divisions	R	2,337	486	167	294	6	1	141	293	2,170	172	3	..	739	50	1,380	116	58	6
	U	2,648	98	113	19	36	..	57	19	2,433	79	11	..	1,289	35	972	44	103	..
Division 0	R	11	9	..	7	..	..	..	7	11	2	..	..	2	2	9	..	..	..
	U	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	..
Major Group 00	R	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
01	R	11	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	11	2	..	..	2	2	9	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
02	R	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	R	373	329	167	287	6	1	161	296	296	33	..	..	1	33	283	..	2	..
	U	608	62	113	19	36	..	5	19	287	23	2	..	163	..	83	23	29	..

TABLE XIV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Public Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry						Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
				Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ISLAMFUR POLICE STATION—contd.																			
Major Group 20	R	17	98	11	98	2	1	9	97	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	U	117	11	14	5	10	..	4	5	103	6	..	..	92	..	7	6	4	..
22	R	9	1	19	1	19	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	6	..	9	..	1	..
	U	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	R	114	121	103	88	3	..	100	88	11	33	..	..	..	33	11	..	..	..
	U	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	R	14	1	7	1	2	..	7	1	7	..	..	..	11	..	7	..	1	..
	U	32	1	9	1	..	..	7	1	43	..	..	..	11	..	91	..	1	..
28	R	61	74	25	74	1	..	24	74	36	..	..	..	1	..	34	..	1	..
	U	69	23	41	8	11	..	30	8	28	17	1	..	12	..	11	17	6	..
29	R	76	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	76	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	R	8	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..
	U	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
32	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34-35	R	13	16	6	16	..	..	6	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..
	U	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
36	R	20	2	7	2	..	..	7	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	..
	U	64	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	26	..	24	..	..	..
38	R	4	7	2	7	..	..	2	7	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
	U	19	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	15	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	..	..
39	R	37	4	4	4	12	..	4	4	33	..	..	..	4	..	33	..	2	..
	U	31	..	16	4	..	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Division 4	R	87	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	7	..	..	18	7	63	..	4	..
	U	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	81	..	11	..	..	..
Major Group 40	R	87	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	7	..	..	18	7	63	..	4	..
	U	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	81	..	11	..	..	..
Division 5	R	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	6	2	..	3	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 51	R	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	6	2	..	3	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6	R	570	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	570	107	1	..	24	..	317	101	26	6
	U	988	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	988	22	3	..	271	22	380	..	122	..
Major Group 60-63	R	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	1	..	4	..	38	..	5	..
	U	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	43	..	67	..	7	..
64-68	R	494	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	494	107	1	..	16	..	436	101	21	6
	U	883	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	883	22	4	..	223	22	541	..	118	..
69	R	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..
	U	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Division 7	R	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	..	..	..	202	..	36	..	..	..
	U	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	63	..	26	..	..	..
Major Group 70-71	R	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	..	..	..	202	..	36	..	..	..
	U	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	48	..	26	..	..	..
73	R	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	R	734	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	734	21	2	..	424	6	308	13	39	..
	U	851	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	851	27	4	..	607	11	234	16	11	..
Major Group 80	R	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	..	..	..	187	..	..	..	..	..
	U	308	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	2	..	..	308	2	..	..	..	..
81	R	67	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	1	..	..	63	1	4	..	..	..
	U	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	2	..	..	23	2	3	..	..	..
82	R	176	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	1	..	..	19	..	184	6	8	..
	U	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	..	..	13	2	22	..	..	..
83	R	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	18	..	25	..	..	..
	U	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry								Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION—<i>contd.</i>																			
Major Group 84	R	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
	U	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	5	..	22	..	..	..
85	R	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	1	..
	U	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
86	R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	R	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	R	206	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	14	1	..	85	..	105	14	15	..
	U	330	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	4	3	..	213	3	103	1	11	..
89	R	49	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	5	1	..	44	5	4	..	..	..
	U	93	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	16	..	..	22	2	71	14	..	..
Division 9	R	284	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	2	..	..	56	2	222	..	6	..
	U	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	102	..	3	..	1	..
Major Group 90	R	284	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	2	..	..	56	2	222	..	6	..
	U	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	102	..	3	..	1	..
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION																			
All Divisions	R	3,989	427	223	241	11	..	212	241	3,766	186	12	..	2,219	18	1,214	155	301	13
Division 0	R	100	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	11	..	..	18	..	67	11	15	..
Major Group 01	R	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
03	R	65	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	11	..	..	9	..	41	11	15	..
04	R	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	9	..	15	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	R	373	318	223	241	11	..	212	241	150	77	..	..	1	1	143	65	6	11
Major Group 20	R	30	193	12	156	..	..	12	156	18	37	..	..	..	..	18	36	..	1
22	R	6	..	6	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	R	36	17	10	17	..	..	10	17	26	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
27	R	28	..	23	..	2	..	21	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
28	R	96	38	48	27	4	..	44	27	48	11	..	..	1	..	45	7	2	4
31	R	9	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
34-35	R	70	64	67	37	2	..	65	37	3	27	..	..	..	1	3	20	..	6
36	R	62	2	26	..	..	..	26	..	36	2	..	..	..	..	32	2	4	..
38	R	13	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
39	R	23	4	13	4	..	..	13	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Division 4	R	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
Major Group 40	R	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
Division 6	R	724	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	724	34	11	..	23	..	493	34	197	..
Major Group 60-63	R	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..
64-68	R	715	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	715	34	10	..	23	..	486	34	196	..
Division 7	R	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	59	..	95	..	..	..
Major Group 70-71	R	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	51	..	95	..	..	..
73	R	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	R	1,638	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,638	24	1	..	1,530	15	57	9	50	..
Major Group 80	R	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	..	..	..	233	..	..	..	..	..
81	R	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	109	..	6	..	3	..
82	R	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	2	..	..	27	1	..	1	..	..
83	R	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..
84	R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
86	R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
87	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry								Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION—<i>contd.</i>																			
Major Group 88	R	1,016	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,016	16	..	..	953	12	36	4	27	..
89	R	175	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	6	1	..	156	2	15	4	30	..
Division 9	R	951	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	951	40	..	..	500	2	330	36	33	2
Major Group 90	R	951	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	951	40	..	..	500	2	330	36	33	2
CHOPRA POLICE STATION																			
All Divisions	R	2,845	547	193	313	..	..	193	313	2,652	234	17	3	1,771	166	1,110	65	266	21
Division 0	R	433	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	62	..	..	412	62	23	..	..	..
Major Group 01	R	412	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	62	..	..	412	62	..	..	..	..
03	R	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
04	R	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	R	280	314	193	313	..	..	193	313	87	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	82	..
Major Group 20	R	6	220	6	220	..	..	6	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	R	26	9	26	9	..	..	26	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	R	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	R	104	46	88	46	..	..	88	46	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
29	R	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	R	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	R	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	R	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34-35	R	20	35	15	34	..	..	15	34	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..
36	R	62	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..
38	R	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..
39	R	46	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Division 4	R	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	..
Major Group 40	R	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	4	..
Division 5	R	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 51	R	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6	R	893	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	893	52	16	3	58	..	689	34	130	15
Major Group 60-63	R	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..
64-68	R	883	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	883	52	16	3	58	..	681	34	128	15
69	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Division 7	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Major Group 70-71	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
73	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	R	925	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	925	8	..	..	757	5	163	3	23	..
Major Group 80	R	280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	1	..	..	280	1	..	..	..	..
81	R	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	106	..	8	..	..	..
82	R	31	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	3	..	..	15	1	36	2	..	..
83	R	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	1	..
84	R	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..
86	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
87	R	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..
88	R	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	84	..	89	..	11	..
89	R	309	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	4	..	..	288	3	15	1	11	..
Division 9	R	285	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	109	..	..	80	80	230	3	2	6
Major Group 90	R	285	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	109	..	..	80	80	230	3	2	6

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Division/Group Category	Total Workers							Division/Group Category	Total Workers							
	Rural			Urban					Rural			Urban				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT															
ALL DIVISIONS															
Group 06—Jurists															
Total	48,297	41,400	6,897	24,000	23,323	1,406		Total	112	112	0	129	129	0	1
III	1,976	1,850	146	230	228	2		VII	1	1	0	7	7	0	1
IV	8,729	8,053	676	1,658	1,646	12		VIII	1	1	0	129	129	0	1
V	3,672	2,644	1,028	3,770	3,040	730		IX	110	110	0	129	129	0	1
VI	1,135	1,000	135	931	885	46									
VII	10,314	9,350	964	7,811	7,715	96		Group 07—Social Scientists							
VIII	908	805	103	1,903	1,868	35		Total	100	79	21	65	64	1	1
IX	22,604	21,000	1,504	9,000	8,771	263		VI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
								VII	1	1	0	7	7	0	1
								VIII	1	1	0	4	4	0	1
								IX	100	79	21	73	72	1	1
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers															
Total	4,126	3,906	140	2,540	2,231	309		Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.							
III	22	21	1	1	1	0		Total	47	47	0	104	100	4	4
IV	4	4	0	16	16	0		III	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
V	50	50	0	27	27	0		IV	1	1	0	4	4	0	1
VI	6	6	0	27	27	0		V	1	1	0	3	3	0	1
VII	62	62	0	69	69	0		VII	2	2	0	3	3	0	1
VIII	7	7	0	13	13	0		VIII	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
IX	3,973	3,806	159	2,422	2,115	309		IX	45	45	0	95	91	4	4
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors															
Total	156	156	0	100	100	0		Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
III	2	2	0	1	1	0		Total	302	378	4	106	104	2	2
IV	1	1	0	5	5	0		VI	3	3	0	2	2	0	2
V	49	49	0	5	5	0		VII	16	16	0	2	2	0	2
VI	3	3	0	21	21	0		IX	395	359	4	162	160	2	2
VII	6	6	0	70	70	0									
IX	95	95	0					Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
								Total	278	277	1	771	764	7	7
Group 01—Physicians, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists															
Total	156	156	0	100	100	0		III	1	1	0	16	16	0	16
III	2	2	0	1	1	0		IV	2	2	0	36	36	0	36
IV	1	1	0	5	5	0		V	1	1	0	76	76	0	76
V	49	49	0	21	21	0		VI	4	4	0	79	79	0	79
VI	3	3	0	70	70	0		VII	1	1	0	51	51	0	51
VII	6	6	0					VIII	1	1	0	403	403	0	403
IX	95	95	0					IX	276	276	0	683	683	0	683
Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists															
Total	6	6	0	27	27	0		Group 10—Administrative, and Executive Officials, Government							
IX	6	6	0	27	27	0		Total	132	132	0	202	202	0	202
								VI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists															
Total	344	344	0	348	345	3		VII	1	1	0	3	3	0	3
III	2	2	0	1	1	0		VIII	1	1	0	3	3	0	3
IV	1	1	0	4	4	0		IX	132	132	0	344	344	0	344
V	1	1	0	4	4	0									
VI	43	43	0	35	35	0		Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade							
VII	43	43	0	35	35	0		Total	132	132	0	27	27	0	27
IX	499	499	0	308	305	3		VII	1	1	0	27	27	0	27
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians															
Total	267	189	78	229	132	77		Group 05—Teachers							
III	16	16	0	1	1	0		Total	2,309	1,973	36	1,336	1,105	221	221
IV	2	2	0	1	1	0		III	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
V	1	1	0	13	13	0		IV	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
VI	1	1	0	13	13	0		V	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
VII	1	1	0	214	137	77		IX	2,309	2,071	36	1,336	1,105	221	221
IX	240	171	78												

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
WEST BENGAL DISTRICT—contd.							
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions							
Total	2	2	..	24	24	..	
VII	..	..	..	19	19	..	
IX	..	2	..	5	5	..	
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other							
Total	144	143	1	468	465	3	
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	16	16	..	
VI	1	1	..	123	123	..	
VII	..	..	..	73	73	..	
VIII	4	4	..	32	32	..	
IX	..	..	..	48	48	..	
IX	136	136	..	176	173	3	
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers							
Total	1,189	1,153	36	2,328	2,302	26	
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	9	9	..	61	61	..	
V	1	1	..	63	64	1	
VI	20	20	..	291	291	..	
VII	14	14	..	136	136	..	
VIII	95	95	..	1,004	1,009	5	
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1,050	1,014	36	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers							
Total	76	76	..	165	165	..	
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	22	22	..	
V	..	..	..	75	75	..	
VI	..	..	..	59	59	..	
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	72	72	..	..	..	..
Group 21—Stenographers and Typists							
Total	14	14	..	38	35	3	
V	..	..	..	1	1	..	
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..	
VIII	..	..	..	34	31	3	
IX	14	14	..	..	..	..
Group 22—Office Machine Operators							
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..	
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 23—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous							
Total	588	588	..	1,593	1,574	19	
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	6	6	..	35	35	..	
V	1	1	..	50	50	..	
VI	9	9	..	104	104	..	
VII	..	..	..	105	105	..	
VIII	12	12	..	1,279	1,279	..	
IX	10	10	..	..	..	..
IX	550	550	..	..	..	..
Group 24—Unskilled Office Workers							
Total	511	475	36	580	526	4	
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	3	3	..	
V	11	11	..	13	12	1	
VI	..	..	..	19	19	..	
VII	..	..	..	24	24	..	
VIII	83	83	..	471	468	3	
IX	414	378	36	..	..	..
WEST BENGAL DISTRICT—contd.							
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers							
Total	..	..	..	23	21	2	
III	..	..	..	6	4	2	
IV	..	..	..	4	4	..	
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..	
IX	..	..	..	11	11	..	
Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	26	26	..	
III	..	..	..	3	3	..	
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	..	..	..	22	22	..	
Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen							
Total	..	..	..	12	12	..	
III	..	..	..	3	3	..	
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	..	..	..	8	8	..	
Group 51—Well Drillers and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	14	14	..	
IX	..	..	..	14	14	..	
Group 59—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations							
Total	..	..	..	912	904	8	
III	..	..	..	3	3	..	
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	47	47	..	
VII	..	..	..	3	2	1	
VIII	..	..	..	633	632	1	
IX	..	..	..	206	200	6	
Group 60—Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen							
Total	..	..	..	21	21	..	
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine							
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..	
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport							
Total	..	..	..	266	266	..	
III	..	..	..	3	3	..	
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	6	6	..	
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..	
VIII	..	..	..	214	214	..	
IX	..	..	..	41	41	..	

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	9,790	9,005	714	7,431	7,342	89
III	13	13	0	0	0	0
IV	31	43	0	116	116	0
V	29	29	0	0	0	0
VI	9,146	8,448	698	7,267	7,178	89
VII	6	6	0	0	0	0
VIII	504	546	0	46	46	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	8,084	7,484	600	5,333	5,287	66
VII	8,084	7,484	600	5,333	5,287	66

Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers

Total	118	88	30	23	21	2
VII	118	88	30	23	21	2

Group 32—Commercial Travelers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	86	74	12	151	151	0
III	12	12	0	0	0	0
IV	46	38	8	106	106	0
V	1	1	1	40	40	0
VI	27	24	3	4	4	0
VII	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	1,478	1,406	72	1,647	1,629	18
III	1	1	0	0	0	0
IV	3	5	0	10	10	0
V	29	29	0	0	0	0
VI	910	843	67	1,594	1,576	18
VII	6	6	0	0	0	0
VIII	587	522	65	42	42	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

Total	33	33	0	257	254	3
VII	33	33	0	257	254	3

Division 4—Foremen, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	3,254	2,977	247	343	338	5
III	1,705	1,705	132	261	259	2
IV	277	163	112	1	1	1
V	9	8	1	6	6	0
VI	5	5	0	4	4	0
VII	91	91	0	12	11	1
VIII	1,097	1,095	2	19	18	1
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	375	374	1	4	4	0
III	7	7	0	0	0	0
IV	1	1	0	0	0	0
V	5	5	0	0	0	0
VI	362	362	0	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	1,677	1,466	211	74	69	5
III	753	656	97	46	44	2
IV	278	165	111	1	1	1
V	5	4	1	2	2	0
VI	16	16	0	5	4	1
VII	627	625	2	18	17	1
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group 42—Hunters and Related Workers

Total	8	8	0	0	0	0
III	8	8	0	0	0	0

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	1,101	1,108	33	135	125	10
III	1,061	1,061	33	148	148	3
IV	73	73	0	7	7	0
V	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI	0	0	0	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group 53—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)

Total	107	107	0	0	0	0
VIII	107	107	0	0	0	0

Group 56—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	107	107	0	0	0	0
VIII	107	107	0	0	0	0

Group 57—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operations

Total	64	57	7	29	24	5
VIII	16	15	1	18	15	3
IX	48	42	6	11	9	2

Group 58—Postmen and Messengers

Total	210	209	1	39	39	0
IV	0	0	0	0	0	0
V	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI	0	0	0	0	0	0
VII	1	1	0	1	1	0
VIII	162	162	0	33	33	0
IX	47	47	0	4	4	0

Group 59—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

Total	235	235	0	114	114	0
VI	41	41	0	106	106	0
VII	124	124	0	8	8	0
IX	70	70	0	0	0	0

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classed

Total	22,271	15,475	6,806	7,864	6,482	682
III	42	31	11	19	15	4
IV	8,446	3,792	4,654	3,089	2,496	593
V	3,351	2,533	818	2,089	1,696	393
VI	1,083	887	196	723	576	147
VII	726	607	119	323	276	47
VIII	211	211	0	74	67	7
IX	8,464	7,481	983	1,481	1,425	56

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	1,203	507	696	199	150	41
IV	778	208	570	151	105	28
V	281	155	126	62	49	13
VI	133	153	0	2	2	0
IX	11	11	0	2	2	0

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Fitters and Related Workers

Total	421	378	43	424	419	5
IV	162	160	2	34	34	0
V	144	105	41	366	363	3
VI	10	10	0	1	1	0
VII	77	77	0	1	1	0
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX	25	28	0	0	0	0

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lathers and Seers (except Glove and Garment) and Related Workers

Total	324	316	8	144	144	0
IV	82	80	2	50	50	0
V	165	99	66	88	88	0
VI	137	137	0	6	6	0

Group 73—Furnituremen, Rollers, Drivers, Molders and Related Metal Making and Tanning Workers

Total	608	648	19	84	84	0
III	4	4	0	0	0	0
IV	216	216	0	32	32	0
V	387	389	18	51	51	0
VI	4	4	0	1	1	0
VII	48	48	0	4	4	0
VIII	4	4	0	0	0	0
IX	3	3	0	0	0	0

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT—contd.

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	557	535	2	233	233	..
III	185	185	..	57	57	..
IV	283	283	..	173	173	..
V	82	82	..	3	3	..
VI	5	5	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	244	234	10	422	421	1
III	53	53	..	43	43	..
IV	84	74	10	309	309	..
V	14	14	..	27	27	..
VI	33	33	..	2	2	..
VII	9	9	..	25	25	..
VIII	51	51	..	15	15	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	16	16	..	87	86	1
III	..	..	..	14	14	..
IV	3	3	..	2	2	..
V	7	7	..	8	8	..
VI	6	6	..	63	62	1
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	1,139	1,138	1	449	449	..
III	22	22	..	82	82	..
IV	417	417	..	358	358	..
V	596	596	..	4	4	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	47	47	..	..	..	..
VIII	46	46	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	8	4	4	4	4	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

Total	751	741	10	465	447	18
III	41	41	..	..	..	..
IV	59	59	..	61	59	2
V	612	602	10	389	373	16
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	22	22	..	9	9	..
VIII	16	16	..	6	6	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	268	258	10	55	55	..
III	11	11	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	1,824	874	950	442	395	47
III	1,356	562	794	104	77	27
IV	323	184	139	222	14	14
V	13	13	..	96	96	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	8	2	6
VIII	..	..	..	11	11	..
IX	132	115	17	..	..	..

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT—contd.

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	3,189	2,784	405	1,365	1,037	349
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
IV	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	8	7	1	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	3,169	2,767	402	1,373	1,024	349

Group 92—Waiters Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	159	159	..
III	..	..	..	3	3	..
IV	..	..	..	6	6	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	147	147	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	348	323	25	266	188	68
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	7	7	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	186	186	..	2	2	..
VII	7	7	..	13	12	1
VIII	140	115	25	249	182	67
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	775	775	..	245	245	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	96	85	11	132	112	20
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	95	82	11	152	112	20

Group 96—Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 98—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

Total	498	480	18	10	9	1
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	479	461	18	9	8	1

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	588	584	4	114	113	1
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	15	15	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	543	540	3	78	77	1

Group 82—Millers, Balers, Brewers and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	1,063	1,964	558	466	92
III				6	
IV			6		
V	1,877	1,547	209	315	49
VI		335	38	277	38
VII		101	78	16	
VIII		3	5		
IX		525	39	7	5

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	62		45	44	1
III				37	
IV			58	7	
V	9				
VI					
VII	53				
IX					

Group 84—Tobacco Preparation and Products Makers

Total	597	590	147	558	127
III				98	45
IV	332	196	136	312	82
V	152	141	594		
VI	53				
VII					

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

Total	5,357	1,595	1,762	85	51
III					
IV	2				
V	2,908	1,279	74	45	29
VI	411	281	60	38	22
VII	27	20			
VIII					
IX	14	13			

Group 86—Textiles, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	14	14	24	24	
III					
IV					
V	1	1	4	4	
VI			12	12	
VII			2	2	
VIII			6	6	
IX	13	13			

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	40	9	15	14	1
III					
IV	2	2			
V					
VI			6		
VII			1		
VIII			1		
IX	2	3	2	2	
IX	34	53	3		

Group 88—Laborers, n.e.c.

Total	7,313	6,943	970	2,710	212
III					
IV					
V	15	13	13		
VI	2	2	33		
VII	350	244	397	173	29
VIII	5	5	73	6	
IX	164	164	647	23	32
IX	7,306	6,415	1,307		

Division 9—Barbers, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	6,294	6,433	471	3,349	442
III					
IV	47	48			
V	11	10			
VI	9	8			
VII	11	11			
VIII	200	200			
IX	12	12			
IX	6,300	6,130	467	3,332	441

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	1,977	1,985	12	1,028	4
III					
IV	30	30			
V					
VI	4	4			
VII	2	2			
VIII	5	5			
IX	1,966	1,965	11	994	4

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unsubstantiable

Total	548	544	4	102	1
III					
IV					
V	1	1		1	
VI				11	
VII				1	
VIII	27	27		18	
IX	514	511	3	70	1

Group X9—Workers Not Reporting Occupation

Total	40	40		12	
III					
IV					
V					
VI	11	11		2	
VII				2	
IX	29	29		8	

Balance Sheet Subdivisions

Total	14,982	15,789	2,312	19,146	674
III					
IV	1,407	1,407		143	82
V	2,842	2,842	1,116	278	139
VI	382	382		1,174	298
VII	3,335	3,335	19	1,254	1,174
VIII	291	291	199	2,971	2,971
IX	6,269	6,071	909	2,971	2,971
IX				4,955	4,955

Division 8—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	1,574	1,548	36	1,197	132
III					
IV	2	2	1		
V	4	4			
VI				9	
VII	6	6		16	
VIII	46	46		29	
IX	1,214	1,189	25	1,134	132

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	35	35		32	
III					
IV	2	2			
V					
VI	3	3		3	
VII	29	29		15	
IX				54	

Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Total	1	1		22	
III					
IV					
V					
VI					
VII					
IX					

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	176	175		149	
III					
IV					
V	1	1			
VI					
VII					
IX					

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	70	61	9	119	
III					
IV	2	2		7	
V					
VI					
VII					
IX					

Group 05—Teachers

Total	780	775	5	861	
III					
IV					
V					
VI					
VII					
VIII					
IX					

Group 06—Jurists

Total	35	35		45	
III					
IV					
V					
VI					
VII					
VIII					
IX					

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Belmont Subdivision—cont.							
Group 07—Social Scientists							
Total	19	10	9	59	59		
VI	..	..	..	1	1		
VII	..	..	..	3	3		
VIII	..	..	..	4	4		
IX	19	10	9	51	51		
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers							
Total	21	21	..	24	24		
V	..	..	..	1	1		
VII	..	..	..	3	3		
IX	21	21	..	20	20		
Group 09—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.							
Total	..	..	..	5	5		
VI	..	..	..	1	1		
VIII	..	..	..	3	3		
IX	..	..	..	1	1		
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	137	135	2	62	62		
V	..	..	..	2	2		
VI	..	..	..	..	..
VII	16	16	..	1	1		
IX	118	116	2	59	59		
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
Total	172	172	..	411	411		
IV	1	1	..	15	15		
V	..	..	..	84	84		
VI	..	..	..	46	46		
VII	1	1	..	28	28		
VIII	..	..	..	23	23		
IX	179	179	..	285	285		
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government							
Total	61	61	..	114	113		
VII	..	..	..	1	1		
IX	61	61	..	113	112		
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Total	..	..	..	8	8		
VII	..	..	..	8	8		
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions							
Total	..	..	..	11	11		
VII	..	..	..	7	7		
IX	..	..	..	4	4		
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other							
Total	111	111	..	278	278		
IV	1	1	..	15	15		
V	..	..	..	84	84		
VI	..	..	..	46	46		
VII	1	1	..	12	12		
VIII	..	..	..	33	33		
IX	109	109	..	88	88		

Belmont Subdivision—cont.							
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers							
Total	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers							
Total	864	855	29	153	153		
III	776	769	27	133	133		
IV	12	12	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..
VI	3	3	1	..	..
VII	41	41	..	11	11		
IX	31	30	1	8	8		
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers							
Total	8	8	..	1	1		
III	..	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers							
Total	247	219	28	90	29		
III	198	172	26	17	17		
IV	12	12	..	..	..
V	1	1	1	..	..
VI	10	10	..	1	1		
VII	26	25	1	4	4		
IX	..	..	..	8	8		
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers							
Total	609	608	1	118	118		
III	578	577	1	111	111		
VII	31	31	..	7	7		
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers							
Total	..	..	..	4	4		
III	..	..	..	4	4		
Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers							
Total	18	18	..	5	5		
III	..	..	..	5	5		
VI	1	1	..	..	..
IX	17	17	..	..	..
Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen							
Total	4	4	..	3	3		
III	..	..	..	3	3		
VI	1	1	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..
Group 51—Well Drillers and Related Workers							
Total	14	14	..	..	..
IX	14	14	..	..	..
Group 59—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	..	..	..	2	2		
III	..	..	..	2	2		

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	447	412	25	1,121	1,116	15
V	1	1	..	1	1	..
VI	19	19	..	19	19	..
VII	12	12	..	32	32	..
VIII	79	79	..	79	79	..
IX	297	292	..	46	46	..
EX	..	..	..	946	..	..

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	27	27	..	64	64	..
V	..	..	..	4	4	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	26	26	..
VIII	..	..	..	4	4	..
IX	..	..	..	29	29	..

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	4	4	..	25	25	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	23	21	..

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..

Group 23—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	199	199	..	801	799	12
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	15	15	..
VII	..	..	..	31	31	..
VIII	..	..	..	35	35	..
IX	..	..	..	36	36	..
EX	..	..	..	685	675	..

Group 24—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	217	182	35	259	236	1
V	..	..	..	2	2	..
VI	..	..	..	9	9	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..
VIII	..	..	..	222	221	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	3,499	3,395	104	3,499	2,791	10
V	..	..	..	16	16	..
VI	..	..	..	2,791	2,775	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 25—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	2,897	2,707	190	2,897	2,806	15
VII	..	..	..	2,806	2,806	..

Group 26—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers

Total	25	25	..	5	2	1
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 27—Commercial Travelers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	21	19	2	36	36	..
V	..	..	..	16	16	..
VII	..	..	..	20	20	..

Group 28—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	597	597	..	686	682	4
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	120	107	6	441	441	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	113	113	..
VIII	..	..	..	79	79	..
IX	..	..	..	268	268	..

Group 60—Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Plans, Ship

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	7	7	..	19	19	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	100	100	..	329	329	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	79	79	..
VIII	..	..	..	19	19	..
IX	..	..	..	207	207	..

Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	4	4	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	8	2	6	12	12	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	6	6	..

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	27	27	..	16	16	..
VIII	..	..	..	11	11	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

Total	45	45	..	55	55	..
VIII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	..	..	..	42	42	..

Division 7—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not elsewhere Classified

Total	4,687	4,689	1,689	2,277	2,444	228
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	119	99	..	125	99	26
IV	..	..	..	75	75	..
V	..	..	..	35	46	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Baharhat Subdivision—contd.							
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers							
Total	195	108	28	163	157	6	
IV	109	113		17	13	4	
V	48	50	26	146	144	2	
VII	25	25					
IX	14	14					
Group 72—Leather Cutters, Luters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers							
Total	95	91	4	67	67		
IV	36	36		13	13		
V	31	31	4	52	52		
VII	24	24		2	2		
Group 73—Farmers, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers							
Total	195	195		39	39		
IV	57	57		25	25		
V	136	136		14	14		
VI	2	2					
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers							
Total	167	167		113	113		
IV	68	68		28	28		
V	51	51		83	83		
VII	45	45		2	2		
IX	3	3					
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers							
Total	105	95	10	159	159		
IV	22	22		15	15		
V	48	38	10	117	117		
VI	4	4		11	11		
VII	8	8		7	7		
VIII	6	6		8	8		
IX	17	17					
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers							
Total	3	3		39	38	1	
V	3	3		9	9		
VII	3	3		4	4		
IX				26	25	1	
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers							
Total	381	381	1	173	173		
III	21	21		16	16		
IV	180	179	1	156	156		
V	170	170		1	1		
VI	2	2					
VII	2	2					
IX	9	9					
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers							
Total	4	4					
IX	4	4					
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	278	269	9	125	122	3	
IV	10	10		3	3		
V	265	256	9	121	118	3	
VI	1	1		1	1		
VII	2	2					
IX							

Baharhat Subdivision—contd.							
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers							
Total	609	601	8	672	671	1	
III	3	3		9	9		
V	3	3		8	8		
VII	1	1		3	3		
VIII	1	1					
IX	601	593	8	632	631	1	
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers							
Total	709	438	271	503	358	225	
V	1	1					
VII	1	1					
IX	707	437	270	502	357	225	
Group 92—Waiters Bartenders and Related Workers							
Total				53	52		
IX				52	52		
Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers							
Total	80	73	7	138	123	35	
III	1	1					
IV	1	1					
V	37	37		1	1		
VII	1	1					
VIII	40	33	7	156	121	55	
IX							
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers							
Total	207	207		116	116		
IX	207	207		116	116		
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers							
Total	19	15	4	52	42	10	
IX	19	15	4	52	42	10	
Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators							
Total				14	14		
IX				14	14		
Group 98—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	207	197	10				
VI	6	6					
VII	2	2					
IX	199	189	10				
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation							
Total	41	41		74	74		
III				1	1		
V				8	8		
VII	2	2		11	11		
IX	39	39		54	54		
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable							
Total	41	41		67	67		
III				1	1		
V				8	8		
VII	2	2		9	9		
IX	39	39		49	49		

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation									
Total	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
VII	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
IX	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
HILLI POLICE STATION									
ALL DIVISIONS									
Total	1,009	1,729	945	1,009	1,729	945	1,009	1,729	945
III	117	116	1	117	116	1	117	116	1
IV	391	333	158	391	333	158	391	333	158
V	444	78	78	444	78	78	444	78	78
VI	78	29	29	78	29	29	78	29	29
VII	449	418	31	449	418	31	449	418	31
VIII	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
IX	591	945	55	591	945	55	591	945	55
Division 9—Professional, Technical and Related Workers									
Total	159	191	8	159	191	8	159	191	8
IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	156	188	6	156	188	6	156	188	6
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors									
Total	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists									
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists									
Total	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
VII	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
IX	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians									
Total	18	15	3	18	15	3	18	15	3
IX	18	15	3	18	15	3	18	15	3
Group 05—Teachers									
Total	109	105	4	109	105	4	109	105	4
IX	109	105	4	109	105	4	109	105	4
Group 06—Jurists									
Total	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
IX	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Group 07—Social Scientists									
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
VII	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
VIII	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
IX	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers									
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
V	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
IX	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Group 09—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers									
Total	22	21	1	22	21	1	22	21	1
V	22	21	1	22	21	1	22	21	1
IX	22	21	1	22	21	1	22	21	1

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

HILLI POLICE STATION—cont.

Division 1—Administration, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	4	4	..	35	35	..
IV	1	1	..	15	15	..
V	..	..	..	5	5	..
VI	1	1	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	11	11	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 10—Administration, and Executive Officials, Government

Total	..	..	..	4	4	..
IX	..	..	..	4	4	..

Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	4	4	..	29	29	..
IV	1	1	..	15	15	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	1	1	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	7	7	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

HILLI POLICE STATION—cont.

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	42	42	..	51	51	..
V	..	..	..	9	9	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	5	5	..	2	2	..
VIII	1	1	..	4	4	..
IX	36	36	..	34	34	..

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	15	15	..	11	11	..
V	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	15	15	..	6	6	..

Group 22—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	20	20	..	33	33	..
V	..	..	..	5	5	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	5	5	..	2	2	..
VIII	1	1	..	3	3	..
IX	14	14	..	21	21	..

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	7	7	..	7	7	..
IX	7	7	..	7	7	..

HILLI POLICE STATION—cont.

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	400	400	..	512	512	..
V	10	10	..	18	18	..
VI	408	408	..	494	494	..
IX	12	12	..	..	..	..

HILLI POLICE STATION—cont.

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers, not Elsewhere Classified

Total	546	546	..	546	546	..
IV	300	300	..	300	300	..
V	20	20	..	20	20	..
VI	60	60	..	60	60	..
VII	20	20	..	20	20	..
VIII	2	2	..	2	2	..
IX	484	484	..	484	484	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	1	1	..	3	3	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	12	12	..	14	14	..
IV	7	7	..	7	7	..
V	4	4	..	14	14	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	1	1	..	9	9	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VII	1	1	..	2	2	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	12	12	..	5	5	..
IV	11	11	..	5	5	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	10	10	..	22	22	..
IV	3	3	..	8	8	..
V	5	5	..	12	12	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	12	12	..	14	14	..
IV	4	4	..	1	1	..
V	1	1	..	11	11	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	1	1	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	..	..	..	6	6	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	5	5	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	36	36	..	6	6	..
IV	19	19	..	..	..	..
V	12	12	..	6	6	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..

Group 50—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	378	378	378	378
VII	31	31	31	31
VIII	347	347	347	347

Group 51—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers

Total	2	2	2	2
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1

Group 52—Commercial Travelers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	31	31	31	31
VII	16	16	16	16
VIII	15	15	15	15

Group 53—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	104	104	104	104
VII	49	49	49	49
VIII	57	57	57	57
IX	12	12	12	12

Group 54—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

Total	3	3	3	3
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	2	2	2	2

Division 6—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	123	123	123	123
VII	117	117	117	117
VIII	6	6	6	6
IX	4	4	4	4

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	3	3	3	3
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	2	2	2	2

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	116	116	116	116
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	115	115	115	115
IX	4	4	4	4

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	22	22	22	22
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	21	21	21	21
IX	2	2	2	2

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engines

Total	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	15	15	15	15
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	14	14	14	14

Group 65—Telephones, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1

Group 66—Postmen and Messengers

Total	3	3	3	3
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	2	2	2	2

Group 68—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

Total	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

Total	5	5	5	5
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	4	4	4	4

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	40	40	40	40
VII	32	32	32	32
VIII	8	8	8	8

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewers and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	57	57	57	57
VII	26	26	26	26
VIII	31	31	31	31

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Produce Makers

Total	249	249	249	249
VII	225	225	225	225
VIII	24	24	24	24

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

Total	69	69	69	69
VII	59	59	59	59
VIII	10	10	10	10

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	16	16	16	16
VII	11	11	11	11
VIII	5	5	5	5

Group 87—Stationary Engines and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	3	3	3	3
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	2	2	2	2

Group 88—Laborers, n.e.c.

Total	459	459	459	459
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	458	458	458	458

Division 9—Gardeners, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	130	130	130	130
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	129	129	129	129

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	56	56	56	56
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	55	55	55	55

Group 91—Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	66	66	66	66
VII	1	1	1	1
VIII	65	65	65	65

TABLE B-V--OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION--contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

HILLI POLICE STATION--contd.						
Group 92--Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers						
Total						
IX				13	13	
				13		
Group 93--Building Carpenters, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total						
VI	5	4	1	12	8	4
VII				1	1	
IX	5	4	1	10	6	4
Group 94--Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total						
IX	23	23		11	11	
	23	23		11	11	
Group 95--Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total						
IX				23	18	5
				23	18	5
Group 97--Photographers and Related Camera Operators						
Total						
IX				3	3	
				3	3	
Group 99--Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.						
Total						
VI	3	3				
IX	2	2				

Division X--Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total						
IX	21	21		18	18	
				4	4	
	2	2		3	3	
	19	19		11	11	
Group X9--Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total						
V	21	21		18	18	
VII	2	2		4	4	
IX	19	19		11	11	

BALURGHAT POLICE STATION						
Total						
IX	4,089	4,024	636	6,462	6,465	397
	389	194	15	60	60	
IV	826	539	277	136	113	25
V	289	252	37	626	605	21
VI	294	274	10	225	218	7
VII	1,051	1,018	73	1,575	1,544	11
VIII	179	179		644	644	4
IX	1,782	1,568	214	3,194	2,865	329
Division 9--Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total						
IX	463	463	2	839	731	108
	2	2		4	4	
V	5	5		13	13	
VI	41	41		19	19	
VII	1	1		5	5	
IX	416	414	2	867	699	168

BALURGHAT POLICE STATION--contd.						
Group 12--Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions						
Total						
VII				10	10	
IX				6	6	
				4	4	
Group 13--Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total						
V	70	70		139	139	
VI				29	29	
VII				42	42	
VIII				6	6	
IX	70	70		27	27	
				35	35	
Division 2--Clerical and Related Workers						
Total						
III	263	229	35	959	906	14
V	1	1		1	1	
VI	19	19		19	19	
VII	5	5		21	21	
VIII	77	77		89	89	
IX	163	136	26	37	37	
				813	799	14
Group 20--Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total						
VII	4	4		32	32	
VIII				26	26	
IX	4	4		3	3	
				23	23	
Group 21--Stenographers and Typists						
Total						
VII	3	3		23	23	
IX	3	3		2	2	
				21	21	
Group 22--Office Machine Operators						
Total						
IX				2	2	
				2	2	
Group 28--Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total						
III	114	114		639	628	11
V				1	1	
VI				9	9	
VII	3	3		21	21	
VIII	4	4		28	28	
IX	96	96		530	539	11
Group 29--Unskilled Office Workers						
Total						
III	144	109	35	231	231	1
V	1	1		2	2	
VI	10	10		9	9	
VII	73	73		6	6	
VIII	60	23	35	215	214	1
IX						
Division 3--Sales Workers						
Total						
III	1,049	967	73	1,471	1,463	39
V	2	2		2	2	
VII	574	561	73	1,471	1,463	39
IX	63	63				

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors									
Total	47	47	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
VI	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
VII	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
VIII	34	34	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Group 01—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists									
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
IX	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Group 02—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists									
Total	83	83	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
VI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	80	79	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Group 03—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians									
Total	105	105	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
VI	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	100	100	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
IX	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group 04—Teachers									
Total	434	434	301	300	300	300	300	300	300
IX	434	434	301	300	300	300	300	300	300
Group 05—Jurists									
Total	44	44	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
VI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	44	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group 06—Social Scientists									
Total	52	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	48	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group 07—Artists, Writers and Related Workers									
Total	21	21	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
VI	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group 08—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.									
Total	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group 09—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers									
Total	44	44	79	78	78	78	78	78	78
VI	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
VII	1	1	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
VIII	1	1	62	61	61	61	61	61	61
IX	43	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers									
Total	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
VI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government									
Total	110	109	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
VI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX	108	108	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
Group 11—Discusses and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade									
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
IX	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades									
Total	73	73	986	986	986	986	986	986	986
VII	73	73	986	986	986	986	986	986	986
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents									
Total	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
III	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers									
Total	483	479	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
III	483	479	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
V	483	479	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
VII	483	479	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
IX	483	479	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers									
Total	16	16	233	237	237	237	237	237	237
III	16	16	233	237	237	237	237	237	237
IV	15	15	201	186	186	186	186	186	186
V	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
VI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
VIII	1	1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
IX	1	1	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers									
Total	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
III	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
VI	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
IX	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Group 41—Farm Workers									
Total	80	80	96	80	80	80	80	80	80
III	80	80	96	80	80	80	80	80	80
IV	15	15	63	50	50	50	50	50	50
V	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
VI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
IX	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers									
Total	44	44	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
III	44	44	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
VII	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers									
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
III	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers									
Total	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
III	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen									
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
III	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Group 58—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	273	273	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
VI	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII	267	267	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
IX	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Group 60—Dock Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilot, Ship									
Total	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
V	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	6	7
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION—contd.												
Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen												
Total VIII	..	3	3	..	18	18	..	..	..	375	363	12
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total VI	77	77	..	276	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	77	77	..	228	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	32	32	..	..	..	..	246	247	5
Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	67	..
Total VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,227	1,267	269
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total VIII	8	8	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total VIII	43	43	..	46	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 74—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,765	1,354	411	1,225	1,164	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	619	532	267	126	113	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	267	251	26	576	555	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	249	229	10	129	122	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	42	43	..	228	227	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	6	6	..	228	227	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	261	263	76	112	106	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total IV	63	34	29	44	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	14	14	27	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100	98	2	96	90	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	69	69	..	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	3	1	2	84	82	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lathers and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total IV	34	31	3	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	19	19	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	11	8	3	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Parasmen, Rollers Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	19
IV	19
V	10
VI	9
VII	1

Group 76—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	75
IV	36
V	31
VI	4
VII	71
VIII	1

Group 78—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumber, Welders, Pattern and Related Workers

Total	107
IV	64
V	15
VI	30
VII	78
VIII	10
IX	6

Group 79—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	31
IV	5
V	3
VI	8
VII	3
VIII	20
IX	8

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	99
IV	175
V	111
VI	62
VII	90
VIII	9

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

Total	101
IV	245
V	7
VI	9
VII	228
VIII	9
IX	97

Group 80—Carpenters, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	24
IV	24
V	24
VI	24
VII	24
VIII	24
IX	24

Group 81—Painters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Potters and Related Workers

Total	36
IV	37
V	32
VI	43
VII	8
VIII	1

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewermen and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	66
IV	163
V	92
VI	70
VII	17
VIII	46
IX	7

Group 84—Textile Processors and Product Makers

Total	80
IV	32
V	24
VI	24
VII	64
VIII	1

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

Total	115
IV	240
V	240
VI	166
VII	8
VIII	1

Group 86—Textiles, Potters, Seamen and Related Workers

Total	4
IV	4
V	4
VI	4
VII	4
VIII	4
IX	4

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	22
III	1
IV	1
V	1
VI	1
VII	1
VIII	1
IX	1

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unadmissible or Uncheckable

Total	45
III	1
IV	1
V	1
VI	1
VII	1
VIII	1
IX	1

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	7
VII	1
IX	3

KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	2,345
III	1,085
IV	112
V	706
VI	267
VII	22
VIII	58
IX	58

Division 8—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	18
III	6
IV	1
V	3
VI	5
VII	9
VIII	9

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	5
III	5
IV	1
V	1
VI	1
VII	1
VIII	1

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	2
IV	2
V	2
VI	2
VII	2
VIII	2

Group 07—Social Sciences

Total	9
IX	9

Group 05—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	2
VII	2
VIII	2

Division 9—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	8
VII	8
VIII	8

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Coders

Total	1
VII	1

Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	1
VII	1

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	45
III	9
V	3
VII	43

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	12	2	10
V	10	10	10
VII	2	2	2

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	6	6	6
VII	6	6	6

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lathers and Seven (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	6	6	6
VII	6	6	6

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	12	2	10
V	10	10	10
VII	2	2	2

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	22	22	22
VII	21	21	21

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	236	236	236
IX	236	236	236

Group 81—Pottery, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	104	104	104
IX	104	104	104

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Broommakers and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	87	71	16
V	9	9	9
VII	4	4	4
IX	74	67	7

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	52	52	52
IX	52	52	52

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Produce Makers

Total	1	1	1
VII	1	1	1

Group 85—Crackers and Production Process Workers, S.E.C.

Total	772	405	367
VII	2	2	2
IX	762	395	365

Group 86—Tanners, Picklers, Serrins and Related Workers

Total	11	11	11
IX	11	11	11

Group 87—Automotive Engines and Excessing and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	14	14	14
IX	14	14	14

Group 88—Laborers, S.E.C.

Total	205	205	205
IX	205	205	205

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	20	14	6
VII	14	14	14
IX	20	14	6

Group 05—Teachers

Total	164	164	164
IX	164	164	164

Group 06—Jurists

Total	11	11	11
IX	11	11	11

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	5	5	5
IX	5	5	5

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	2	2	2
VII	2	2	2
IX	2	2	2

Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	11	11	11
IX	11	11	11

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	13	13	13
IV	13	13	13
V	13	13	13
VII	4	4	4
VIII	4	4	4
IX	15	15	15

Group 10—Administration, and Executive Official, Government

Total	2	2	2
IX	2	2	2

Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Total	3	3	3
VII	3	3	3

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	11	11	11
IV	11	11	11
V	11	11	11
VII	4	4	4
VIII	4	4	4
IX	11	11	11

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	62	62	62
V	62	62	62
VII	62	62	62
IX	62	62	62

Group 20—Book-keepers and Coders

Total	6	6	6
V	6	6	6
IX	6	6	6

Group 26—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	129	129	129
V	129	129	129
VII	129	129	129
IX	129	129	129

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Divisions/Group Category	Total Workers									
	Rural					Urban				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION—contd.										
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers										
Total IX	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3—Sales Workers										
Total VI	1,019	905	36	809	813	2				
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	897	804	36	829	813	2				
IX	181	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades										
Total VII	644	608	36	739	737	2				
VII	644	608	36	739	737	2				
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers										
Total VII	..	..	..	1	1	..				
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..				
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents										
Total VII	..	..	..	1	1	..				
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..				
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers										
Total VI	575	575	..	79	79	..				
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	193	193	..	79	79	..				
IX	181	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers										
Total III	285	285	1	87	87	..				
III	289	279	1	86	86	..				
IV	6	6	..	7	7	..				
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers										
Total III	27	27	..	13	13	..				
III	21	21	..	13	13	..				
IV	6	6	..	..	..	..
Group 45—Fishermen and Related Workers										
Total III	259	259	1	74	74	..				
III	259	259	1	67	67	..				
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers										
Total IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen										
Total IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations										
Total VII	15	15	..	21	21	..				
VII	2	2	..	1	1	..				
IX	13	13	..	21	21	..				
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION—contd.										
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers										
Total VIII	..	..	..	..	..	2				
IX	..	..	..	..	..	1				
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers										
Total IV	91	91	..	68	68	..				
IV	47	47	..	7	7	..				
V	39	39	..	60	60	..				
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..				
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers										
Total IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.										
Total IV	17	17	..	12	12	..				
VI	3	3	..	12	12	..				
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers										
Total IV	71	42	23	20	20	..				
IV	64	35	29	20	20	..				
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Bevermen and Related Food and Beverage Workers										
Total IV	241	141	100	24	24	12				
IV	146	46	100	22	22	7				
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	90	90	..	2	2	..				
Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers										
Total IV	9	9	..	17	17	..				
IV	9	9	..	17	17	..				
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers										
Total IV	19	17	2	8	8	..				
IV	13	11	2	8	8	..				
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.										
Total IV	256	122	134	8	8	..				
IV	251	117	134	8	8	..				
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers										
Total VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..				
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers										
Total IX	4	4	..	1	1	..				
IX	4	4	..	1	1	..				

[illegible]

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAPAN POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total IX	13	13	..	..	..	..
Group 05—Teachers						
Total IX	206	206	..	..	..	..
Group 06—Jurists						
Total IX	15	15	..	..	..	..
Group 07—Social Scientists						
Total IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers						
Total IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 09—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total IX	23	23	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total IX	28	28	..	..	..	..
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government						
Total IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 11—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total IX	26	26	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total IX	96	96	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-keepers and Cashiers						
Total IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 21—Stenographers and Typists						
Total IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 22—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total IX	64	64	..	..	..	..
Group 23—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total IX	30	30	..	..	..	..
Group 24—Nurses, Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers						
Total IV	26	25	1	..	..	..
Total V	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 25—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers						
Total IV	35	35	..	..	..	..
Total V	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 26—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers						
Total IV	47	47	..	..	..	..
Total V	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 27—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers						
Total IV	59	59	..	..	..	..
Total V	6	6	..	..	..	..
Group 28—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total IV	60	60	..	..	..	..
Total V	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 29—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.						
Total VI	13	13	..	..	..	..
Group 30—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 31—Potters, Kilnmen, Glas and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total IV	92	56	36	..	..	..
Total V	43	13	30	..	..	..
Group 32—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total IV	154	52	102	..	..	..
Total V	42	22	20	..	..	..
Total VII	111	29	82	..	..	..
Group 34—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers						
Total V	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 35—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.						
Total IV	177	95	82	..	..	..
Total V	86	41	45	..	..	..
Group 37—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers						
Total IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Division 2—Sales Workers

Total	557	542	15	..	..
IX	557	542	15	..	..

Group 50—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	436	421	15	..	..
VII	436	421	15	..	..

Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers

Total	23	23	..	..	..
VII	23	23	..	..	..

Group 53—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	98	98	..	..	..
VII	98	98	..	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	88	88	..	..	..
III	88	88	..	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	25	25	..	..	..
III	25	25	..	..	..

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	63	63	..	..	..
III	63	63	..	..	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	17	17	..	..	..
VIII	17	17	..	..	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crew and Boatmen

Total	4	4	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

Total	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..

Group 65—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	4	4	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..

Group 67—Postmen and Messengers

Total	8	8	..	..	..
VIII	8	8	..	..	..

Division 14—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,051	748	295	..	..
IV	278	142	116	..	..
V	699	396	150	..	..
VI	13	13	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	369	269	19	..	..

Group 16—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Doers and Related Workers

Total	24	5	19	..	..
IV	23	4	19	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	45	19	26	..	..
IV	4	4	..	..	..
V	41	15	26	..	..

Group 83—Laborers, n.e.c.

Total	359	340	19	..	..
IX	359	340	19	..	..

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	508	414	94	..	..
IX	508	414	94	..	..

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	169	169	..	..	..
IX	169	169	..	..	..

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	248	154	94	..	..
IX	248	154	94	..	..

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	83	83	..	..	..
IX	83	83	..	..	..

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	3	3	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

Total	5	5	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	13	13	..	..	..
IX	13	13	..	..	..

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	13	13	..	..	..
IX	13	13	..	..	..

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	17,149	14,524	2,945	11,894	714
III	534	313	21	12,668	2
IV	2,861	1,113	1,668	7	71
V	1,631	1,059	392	467	91
VI	548	471	96	1,879	67
VII	3,685	2,621	2,644	163	39
VIII	345	245	345	5,776	54
IX	8,597	8,362	725	1,664	31
				5,054	469

Division 8—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	1,792	1,688	167	1,325	172
V	1	1	..	7	..
VI	2	2	..	8	..
VII	1	1	..	21	..
VIII	1	1	..	6	..
IX	1,788	1,683	167	991	172

Group 80—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	44	44	..	44	..
V	..	..	..	2	..
VI	..	..	..	5	..
VII	..	..	..	4	..
VIII	..	..	..	33	..
IX	41	41	..	..	..

Group 81—Physicians, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	..	..	..	1	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..

Group 82—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Total	5	5	..	5	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban				Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Religious Subdivisions—contd.													
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents													
Total	..	..	..	34	28	6	105	103	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	11	6	5	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	23	22	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers													
Total	..	..	..	476	460	16	905	892	13	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	27	27	..	312	312	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	323	312	11	832	809	23	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	125	120	5	42	42	..	..	..	..	..
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers													
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..	233	230	3	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	230	3	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers													
Total	..	..	..	1,325	1,197	128	88	82	6	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	218	112	106	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	41	41	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	729	728	1	11	10	1	..	..	..	..
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers													
Total	..	..	..	346	345	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	345	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers													
Total	..	..	..	637	546	111	42	38	4	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	26	2	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	64	59	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	217	112	108	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	371	370	1	10	9	1	..	..	..	..
Group 42—Hunters and Related Workers													
Total	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers													
Total	..	..	..	302	241	16	33	29	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	302	241	16	33	29	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	257	241	16	35	35	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers													
Total	..	..	..	12	12	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers							Division/Group Category	Total Workers							
	Rural			Urban					Rural			Urban				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Railroad Subdivisions—contd.																
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers																
Total	699	205	494	72	55	17		Group 89—Labourers, n.e.c.	3,482	2,902	580	1,641	1,511	130		
IV	28	363	26	56	44	12		Total	11	10	1	204	185	21		
V	135	66	69	14	9	5		IV	214	121	93	121	96	25		
VII	111	..	..	2	2	..		V	1	1	..	47	46	1	
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers																
Total	84	82	2	208	205	3		VIII	3,255	2,769	486	541	517	24		
IV	34	32	2	29	27	2		IX	..	..	..	928	889	39	
V	27	27	..	177	176	1		Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers								
VII	21	21	..	1	1	..		Total	2,159	2,056	103	1,253	1,079	169		
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..		IV	1	1	..	15	15	..	
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..		V	..	..	..	9	9	..	
Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers																
Total	182	182	..	71	71	..		VI	127	127	..	26	26	..		
IV	31	31	..	34	34	..		VII	2	2	..	28	28	..		
V	47	47	..	33	33	..		VIII	2,008	1,925	163	1,167	988	189		
VII	104	104	..	4	4	..		IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders, and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers																
Total	269	258	11	21	21	..		Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers								
IV	80	77	3	7	7	..		Total	615	614	1	284	281	3		
V	134	123	11	13	13	..		V	..	..	..	9	9	..	
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..		VII	1	1	..	8	8	..	
VII	46	46	..	1	1	..		VIII	..	..	..	20	20	..	
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..		IX	614	613	1	15	15	..	
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..		IX	..	..	..	234	231	3	
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers																
Total	168	167	1	110	110	..		Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers								
IV	43	43	..	25	25	..		Total	1,005	926	79	624	504	120		
V	110	109	1	84	84	..		V	..	..	..	8	8	..	
VII	14	14	..	1	1	..		VII	..	..	..	6	6	..	
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..		VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers																
Total	70	70	..	215	214	1		IX	1,005	926	79	614	494	120		
IV	7	7	..	22	22	..		Group 92—Waiters Bartenders and Related Workers								
V	16	16	..	155	154	1		Total	..	..	..	56	56	..	
VII	4	4	..	14	14	..		V	..	..	..	3	3	..	
VIII	16	16	..	1	1	..		VII	..	..	..	6	6	..	
IX	27	27	..	18	18	5		VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers																
Total	4	4	..	46	46	..		IX	..	..	..	44	44	..	
IV	..	..	..	5	5	..		Group 93—Building Carpenters, Cleaners and Related Workers							
V	..	..	..	2	2	..		Total	193	180	13	90	83	27	
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..		IV	..	..	..	1	1	..	
VIII	1	1	..	4	4	..		V	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	3	3	..	35	35	..		VII	..	..	..	11	10	1	
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers																
Total	536	536	..	242	242	..		IX	64	51	13	77	51	26		
IV	160	160	..	51	51	..		Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers								
V	317	317	..	185	185	..		Total	233	233	..	85	85	..		
VII	9	9	..	2	2	..		IX	233	233	..	85	85	..		
VIII	18	18	..	1	1	..		Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers								
IX	32	32	..	3	3	..		Total	33	29	4	76	67	9		
Group 96—Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers																
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..		IV	..	..	..	76	67	9	
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..		IX	..	..	..	76	67	9	
Group 97—Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers																
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..		IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..		Group 98—Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers							
Group 99—Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers																
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..		IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

RAIGANJ POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacies and other Medical and Health Technicians							
Total	27	19	8	77	49	28	
VII	..	..	..	..	1	..	
IX	..	..	..	..	5	..	
IX	27	19	8	71	43	28	
Group 05—Teachers							
Total	277	265	12	446	346	100	
IX	277	265	12	446	346	100	
Group 06—Juries							
Total	20	20	..	61	60	1	
IX	20	20	..	61	60	1	
Group 07—Social Scientists							
Total	17	8	9	21	20	1	
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..	
IX	17	8	9	17	16	1	
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers							
Total	6	6	..	70	66	4	
V	..	..	..	3	3	..	
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	4	4	..	66	62	4	
Group 09—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.							
Total	..	..	..	8	8	..	
VI	..	..	..	3	3	..	
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	..	..	..	4	4	..	
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	57	56	1	63	63	2	
IX	57	56	1	63	63	2	
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
Total	35	35	..	231	226	5	
VI	..	..	..	23	23	..	
VII	..	..	..	21	21	..	
VIII	..	..	..	39	39	..	
IX	..	..	..	11	11	..	
IX	35	35	..	137	132	5	
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government							
Total	31	31	..	92	89	3	
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..	
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..	
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..	
IX	31	31	..	87	84	3	
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Total	..	..	..	15	15	..	
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	15	15	..	
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions							
Total	2	2	..	11	11	..	
VII	..	..	..	10	10	..	
IX	2	2	..	1	1	..	

RAIGANJ POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers							
Total	1,199	941	121	77	73	4	
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	224	208	14	69	64	5	
V	217	112	105	1	1	..	
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..	
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	688	605	..	10	9	1	
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	941	941	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	555	430	105	40	36	4	
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	15	15	..	..	..	..
V	217	112	105	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	323	323	..	..	..	..
Group 42—Hunters and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..	..
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	203	187	16	34	34	..	
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	115	115	..	..	..	..
Group 61—Dock and Engine-Room Ratings(Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	10	10	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engines							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	2	2	111	113	2
VI	..	..	22	22	..
VII	..	..	19	16	..
VIII	..	..	14	14	..
IX	..	..	9	9	..
IX	..	2	49	49	..

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	111	110	797	797	7
VI	..	..	26	26	..
VII	..	..	27	27	..
VIII	..	..	47	47	..
IX	..	1	356	356	..

Group 25—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	6	6	63	63	..
VI	..	..	11	11	..
VII	..	..	54	54	..
VIII	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	6	16	16	..

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	2	2	9	9	..
VI	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	2	7	7	..

Group 26—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	56	56	462	462	5
VI	..	..	15	15	..
VII	..	..	7	7	..
VIII	..	..	42	42	..
IX	..	56	35	35	..
IX	..	..	365	365	..

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	67	66	173	173	2
VI	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	10	10	..
VIII	..	..	10	10	..
IX	..	66	141	141	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	605	605	2,557	2,557	24
VI	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	20	20	..
VIII	..	..	2,432	2,432	..
IX	..	60	..	..	..

Group 36—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	702	632	1,801	1,577	24
VII	702	632	1,801	1,577	..

Group 31—Business and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers

Total	..	..	15	15	1
VII	..	..	15	15	..

Group 34—Commercial Travelers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	..	..	85	85	..
VI	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	81	81	..
VII	..	..	3	3	..

Group 35—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	191	191	565	577	6
VI	..	..	9	9	..
VII	..	..	594	598	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..

Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)

Total	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

Total	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dress and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lathers and Sewers (except Gloves and Closets) and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Patternmakers, Rollers, Dressers, Moulders and Related Metal Molding and Turning Workers

Total	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

RAIGANJ POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers							
Total	24	24	..	79	79	..	..
IV	4	4	..	9	9	..	..
V	11	11	..	69	69	..	..
VII	9	9	..	1	1	..	..
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers							
Total	18	18	..	161	160	1	..
IV	1	1	..	13	13	..	..
V	1	1	..	124	123	1	..
VII	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	1	1	..	..
IX	2	2	..	15	15	..	..
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers							
Total	2	2	..	36	36	..	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
IX	2	2	..	28	28	..	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers							
Total	129	129	..	165	165	..	..
IV	9	9	..	33	33	..	..
VI	103	103	..	126	126	..	..
VII	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
IX	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers							
Total	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	44	43	1	247	232	15	..
V	..	..	..	58	56	2	..
VI	44	43	1	182	169	13	..
VIII	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
IX	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers							
Total	2	2	..	18	18	..	..
V	..	..	..	17	17	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers							
Total	109	66	43	261	241	20	..
IV	..	..	..	36	22	14	..
V	49	30	19	126	112	14	..
VI	80	50	30	96	96	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
IX	..	..	..	10	10	..	..

RAIGANJ POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 92—Waiters Bartenders and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	38	38	..	..
V	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
IX	..	..	..	33	33	..	..
Group 93—Building Cartmakers, Cleaners and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	71	50	21	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
VII	..	..	..	127	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
IX	..	..	..	14	61	40	21
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	51	51	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers							
Total	..	..	..	60	52	8	..
IX	..	..	..	7	60	52	8
Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators							
Total	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
IX	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
IX	..	..	..	18	8	..	..
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation							
Total	..	..	..	43	39	4	1
VI	..	..	..	15	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	26	19	7	1
IX	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable							
Total	..	..	..	37	17	1	..
VI	..	..	..	15	1	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	20	15	5	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation							
Total	..	..	..	6	3	..	..
IX	..	..	..	6	3	..	..

ALL DIVISIONS							
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION							
Total	2,758	2,318	500	3,706	3,137	569	100
III	..	7	1	..	2	..	..
IV	293	34	131	240	219	21	29
V	338	238	100	402	402	..	..
VI	244	150	94	141	141	..	..
VII	391	382	29	1,137	1,137	..	..
VIII	84	..	..	310	310	..	..
IX	1,436	1,373	113	1,332	1,250	82	107

Group 82—Millen, Baker, Dressmakers and Related Food and Beverage Workers									
Total	147	74	213	162	45				
VI	61	55	116	61	25				
VII	30	27	57	93	16				
IX	36	36	72	6	2				
Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers									
Total	..	..	..	21	1				
IV	..	..	..	16	1				
V	..	..	..	5	..				
Group 84—Tobacco Preparation and Products Makers									
Total	43	36	79	27	17				
IV	10	7	17	10	9				
V	20	16	36	10	8				
VII	13	13	..	..	..	
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	147	89	236	44	19				
IV	79	46	125	23	12				
V	61	38	99	15	7				
VII	5	5	..	..	..	
VIII	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	
Group 86—Tanner, Packer, Sorters and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	2	..				
VIII	..	..	..	1	..				
IX	..	..	..	1	..				
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operation and Related Workers									
Total	4	4	8	8	..				
VI	..	..	..	5	..				
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	
IX	2	2	..	..	..	
Group 88—Laborer, n.e.c.									
Total	1,491	1,225	2,716	915	100				
V	..	..	..	136	20				
VI	4	4	..	72	24				
VII	..	..	..	37	..				
VIII	..	..	..	216	31				
IX	1,467	1,225	2,692	430	33				
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers									
Total	343	323	666	287	116				
V	..	..	..	11	..				
VI	3	3	..	19	..				
VII	127	127	..	17	..				
VIII	..	..	..	17	..				
IX	216	196	..	287	116				
Group 89—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers									
Total	151	151	..	203	3				
V	..	..	..	7	..				
VI	..	..	..	2	..				
VII	..	..	..	11	..				
VIII	..	..	..	8	..				
IX	151	151	..	175	..				
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers									
Total	24	9	33	448	86				
V	..	..	..	1	..				
VII	..	..	..	5	..				
IX	24	9	33	442	86				

Division 10—Professional, Technical and Related Workers									
Total	256	244	500	296	24				
VI	..	..	..	1	..				
VII	..	..	..	3	..				
IX	266	244	510	279	12				
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors									
Total	2	2	..	6	..				
VI	..	..	..	3	..				
IX	2	2	..	3	..				
Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists									
Total	..	..	..	3	..				
IX	..	..	..	3	..				
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists									
Total	21	21	..	44	..				
V	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	10	..				
IX	21	21	..	33	..				
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians									
Total	12	7	..	19	7				
VII	..	..	..	1	..				
IX	12	7	..	18	7				
Group 05—Teachers									
Total	164	157	..	167	27				
IX	164	157	..	167	27				
Group 06—Jurists									
Total	10	10	..	1	..				
IX	10	10	..	1	..				
Group 07—Social Scientists									
Total	12	12	..	1	..				
IX	12	12	..	1	..				
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers									
Total	9	9	..	7	..				
IX	9	9	..	7	..				
Group 09—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.									
Total	1	1	..	..	..	
IX	1	1	..	..	..	
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers									
Total	25	25	..	27	..				
VII	..	..	..	1	..				
IX	25	25	..	26	..				
Division 11—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers									
Total	5	5	..	61	1				
IV	..	..	..	1	..				
V	..	..	..	14	..				
VI	..	..	..	9	..				
VII	..	..	..	19	..				
VIII	..	..	..	7	..				
IX	5	5	..	20	1				
Group 16—Administrative and Executive Officials, Government									
Total	5	5	..	24	..				
VI	..	..	..	1	..				
VIII	..	..	..	23	..				
IX	5	5	..	..	..	
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade									
Total	..	..	..	4	..				
VII	..	..	..	4	..				

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>							
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions							
Total VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other							
Total IV	..	..	..	52	51	1	..
V	..	..	..	16	16	..	..
VI	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
VII	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
IX	..	..	..	16	15	1	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers							
Total	64	64	..	256	254	2	..
VI	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
VII	..	..	..	13	13	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	43	43	..	..
IX	62	62	..	27	27	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers							
Total V	..	..	..	32	32	..	..
VI	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
VII	..	..	..	15	15	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
IX	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous							
Total	36	36	..	180	179	1	..
V	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
VI	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
VII	..	..	..	28	28	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	21	21	..	..
IX	36	36	..	116	115	1	..
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers							
Total	26	26	..	44	43	1	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
IX	26	26	..	37	36	1	..
Division 3—Sales Workers							
Total	387	338	29	1,163	1,094	19	..
V	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
VI	..	..	..	29	29	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
IX	26	29	..	46	46	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades							
Total VII	..	..	..	291	264	27	..
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers							
Total VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total VIII
------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, *n.e.c.*

Total VIII
------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,298	921	447	1,431	1,391	79	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Patents and Related Workers

Total IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 32—Commercial Travelers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	20	20	20
V	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	46	44	2	322
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	46	45	3	9
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	1	1	1	2
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	2	2	2	2
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 45—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	40	40	1	1
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 46—Loggers and other Forestry Workers

Total	5	5	4	4
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	1	1	1	1
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	1	1	1	1
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	80	80	124	124
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 64—Drivers and Transport

Total	4	4	107	107
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	80	80	5	5
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	2	2	10	10
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	95	95	77	77
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

Total	121	121	55	55
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	1	1	7	7
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 81—Pottery, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	130	57	96	96
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	123	27	96	114
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers

Total	36	36	146	193
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 85—Foodmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

Total	6	6	6	6
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 86—Textiles, Pulpers, Sizers and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	2	2	2	2
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 88—Laborers, n.e.c.

Total	654	477	728	688
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 89—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	122	25	55	44
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

Group 90—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	582	448	473	449
V	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
KALLAGANJ POLICE STATION—contd.							
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers							
Total	543	527	16	346	304	42	
VI	4	4	..	..
VII	6	6	..	..
VIII	17	17	..	..
IX	9	8	1	..
Total	542	526	16	345	303	42	
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers							
Total	96	95	1	78	78	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..
VII	6	6	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..
Total	96	95	1	78	78	..	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers							
Total	308	353	15	176	162	14	..
VII	3	3	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..
IX	172	158	14	..
Total	308	353	15	176	162	14	..
Group 92—Waters Retenders and Related Workers							
Total	18	18	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..
VII	4	4	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..
Group 93—Building Carpenters, Chasers and Related Workers							
Total	5	5	..	19	19	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers							
Total	59	59	..	54	54	..	..
IX	54	54	..	..
Group 95—Landscapers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers							
Total	2	2	..	16	15	1	..
IX	16	15	1	..
Group 96—Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers							
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX
Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators							
Total	4	4	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..
Group 98—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	12	12	..	1	..	1	..
IX
HEMTABAD POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government							
Total
IX
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other							
Total
V
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers							
Total	45	45	..	..
VIII	19	19	..	..
IX	25	25	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers							
Total
IX
Group 21—Stenographers and Typists							
Total
IX
Group 22—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous							
Total	14	14	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..
IX	12	12	..	..
Group 23—Unskilled Office Workers							
Total	29	29	..	..
VIII	8	8	..	..
IX	21	21	..	..
Division 3—Sales Workers							
Total	148	148	..	..
V	2	2	..	..
VII	149	123	26	..
IX	23	23	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades							
Total	117	101	16	..
VII	117	101	16	..
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers							
Total
VII
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents							
Total	4	3	1	..
V	5	2	3	..
IX	1	1	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers							
Total	45	43	2	..
VII	21	20	1	..
IX	22	22	..	..

Division 2.—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation					
Total	I	II	III	IV	V
20	1	4	3	1	1
VI	.	.	.	.	.
VII	.	1	.	1	.
VIII	.	.	.	.	.
IX	.	.	3	.	.
Group 23.—Workers Reporting Occupations Unclassifiable or Unclassifiable					
Total	18	4	3	1	18
VI	3	.	.	1	3
VII	9	1	.	1	9
VIII	1	.	.	.	1
IX	5	3	.	.	5
Group 23.—Workers not Reporting Occupations					
Total	2	.	.	.	2
V	2	.	.	.	2
HENTABAD POLICE STATION					
ALL SERVICES					
Total	1,008	915	119		
VI	2	2			
V	177	65	61		
VI	47	38	9		
VII	30	20			
VIII	140	120	17		
IX	30	34	26		
IX	640	616	26		
Division 3.—Professional, Technical and Related Workers					
Total	154	142	12		
IX	154	142	12		
Group 30.—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors					
Total	5	5			
IX	5	5			
Group 35.—Ministers, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists					
Total	2	2			
IX	2	2			
Group 36.—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists					
Total	19	19			
IX	19	19			
Group 37.—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians					
Total	20	12	8		
IX	20	12	8		
Group 38.—Teachers					
Total	81	79	2		
IX	81	79	2		
Group 39.—Social Scientists					
Total	15	13	2		
IX	15	13	2		
Group 40.—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers					
Total	12	12			
IX	12	12			
Division 4.—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers					
Total	2	2			
V	1	1			
IX	1	1			

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
HEMTABAD POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Fitters and Related Workers							
Total	6	6					
IV	5	5					
V	1	1					
Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lathers and Severs (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers							
Total	6	6					
IV	1	1					
VII	5	5					
Group 73—Furnituremen, Rollers, Drivers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers							
Total	9	9					
IV	6	6					
V	1	1					
VIII	2	2					
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers							
Total	8	8					
IV	3	3					
V	5	5					
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers							
Total	8	8					
IX	8	8					
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers							
Total	18	18					
IV	9	9					
V	9	9					
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	12	12					
VI	12	12					
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers							
Total	5	5	2				
IV	5	5	2				
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers							
Total	60	60	29				
IV	33	33	4				
V	2	2	2				
IX	54	54					
Group 84—Tobacco Preparation and Products Makers							
Total	2	2	1				
IV	2	2	1				
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	54	54	32				
IV	50	50	32				
V	4	4					
Group 86—Tanners, Picklers, Sorters and Related Workers							
Total	1	1					
IX	1	1					
ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists							
Total	2	2					
IX	2	2					
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists							
Total	28	28					
IX	28	28					
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians							
Total	46	46	21				
IX	46	46	21				
Group 05—Teachers							
Total	245	245	2				
V	1	1					
IX	244	244	2				
Group 06—Jurists							
Total	13	13					
IX	13	13					
Group 07—Social Scientists							
Total	16	16	1				
IX	16	16	1				
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers							
Total	4	4					
IX	4	4					
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	20	20	1				
IX	20	20	1				
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
Total	11	11					
IX	11	11					
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government							
Total	8	8					
IX	8	8					
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other							
Total	3	3					
IX	3	3					
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers							
Total	78	78					
VI	1	1					
IX	77	77					
Group 20—Book-keepers and Cashiers							
Total	6	6					
IX	6	6					

Group 57—Steamery Engines and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 58—Laborers, n.e.c.									
Total	..	..	..	159	125	14	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	158	124	14	..	..	..
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers									
Total	..	..	..	269	269	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	268	268	..	..	..	..
Group 59—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	64	64	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	64	64	..	..	..	..
Group 61—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	91	91	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	91	91	..	..	..	..
Group 63—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	..
Group 65—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers									
Total	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation									
Total	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Workers Reporting Occupations Unclassifiable or Unclassifiable									
Total	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..
ITABAR POLICE STATION									
ALL INVENTIONS									
Total	..	..	..	3,146	2,377	769	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	51	51	1	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	969	264	545	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	277	234	69	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	56	36	56	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	549	499	56	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1,354	1,228	69	..	..	..
Division 3—Professional, Technical and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	377	362	25	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	376	361	25	..	..	..
Group 68—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors									
Total	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 26—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous									
Total	..	..	..	43	43	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	43	43	..	..	..	..
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers									
Total	..	..	..	29	29	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	..
Division 3—Sales Workers									
Total	..	..	..	476	438	48	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	9	5	4	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	465	427	38	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades									
Total	..	..	..	425	387	38	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	425	387	38	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 32—Commercial Travelers and Manufacturers' Agents									
Total	..	..	..	9	5	4	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	8	4	4	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	42	41	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	40	40	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	89	89	1	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	52	51	1	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers									
Total	..	..	..	35	34	1	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	29	28	1	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations									
Total	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen									
Total	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport									
Total	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators									
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers									
Total	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.							
Total VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 70—Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing and Related Workers							
Total IV	1,322	941	381	..	..	..	..
Total V	889	583	306	..	..	..	..
Total VI	267	188	79	..	..	..	..
Total VII	34	24	10	..	..	..	..
Total VIII	82	64	18	..	..	..	..
Total IX	248	162	86	..	..	..	..

ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers							
Total IV	215	27	188	..	..	..	..
Total V	173	22	151	..	..	..	..
Total VI	40	5	35	..	..	..	..

ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lathers and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers							
Total IV	32	31	1	..	..	..	..
Total V	10	9	1	..	..	..	..
Total VI	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
Total VII	12	12	..	..	..	..	..

ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers							
Total IV	45	45	..	..	..	..	..
Total V	27	27	..	..	..	..	..
Total VI	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
Total VII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..

ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers							
Total IV	40	40	..	..	..	..	..
Total V	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total VI	35	35	..	..	..	..	..
Total VII	5	5	..	..	..	..	..

ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers							
Total IV	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
Total V	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total VI	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Total VII	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 76—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers							
Total IV	86	86	..	..	..	..	..
Total V	43	43	..	..	..	..	..
Total VI	45	45	..	..	..	..	..

ITAHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 77—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.							
Total IV	89	89	..	..	..	..	..
Total V	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
Total VI	45	45	..	..	..	..	..
Total VII	23	23	..	..	..	..	..

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 81—Pressmen, Klismen, Glean and Clay Formers and Related Workers									
Total	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Broommakers and Related Food and Beverage Workers									
Total	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 83—Tobacco Processors and Products Makers									
Total	V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 84—Corkmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 88—Laborers, n.e.c.									
Total	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Division 9—Services, Sport and Recreation Workers									
Total	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers									
Total	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 92—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 95—Landscapers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers									
Total	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 96—Sewers, Apert and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Division 2—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other									
Total	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers									
Total	V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 21—Stenographers and Typists									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 26—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous									
Total	V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Division 3—Sales Workers									
Total	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades									
Total	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers									
Total	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers									
Total	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers									
Total	III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers									
Total	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 41—Farm Workers									
Total	III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers									
Total	III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers									
Total	III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Division 6.—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	13	13	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	8	8	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 64.—Driven Road Transport						
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 67.—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 68.—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 69.—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..

KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Division 74.—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified						
Total	1,312	871	441	..	..	..
IV	367	243	124	..	..	..
V	224	175	49	..	..	..
VI	166	106	60	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	410	347	63	..	..	..
Group 70.—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers						
Total	42	4	38	..	..	..
IV	39	3	36	..	..	..
V	3	1	2	..	..	..
Group 71.—Tanners, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers						
Total	14	14	..	..	..	..
IV	10	10	..	..	..	..
V	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 72.—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers						
Total	24	24	..	..	..	..
IV	12	12	..	..	..	..
V	12	12	..	..	..	..
Group 73.—Furnituremen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers						
Total	21	21	..	..	..	..
IV	12	12	..	..	..	..
V	6	6	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 74.—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers						
Total	53	52	1	..	..	..
IV	28	28	..	..	..	..
V	25	24	1	..	..	..

KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Division X.—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group X0.—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	2,412	2,000	532	..	..	..
III	24	21	3	..	..	..
IV	250	117	133	..	..	..
V	148	134	14	..	..	..
VI	71	71	..	..	..	..
VII	347	312	35	..	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	1,515	1,415	99	..	..	..
Division 0.—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	300	291	9	..	..	..
IX	300	291	9	..	..	..
Group 00.—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	12	12	..	..	..	..
IX	12	12	..	..	..	..
Group 03.—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	32	32	..	..	..	..
IX	32	32	..	..	..	..
Group 04.—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	19	5	14	..	..	..
IX	19	5	14	..	..	..
Group 05.—Teachers						
Total	218	214	4	..	..	..
IX	218	214	4	..	..	..
Group 06.—Jurists						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 07.—Social Scientists						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 08.—Artists, Writers and Related Workers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 0X.—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	24	24	..	..	..	..
IX	24	24	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	116	116	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	56	56	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	51	51	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	36	36	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Painters, E Plumbers, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	66	34	52	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	41	9	32	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..	..
Group 83—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers									
Total	..	..	..	204	32	172	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	150	14	136	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	47	18	29	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	..	..	..	244	106	138	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	204	85	119	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	58	21	17	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Group 88—Laborers, n.e.c.									
Total	..	..	..	478	418	60	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	11	10	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	61	61	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	405	346	59	..	..	..
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers									
Total	..	..	..	223	208	15	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	223	208	15	..	..	..
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	88	88	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	88	88	..	..	..	..
Group 91—Bus Drivers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	61	49	12	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	61	49	12	..	..	..
Group 93—Building Construction, Cleaners and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	56	56	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	56	56	..	..	..	..
Group 96—Landscapers, Day Cleaners and Pavers									
Total	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 98—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers									
Total	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
Group 10—Administration, and Executive Officials, Government									
Total	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 15—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other									
Total	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	84	84	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	84	84	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers									
Total	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 21—Stenographers and Typists									
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous									
Total	..	..	..	46	46	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	46	46	..	..	..	..
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers									
Total	..	..	..	29	29	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	29	29	..	..	..	..
Division 3—Sales Workers									
Total	..	..	..	468	379	89	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	345	356	11	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	34	36	..	..	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades									
Total	..	..	..	315	288	27	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	315	288	27	..	..	..
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents									
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	84	84	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	39	34	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	27	23	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers									
Total	..	..	..	78	73	5	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	24	23	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	49	46	..	..	..	..
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers									
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Divisions/Group Category	Total Workers						Divisions/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban				Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION—contd.													
Group 41—Farm Workers													
Total	53	50	3	..	..	..	Total	487	447	40	..	..	..
III	9	6	3	..	..	..	VI	19	19	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..	IX	468	428	40	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers						
IX	41	41	..	..	..	..	Total	288	227	28	..	..	..
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers													
Total	22	22	..	..	..	..	Total	288	227	28	..	..	..
III	15	15	..	..	..	..	Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..	Total	96	96	..	..	..	..
Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers													
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..	Total	100	74	26	..	..	..
Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen													
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations													
Total	29	29	..	..	..	..	Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..	Total	38	38	..	..	..	..
IX	24	24	..	..	..	..	Group 95—Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Presses						
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine													
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	Total	9	7	2	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.						
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport													
Total	7	7	..	..	..	..	Total	16	11	5	..	..	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..	Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators													
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	Total	10	10	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers													
Total	18	18	..	..	..	..	Total	9	9	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..	Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation						
IX	15	15	..	..	..	..	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.													
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	Labourers Subdivisions						
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	ALL DIVISIONS	17,136	14,978	3,089	2,448	2,448	2,448
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	Total	17,136	14,978	3,089	2,448	2,448	2,448
Division 74—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified													
Total	1,222	989	242	..	..	..	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	117	117	..	..	..	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	146	146	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	44	44	..	..	..	..	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..	VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	781	685	46	..	..	..	VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers													
Total	70	70	..	..	..	..	IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	70	70	..	..	..	..			

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers							Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban					Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Telephone Subdivisions—contd.															
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine															
Total VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport															
Total III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total III	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	V	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VI	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Group 65—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport															
Total VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators															
Total VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers															
Total VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.s.c.															
Total VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified															
Total III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total III	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	V	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VI	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers															
Total IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	V	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers															
Total IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	V	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VI	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades															
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	
III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	III	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IV	:	:	:	:	:	:	
V	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	V	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VI	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	VIII	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IX	:	:	:	:	:	:	

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

ISLAMPUR SUBDIVISION—contd.							
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewermen and Related Food and Beverage Workers							
Total	1,190	147	1,043	96	85	11	
III	1,023	67	956	18	13	5	
IV	94	40	54	78	72	6	
V	22	20	2	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	49	18	31	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 94—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers							
Total	125	92	33	26	25	1	
IV	54	26	28	20	19	1	
V	56	48	7	6	6	..	
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..
Group 95—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	1,027	459	568	56	36	20	
IV	826	307	519	53	26	7	
V	186	137	49	23	10	13	
VII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 96—Textiles, Packer, Sorters and Related Workers							
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 97—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers							
Total	7	6	1	1	1	..	
III	2	2	..	1	1	..	
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	5	4	1	..	..	..
Group 98—Labourers, n.e.c.							
Total	2,617	2,420	197	424	395	29	
III	11	11	11	12	12	..	
IV	2	2	..	17	12	5	
V	1	1	..	59	55	4	
VI	56	44	12	40	40	..	
VII	2	2	..	23	19	4	
VIII	164	164	..	36	36	..	
IX	2,381	2,307	174	237	221	16	
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers							
Total	2,694	2,525	169	369	338	31	
III	43	42	1	..	..	..
IV	9	8	1	2	2	..	
V	8	8	..	3	3	..	
VI	34	33	1	1	1	..	
VII	8	8	..	2	2	..	
VIII	2,792	2,727	65	361	336	25	
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 99—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers							
Total	793	750	43	72	72	..	
III	27	27	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	4	4	..	..	..	..
VII	721	719	2	68	68	..	
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Division 6—Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	158	197	1	128	129	8	
III	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	158	189	1	125	126	8	
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors							
Total	2	2	..	4	4	..	
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	3	3	..	
Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists							
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists							
Total	47	47	..	23	23	..	
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..
IX	39	39	..	23	23	..	
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians							
Total	9	9	..	15	12	3	
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	14	11	3	
Group 05—Teachers							
Total	116	115	1	32	30	2	
IX	116	115	1	32	30	2	
Group 06—Jurists							
Total	9	9	..	22	22	..	
IX	9	9	..	22	22	..	
Group 07—Social Scientists							
Total	4	4	..	4	4	..	
IX	4	4	..	4	4	..	
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	3	3	..	
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Group 09—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.							
Total	..	..	..	12	12	..	
IX	..	..	..	12	12	..	
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	11	11	..	12	12	..	
IX	11	11	..	12	12	..	
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
Total	3	3	..	48	48	..	
V	..	..	..	1	1	..	
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	47	47	..	

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ISLAMPUK POLICE STATION—contd.							
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers							
Total	37	29	8	4	4	..	..
III	15	11	2	3	3	..	..
IV	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
V	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
VII	4	4	..	1	1	..	..
VIII	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers							
Total	27	19	8	2	2	..	..
III	15	11	2	1	1	..	..
IV	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers							
Total	4	4	..	2	2	..	..
III	4	4	..	2	2	..	..
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers							
Total	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
V	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations							
Total	159	128	1	53	53	..	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
VII	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	121	121	..	57	57	..	..
IX	36	36	..	12	12	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport							
Total	13	13	..	31	31	..	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	8	8	..	17	17	..	..
IX	4	4	..	10	10	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport							
Total	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators							
Total	16	16	..	4	4	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
IX	16	16	..	2	2	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers							
Total	116	115	1	3	3	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	113	113	..	3	3	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.							
Total	14	14	..	4	4	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
IX	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
ISLAMPUK POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers							
Total	26	10	16	1	1	..	..
IV	18	2	16	..	..	..	..
V	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewers and Related Food and Beverage Workers							
Total	90	27	63	96	85	11	..
IV	71	10	61	18	13	5	..
V	1	1	..	78	72	6	..
VII	13	11	2	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers							
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers							
Total	32	19	13	26	25	1	..
IV	13	13	..	13	19	6	..
V	4	4	..	6	6	..	..
VII	15	15	..	..	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	228	120	108	56	36	20	..
IV	135	27	108	33	26	7	..
V	85	85	..	23	10	13	..
VII	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers							
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operations and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 89—Labourers, n.e.c.							
Total	506	499	7	424	395	29	..
III	..	..	..	17	12	5	..
IV	1	1	..	50	40	4	..
V	..	..	..	40	35	4	..
VI	50	23	7	23	19	4	..
VII	2	2	..	35	30	5	..
VIII	135	135	..	237	221	16	..
IX	337	337	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers							
Total	391	278	23	369	298	11	..
IV	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
V	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
VI	12	12	..	1	1	..	..
VII	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
VIII	294	292	22	361	299	11	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Division 7-6—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,572	1,403	529	928	796	62
IV	439	186	297	112	112	19
V	291	291	35	322	279	23
VI	94	97	7	11	11	4
VII	89	76	2	23	36	16
VIII	129	129	..	245	227	..
IX	376	376	..	..	..	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	240	118	122	4	4	..
IV	163	76	89	4	4	..
V	43	12	33	..	..	..
VI	19	19	..	..	..	..
VII	11	11	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Fitters and Related Workers

Total	38	38	..	53	52	1
IV	7	7	..	10	9	1
V	4	4	..	43	43	..
VI	15	15	..	..	..	..
VII	12	12	..	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lathers and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	12	12	..	6	6	..
IV	2	2	..	3	3	..
V	6	6	..	3	3	..
VI	4	4	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	43	43	..	24	24	..
IV	26	26	..	24	24	..
V	15	15	..	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	43	43	..	10	10	..
IV	4	4	..	4	4	..
V	38	38	..	6	6	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	9	9	..	48	48	..
IV	3	3	..	6	6	..
V	2	2	..	38	38	..
VI	1	1	..	2	2	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	3	3	..	2	2	..
IX	3	3	..	2	2	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	32	32	..	34	34	..
IV	3	3	..	15	15	..
V	26	26	..	17	17	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 78—Blacksmiths, Plumbers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

Total	67	67	..	38	38	..
IV	4	4	..	..	..	..
VI	63	63	..	..	..	..

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	1	1	..	5	5	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	119	117	2	72	72	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	117	115	2	69	69	..

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	91	75	16	179	173	4
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	90	75	15	177	173	4

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	51	51	..
IX	..	..	..	51	51	..

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	10	6	4	18	12	6
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	6	2	4	16	10	6

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	59	59	..	44	44	..
IX	59	59	..	44	44	..

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	9	9	..	4	3	1
V	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	4	3	1

Group 96—Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

Total	13	12	1	..	..	..
VII	9	9	..	..	..	..
IX	4	3	1	..	..	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	77	77	..	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..
IX	64	64	..	..	..	..

Group X2—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	47	47	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	44	44	..	..	..	..

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	30	30	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..
IX	20	20	..	..	..	..

KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION

ALL REVENUES

Total	4,208	3,908	427	..	..	..
IV	111	103	11	..	..	..
V	407	383	24	..	..	..
VI	227	199	77	..	..	..
VII	29	29	..	..	..	..
VIII	728	723	56	..	..	..
IX	3,065	2,868	64	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION—contd.							
Division 6—Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total VIII	213						
Total IX	5						
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors							
Total VIII	5						
Total IX	5						
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists							
Total VIII	26						
Total IX	26						
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians							
Total VIII	9						
Total IX	9						
Group 05—Teachers							
Total VIII	128						
Total IX	128						
Group 07—Social Scientists							
Total VIII	2						
Total IX	2						
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total VIII	43						
Total IX	43						
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
Total VIII	17						
Total IX	1						
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government							
Total VIII	7						
Total IX	7						
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other							
Total VIII	10						
Total IX	9						
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers							
Total VIII	163						
Total IX	1						
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers							
Total VIII	5						
Total IX	97						
Group 21—Stenographers and Typists							
Total VIII	15						
Total IX	15						
Group 22—Scribers and Transcribers							
Total VIII	2						
Total IX	2						
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.							
Total VIII	84						
Total IX	82						
Division 7-4—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified							
Total VIII	1,794						
Total IX	1,439						
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers							
Total VIII	75						
Total IX	58						
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers							
Total VIII	5						
Total IX	5						
Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lathers and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers							
Total VIII	12						
Total IX	7						
Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers							
Total VIII	60						
Total IX	25						
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers							
Total VIII	24						
Total IX	13						
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers							
Total VIII	9						
Total IX	7						
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers							
Total VIII	2						
Total IX	2						
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers							
Total VIII	54						
Total IX	15						
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.							
Total VIII	21						
Total IX	12						

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers									
Total	50	50	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
IX	47	47	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers									
Total	36	36	136	71	65	65	65	65	65
VIII	1	1	105	68	37	37	37	37	37
IX	33	33	90	3	27	27	27	27	27
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers									
Total	818	794	217	30	187	187	187	187	187
VIII	3	3	154	9	145	145	145	145	145
IX	794	794	51	15	56	56	56	56	56
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers									
Total	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
IX	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	715	689	103	51	52	52	52	52	52
VIII	3	3	82	40	42	42	42	42	42
IX	3	3	21	11	10	10	10	10	10
Group 89—Labourers, n.e.c.									
Total	1,051	1,012	1,051	1,012	99	99	99	99	99
VIII	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
IX	1,019	990	1,019	990	83	83	83	83	83
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers									
Total	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	18	18	18	18	18
VIII	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
IX	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	14	14	14	14	14
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers									
Total	136	136	136	136	13	13	13	13	13
VIII	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
IX	134	134	134	134	11	11	11	11	11
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers									
Total	947	929	947	929	18	18	18	18	18
IX	947	929	947	929	18	18	18	18	18
Group 93—Building Carpenters, Cleaners and Related Workers									
Total	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
VIII	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
IX	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers									
Total	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
IX	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Group 95—Landscapers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers									
Total	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
IX	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Group 98—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
IX	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation									
Total	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
IX	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Group XI—Workers Reporting Occupations Unclassifiable or Unclassifiable									
Total	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
IX	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total
VIII
IX

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers

Total
VIII
IX

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total
VIII
IX

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total
VIII
IX

Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total
VIII
IX

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total
VIII
IX

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total
VIII
IX

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total
VIII
IX

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total
VIII
IX

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total
VIII
IX

Group 64—Driven Road Transport

Total
VIII
IX

Group 65—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total
VIII
IX

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total
VIII
IX

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total
VIII
IX

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
CHOPRA POLICE STATION							
ALL DIVISIONS							
Total	3,392	2,045	547	..	..	..	..
III	497	455	42	..	..	..	..
IV	595	150	315	..	..	..	..
V	88	87	1	..	..	..	..
VI	11	9	2	..	..	..	..
VII	945	865	52	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1,342	1,225	117	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	279	279	..	..	..	..	..
III	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
V	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
VII	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
IX	295	295	..	..	..	..	..
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors							
Total	61	61	..	..	..	..	..
V	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
IX	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists							
Total	48	48	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VII	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
IX	41	41	..	..	..	..	..
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians							
Total	27	27	..	..	..	..	..
III	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
Group 05—Teachers							
Total	117	117	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	116	116	..	..	..	..	..
Group 06—Judges							
Total	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
IX	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
Group 07—Social Scientists							
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers							
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 09—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.							
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
IX	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
CHOPRA POLICE STATION—contd.							
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers							
Total	432	371	61	..	..	..	..
III	415	354	61	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	15	15	..	..	..	..	..
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers							
Total	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
IX	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers							
Total	399	338	61	..	..	..	..
III	396	335	61	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 45—Fishermen and Related Workers							
Total	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
III	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers							
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers							
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen							
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations							
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport							
Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport							
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators							
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers							
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	10	10
III	1	1
IX	8	8

Group 10—Administrators and Executive Officials, Government

Total	8	8
IX	8	8

Group 15—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	2	2
IV	1	1
IX	1	1

Division 2—Operative and Related Workers

Total	68	68
III	7	7
VII	1	1
IX	60	60

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	6	6
III	1	1
IX	5	5

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	1	1
IX	1	1

Group 26—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	37	37
III	6	6
IX	31	31

Group 28—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	24	24
VII	1	1
IX	23	23

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	825	762
V	2	1
VII	1	1
VIII	821	760
IX	11	11

Group 36—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	733	705
VII	733	705

Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers

Total	2	2
VII	2	2

Group 32—Commercial Travelers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	2	1
V	2	1

Group 38—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	77	72
VII	1	1
VIII	65	60
IX	11	11

Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

Total	1	1
VII	1	1

Division 7—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,211	795	425
III	8	8	8
IV	985	192	215
V	57	57	57
VI	19	8	2
VII	89	98	116
IX	501	451	116

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	99	27	12
IV	58	26	12
VII	1	1	1

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	18	18	18
IV	2	2	2
VII	16	16	16

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	4	4	4
VII	4	4	4

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	19	19	19
III	4	4	4
IV	9	9	9
V	6	6	6

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	63	63	63
IV	44	44	44
V	3	3	3
VII	16	16	16

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	21	21	21
V	8	8	8
VII	4	4	4
IX	8	8	8
IX	1	1	1

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	74	74	74
III	1	1	1
IV	31	31	31
V	16	16	16
VII	26	26	26

Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	2	2	2
III	1	1	1
IV	1	1	1

Group 79—Bricklayers, Planners and Construction Workers, S.E.C.

Total	3	3	3
VI	3	3	3

Group 81—Pottery, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	59	25	34
IV	50	16	34
V	4	4	4
VII	5	5	5

Group 85—Millers, Bakers, Confectioners and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	221	14	207
IV	214	7	207
VII	7	7	7

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
CHOPRA POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	123	63	60	..	..	..	..
IV	116	56	60	..	..	..	..
VII	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers							
Total	7	6	1	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
Group 89—Labourers, n.e.c.							
Total	558	447	111	..	..	..	..
VI	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
IX	555	446	109	..	..	..	..
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers							
Total	530	525	5	..	..	..	..
III	42	41	1	..	..	..	..
VII	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
IX	467	463	4	..	..	..	..
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers							
Total	238	238	..	..	..	..	..
III	27	27	..	..	..	..	..
IX	211	211	..	..	..	..	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers							
Total	62	59	3	..	..	..	..
III	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	55	53	2	..	..	..	..
Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers							
Total	44	43	1	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
VII	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
IX	16	17	1	..	..	..	..
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers							
Total	68	68	..	..	..	..	..
IX	68	68	..	..	..	..	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers							
Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	113	112	1	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	111	110	1	..	..	..	..
GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	28	28	..	..	..	..	..
IX	28	28	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government							
Total	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other							
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers							
Total	78	78	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	77	77	..	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers							
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous							
Total	52	52	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	51	51	..	..	..	..	..
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers							
Total	23	23	..	..	..	..	..
IX	23	23	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3—Sales Workers							
Total	1,373	1,374	99	..	..	..	..
V	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1,317	1,329	97	..	..	..	..
IX	35	35	2	..	..	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades							
Total	1,133	1,078	55	..	..	..	..
VII	1,133	1,078	55	..	..	..	..
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers							
Total	61	61	..	..	..	..	..
VII	61	61	..	..	..	..	..

Division 2.—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	17	14	3
III	1	1	..
VI	4	4	..
VII	12	9	3
IX	..	..	..

Group X8.—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	16	13	3
III	1	1	..
VII	3	3	..
IX	12	9	3

Group X9.—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..

GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	6,545	4,975	1,620
III	204	182	22
IV	1,405	991	1,294
V	96	399	146
VI	31	28	3
VII	1,234	1,236	90
VIII	125	124	1
IX	2,461	2,363	94

Division 3.—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	370	344	6
IX	370	344	6

Group 00.—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	9	9	..
IX	9	9	..

Group 03.—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	66	66	..
IX	66	66	..

Group 04.—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	15	10	5
IX	15	10	5

Group 05.—Teachers

Total	215	214	1
IX	235	234	1

Group 06.—Juries

Total	6	6	..
IX	6	6	..

Group 07.—Social Scientists

Total	10	10	..
IX	10	10	..

Group 08.—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	1	1	..
IX	1	1	..

Group 32.—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	23	21	2
V	21	21	..
IX	2	..	2

Group 33.—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	125	83	42
VII	92	50	42
IX	33	33	..

Group 34.—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

Total	31	31	..
VII	31	31	..

Division 4.—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	413	402	11
III	192	181	11
IV	41	41	..
VI	2	2	..
VII	1	1	..
IX	177	177	..

Group 40.—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	2	2	..
VI	2	2	..

Group 41.—Farm Workers

Total	270	267	3
III	42	49	3
IV	41	41	..
VII	1	1	..
IX	176	175	..

Group 43.—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	138	132	6
III	139	132	6

Group 44.—Loggers and other Forestry Workers

Total	3	1	2
III	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..

Division 5.—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	2	2	..
IX	2	2	..

Group 50.—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	2	2	..
IX	2	2	..

Division 6.—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	127	126	1
VII	79	78	1
IX	48	48	..

Group 63.—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engines

Total	1	1	..
VIII	1	1	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport							
Total	56	56	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	50	50	..	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport							
Total	23	23	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	23	23	..	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators							
Total	17	16	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers							
Total	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
IX	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.							
Total	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified							
Total	2,592	1,451	1,141	..	..	..	..
III	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1,257	563	1,254	..	..	..	..
V	477	371	166	..	..	..	..
VI	26	23	3	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	44	44	..	..	..	..	..
IX	357	400	67	..	..	..	..
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Kaliters, Dyers and Related Workers							
Total	100	49	51	..	..	..	..
IV	57	18	39	..	..	..	..
V	43	31	12	..	..	..	..
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers							
Total	80	67	13	..	..	..	..
IV	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
V	60	47	13	..	..	..	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers							
Total	19	17	2	..	..	..	..
IV	6	4	2	..	..	..	..
V	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION—contd.							
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers							
Total	608	195	413	..	..	..	..
IV	573	185	388	..	..	..	..
V	19	8	11	..	..	..	..
IX	16	..	16	..	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers							
Total	632	76	556	..	..	..	..
IV	584	41	543	..	..	..	..
V	42	24	18	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	32	7	25	..	..	..	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers							
Total	86	66	20	..	..	..	..
IV	35	22	13	..	..	..	..
V	51	44	7	..	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.							
Total	573	225	348	..	..	..	..
IV	493	184	309	..	..	..	..
V	80	41	39	..	..	..	..
Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers							
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group 89—Laborers, n.e.c.							
Total	502	462	40	..	..	..	..
III	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VI	7	4	3	..	..	..	..
VII	15	13	..	..	..	..	..
IX	470	444	26	..	..	..	..
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers							
Total	894	872	22	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IV	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	876	853	23	..	..	..	..
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers							
Total	259	239	1	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	259	239	..	..	..	..	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers							
Total	375	357	18	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
IX	365	347	18	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers									
Total	74	80	19	6	..	..	..	..	..
IV	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	61	61	55	6	..	..	..	..	..
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers									
Total	92	92	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	72	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers									
Total	80	80	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers									
Total	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers									
Total	61	61	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 78—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	34	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 93—Building Cartakers, Cleaners and Related Workers									
Total	9	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers									
Total	161	161	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	161	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers									
Total	25	25	22	3	..	..	..	..	..
IX	25	25	22	3	..	..	..	..	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.									
Total	64	64	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	64	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation									
Total	348	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	342	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable									
Total	346	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	340	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation									
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE B-VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN**

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Literate (with-out educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
WEST BENGAL														
All Divisions	Total	24,889	23,323	1,486	15,985	427	6,380	116	6,142	118	2,251	89	48	2
	0-14	380	363	17	63	1	54	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
	15-34	12,780	11,971	789	8,886	325	2,879	73	2,175	83	1,149	65	26	2
	35-59	10,637	10,637	629	7,171	99	2,776	42	2,764	33	1,025	20	19	..
	60+	1,602	982	50	645	2	291	1	184	1	77	..	9	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0	Total	2,540	2,231	309	2,133	282	284	41	435	70	712	79	32	1
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	887	230	85	34	134	46	345	71	15	1
	35-59	..	..	..	1,040	51	161	7	249	23	324	8	14	..
	60+	..	..	..	206	1	38	..	32	1	43	..	3	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1	Total	771	764	7	664	7	143	..	160	2	157	1	4	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	271	5	53	..	70	1	63	1	4	..
	35-59	..	..	..	375	2	84	..	88	1	90	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	18	..	8	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2	Total	2,328	2,302	26	2,208	17	414	2	743	..	746	11	5	1
	0-14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	1,116	14	166	..	333	..	434	10	..	..
	35-59	..	..	..	1,005	3	214	2	375	..	299	1	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	85	..	32	..	55	..	13	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3	Total	7,431	7,342	89	5,746	18	2,674	13	2,688	5	320	..	2	..
	0-14	..	..	..	17	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	2,805	9	1,248	5	1,362	4	158	..	..	..
	35-59	..	..	..	2,706	8	1,279	7	1,249	1	152	..	2	..
	60+	..	..	..	218	1	133	1	74	..	10	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4	Total	243	238	5	88	..	64	..	22	..	1	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	44	..	27	..	16	..	..	..	..	..

THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND URBAN AREAS ONLY

[illegible]

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (H) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (HI) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (H) AS CULTIVATOR OR (HI) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)		Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
			I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT								
Cultivator	Rural	4,002	130	..	..	10,161	2,226
	Urban	..	..	..	..	60	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	281	121	4,321	757	..	..
	Urban	..	..	46	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions and Major Groups	Rural	..	..	453	100	242	35
	Urban	..	..	16	..	8	..
Division 0	Rural	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 00	Rural	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	Rural	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	Rural	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	453	100	238	35
	Urban	..	..	16	..	8	..
Major Group 20	Rural	..	..	97	71	18	13
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Rural	..	..	11	..	16	..
	Urban	..	..	3	..	1	..
23	Rural	..	..	36	..	6	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Rural	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Rural	..	..	25	..	5	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Rural	..	..	119	25	147	15
	Urban	..	..	7	..	7	..
29	Rural	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Rural	..	..	10	..	6	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
34-35	Rural	..	..	83	2	29	7
	Urban	..	..	2	..	..	..
36	Rural	..	..	31	..	8	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Rural	..	..	4	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Rural	..	..	33	..	3	..
	Urban	..	..	4	..	..	..
Balurghat Subdivision								
Cultivator	Rural	1,155	51	..	..	6,153	877
	Urban	..	..	..	..	25	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	68	3	1,423	344	..	..
	Urban	..	..	34	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	179	36	75	7
	Urban	..	..	16	..	..	..
Division 0	Rural	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	179	36	72	7
	Urban	..	..	16	..	..	..

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—*contd.*

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
		I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HILLI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	47	2	..	..	677	88
	Urban	..	..	..	..	3	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	1	..	245	53	..	..
	Urban	..	..	5	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	14	4	2	..
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	14	4	2	..
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	255	27	..	..	2,071	498
	Urban	..	..	..	..	22	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	4	1	201	32	..	..
	Urban	..	..	29	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	14	..	22	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	14	..	22	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	243	17	..	..	1,070	171
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	11	..	404	151	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	95	46	27	7
Division 0	Rural	..	..	..	..	3	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	95	46	24	7
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	351	4	..	..	1,504	75
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	32	2	407	16	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	43	..	21	..
	Urban	..	..	15	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	43	..	21	..
	Urban	..	..	15	..	..	..
TAPAN POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	259	1	..	..	1,033	105
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	20	..	170	92	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	13	6	3	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	13	6	3	..
Raiganj Subdivision							
Cultivator	Rural	2,233	70	..	..	7,803	1,185
	Urban	..	..	..	..	13	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	101	37	2,151	267	..	..
	Urban	..	..	12	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	175	39	70	18
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	175	39	70	18
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (H) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (H) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—contd.

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
		I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAIGANJ POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	464	33	..	..	1,690	179
	Urban	..	..	..	..	15	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	19	1	627	69	..	..
	Urban	..	..	12	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	49	10	10	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	49	10	10	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	206	..	..	..	1,406	344
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	..	..	58	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	2	1	3	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	2	1	3	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
HEMTABAD POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	110	10	..	..	926	28
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	11	..	87	24	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	3	..	4	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	3	..	4	..
ITAHAR POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	531	11	..	..	1,628	171
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	21	5	639	51	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	49	2	34	9
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	49	2	34	9
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	725	1	..	..	1,154	105
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	55	..	234	30	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	52	..	18	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	52	..	18	..
BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	197	15	..	..	999	356
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	15	31	506	92	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	20	26	1	1
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	20	26	1	1

TABLE XVII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—*concd.*

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
		I—At Household Industry		II—As Cultivator		III—As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Islampur Subdivision							
Cultivator	Rural	614	17	..	..	4,203	166
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	112	81	745	146	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	99	5	97	10
	Urban	..	..	..	..	8	..
Division 0	Rural	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	99	5	96	10
	Urban	..	..	..	..	8	..
ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	111	..	..	..	1,239	21
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	24	..	61	4	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	9	1	9	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	8	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	9	1	9	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	8	..
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	155	..	..	..	1,151	109
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	..	..	166	57	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	7	1	3	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	7	1	3	..
CHOPRA POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	23	5	..	..	775	21
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	..	2	261	14	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	31	2	24	1
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	31	2	24	1
GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	325	12	..	..	1,038	15
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	88	79	257	71	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	52	1	61	8
Division 0	Rural	..	..	..	..	1	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	52	1	60	8

TABLE B-VII PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Principal Work Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)			Principal Work		Principal Work Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)			Principal Work	
			Males	Females				Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WEST DENAJPUR DISTRICT									
RURAL									
P. W. Division	0	.	1,830	142	P. W. Major Group	89	.	2,400	88
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	60	..	A. W. Division	0	.	2	..
P. W. Major Group	03	.	997	35	A. W. Division	1	.	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	58	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	87	1
P. W. Major Group	04	.	352	33	P. W. Division	9	.	5,793	756
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	2	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	61	3
P. W. Division	2 & 3	.	2,644	828	P. W. Major Group	90	.	5,793	756
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	61	3
P. W. Major Group	31	.	118	2	URBAN				
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..	P. W. Division	6	.	7,715	96
P. W. Division	5	.	62	31	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	7	..	P. W. Major Group	64-68	.	6,916	94
P. W. Major Group	50	.	3	16	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	2	..	Balughat Subdivision				
P. W. Major Group	51	.	59	15	RURAL				
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	5	..	P. W. Division	0	.	789	28
P. W. Division	6	.	9,500	725	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	58	..
A. W. Division	0	.	..	2	P. W. Division	5	.	14	23
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	78	25	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	5	..
P. W. Major Group	60-63	.	427	67	P. W. Division	6	.	3,345	190
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	16	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	48	11
P. W. Major Group	64-68	.	9,125	652	P. W. Division	7	.	201	..
A. W. Division	0	.	..	2	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	61	25	P. W. Division	8	.	4,440	363
P. W. Major Group	69	.	37	6	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	33	1
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..	P. W. Division	9	.	1,217	183
P. W. Division	7	.	985	1	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	44	3
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..	URBAN				
P. W. Major Group	70-71	.	832	1	P. W. Division	6	.	746	4
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..
P. W. Division	8	.	15,235	807	HILLI POLICE STATION				
A. W. Division	0	.	3	..	RURAL				
A. W. Division	1	.	1	..	P. W. Division	6	.	418	31
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	141	1	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	18	11
P. W. Major Group	80	.	3,352	76	P. W. Division	8	.	464	36
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	25	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	20	1
P. W. Major Group	81	.	2,357	71	P. W. Division	9	.	382	19
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	4	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	26	3
P. W. Major Group	82	.	880	138	URBAN				
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	2	..	P. W. Division	6	.	536	7
P. W. Major Group	84	.	134	4	A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	1	..	BALURGHAT POLICE STATION				
P. W. Major Group	88	.	5,260	403	NIJ				
A. W. Division	0	.	1	..	KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION				
A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	22	..	RURAL				
					P. W. Division	5	.	14	16
					A. W. Division	2 & 3	.	5	..

TABLE B-VII PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—contd.

Principal Work Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)		Principal Work Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)		Principal Work Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)		Principal Work Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION				ITAHAR POLICE STATION			
RURAL				RURAL			
P. W. Division	0	279	1	P. W. Division	6	680	36
A. W. Division	2 & 3	58	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	1
P. W. Division	6	867	36	P. W. Division	8	1,806	42
A. W. Division	2 & 3	30	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	4	..
P. W. Division	7	1	..	KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	RURAL			
P. W. Division	8	1,835	32	P. W. Division	8	727	87
A. W. Division	2 & 3	10	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	4	..
P. W. Division	9	179	53	BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	18	..	RURAL			
URBAN				P. W. Division	8	1,198	56
Nil				A. W. Division	2 & 3	60	..
TAPAN POLICE STATION				P. W. Division	9	230	43
RURAL				A. W. Division	2 & 3	17	..
P. W. Division	8	895	94	Islampur Subdivision			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	3	..	RURAL			
Raiganj Subdivision				P. W. Division	8	728	80
RURAL				A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
P. W. Division	0	313	21	P. W. Division	6	2,423	291
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	A. W. Division	0	..	2
P. W. Division	2 & 3	1,659	392	A. W. Division	2 & 3	27	13
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	P. W. Division	8	4,908	107
P. W. Division	5	31	8	A. W. Division	0	3	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..	A. W. Division	1	1	..
P. W. Division	6	2,821	244	A. W. Division	2 & 3	29	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	3	1	URBAN			
P. W. Division	8	5,813	337	Nil			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	79	..	ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION			
P. W. Division	9	2,358	380	Nil			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	17	..	KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION			
URBAN				RURAL			
Nil				P. W. Division	6	734	34
RAIGANJ POLICE STATION				A. W. Division	2 & 3	6	..
RURAL				P. W. Division	8	1,638	34
P. W. Division	0	208	16	A. W. Division	2 & 3	6	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	GHOPRA POLICE STATION			
P. W. Division	2 & 3	279	117	RURAL			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	P. W. Division	6	686	82
P. W. Division	5	8	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	5
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..	GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION			
P. W. Division	8	1,544	113	RURAL			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..	P. W. Division	0	182	38
URBAN				A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
Nil				P. W. Division	6	1,236	38
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION				A. W. Division	0	..	2
Nil				A. W. Division	2 & 3	20	8
HEMTABAD POLICE STATION				P. W. Division	8	1,088	94
RURAL				A. W. Division	0	5	..
P. W. Division	6	129	17	A. W. Division	1	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	23	..

TABLE B-VIII PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX.

[illegible]

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

First time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work																	
Age-groups				Age-groups															
35+		Age not stated		Total		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60+		Age not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
DISTRICT																			
215	26	..	..	202	80	70	4	77	13	144	20	190	19	90	18	23	8	..	..
55	5	..	..	153	19	13	1	12	1	41	3	47	6	33	6	7	2	..	..
32	..	..	..	141	30	22	1	15	3	33	8	30	10	16	6	5	2	..	..
91	20	..	..	202	21	31	1	33	3	53	7	43	2	32	4	8	4	..	..
27	..	..	..	60	8	12	1	17	4	13	2	8	1	7	..	3	..	..	..
..
7	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..

TABLE B-VIII PART B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural unemployed by educational levels														
	Total unemployed			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)			Primary of Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	1,825	1,557	268	300	439	61	253	251	2	600	606	3	200	201	2
Balrghat Subdivision	808	637	21	172	158	17	80	80	1	622	600	2	175	174	1
Hili	98	98	..	20	20	..	3	3	..	52	52	..	23	23	..
Balrghat	480	476	4	63	63	..	50	49	1	260	258	2	107	108	1
Kumarganj	80	80	..	20	20	..	13	13	..	38	38	..	9	9	..
Gangarampur	83	82	1	20	17	3	13	13	..	31	31	..	21	21	..
Tapan	115	101	14	40	35	5	10	10	..	41	41	..	13	13	..
Raiganj Subdivision	661	622	39	294	257	37	160	160	1	130	137	1	60	60	..
Raiganj	208	206	..	134	134	..	24	24	..	34	34	..	14	14	..
Kaliganj	68	55	11	34	23	11	5	5	..	19	19	..	8	8	..
Hemtabad	82	60	22	20	20	..	34	23	1	21	20	1	7	7	..
Isahar	216	214	2	91	89	2	29	29	..	77	77	..	19	19	..
Kushmendi	23	23	..	6	6	..	8	8	..	5	5	..	4	4	..
Banghbari	68	64	4	9	5	4	49	49	..	2	2	..	8	8	..
Islampur Subdivision	196	98	8	34	27	7	15	15	..	20	20	..	20	27	1
Islampur	25	25	..	10	10	..	4	4	..	6	6	..	5	5	..
Kowndighi	34	32	2	6	5	1	3	3	..	13	13	..	12	11	1
Chopra	23	17	6	9	5	4	4	4	..	6	6	..	4	4	..
Gangpethar	24	24	..	9	9	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	7	7	..

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Age-Group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	Total	Total	386,853	302,011	388,842	68,188	24,988	..	296,541
		0-14	547,425	287,764	279,661	57,882	23,980	..	27,944
		15-34	286,382	21,229	184,123	11,382	1,342	..	176,889
		35-59	186,254	6,174	186,889	74	5	..	89,489
		60+	26,675	6,682	24,383	..	..	..	19,685
		Age not stated	737	262	375	97	9	..	114
	Rural	Total	819,213	273,562	545,631	57,454	17,488	..	277,224
		0-14	585,935	247,227	236,688	48,888	17,143	..	22,541
		15-34	186,173	15,725	176,448	7,885	943	..	182,888
		35-59	97,821	4,879	92,951	74	3	..	82,559
		60+	27,557	5,383	22,254	..	..	..	5,884
		Age not stated	727	267	379	97	9	..	114
	Urban	Total	71,449	28,429	43,011	11,731	7,488	..	19,317
		0-14	48,490	28,457	28,653	8,884	4,637	..	563
		15-34	19,189	5,584	12,885	3,667	999	..	11,633
		35-59	8,433	1,984	7,129	..	2	..	6,219
		60+	3,318	1,179	2,139	..	..	..	971
		Age not stated	10	5	5	..	..	..	..
Balurghat Subdivision	Rural	Total	238,225	88,522	157,783	16,882	6,954	..	78,885
		0-14	144,048	71,882	72,986	13,473	6,729	..	4,283
		15-34	54,145	5,878	58,267	3,284	222	..	47,468
		35-59	22,709	1,579	27,139	4	3	..	23,558
		60+	9,282	1,955	7,247	..	..	..	2,741
		Age not stated	121	58	63	1	..	..	15
	Urban	Total	31,591	12,444	18,947	5,794	3,354	..	8,963
		0-14	17,843	8,907	8,936	3,888	3,146	..	119
		15-34	8,549	2,432	5,917	1,886	288	..	5,418
		35-59	3,676	578	3,106	..	..	..	2,862
		60+	1,523	535	988	..	..	..	572
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hill	Total	20,724	7,342	13,382	1,994	761	..	6,227
		0-14	12,697	6,334	6,363	1,507	713	..	271
		15-34	4,767	677	4,090	487	46	..	3,779
		35-59	2,408	124	2,284	..	2	..	1,955
		60+	830	196	634	..	..	..	222
		Age not stated	22	11	11	..	..	..	..
Balurghat	Rural	Total	4,265	1,657	2,608	645	517	..	1,141
		0-14	2,385	1,143	1,242	487	451	..	625
		15-34	1,094	334	760	178	66	..	410
		35-59	575	107	466	..	..	..	64
		60+	213	73	140	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	61,187	21,617	39,570	4,106	1,475	..	18,574
		0-14	36,594	18,134	18,460	2,635	1,356	..	810
		15-34	14,484	2,292	12,192	1,468	119	..	11,192
		35-59	7,291	546	6,745	3	..	..	5,771
		60+	2,746	613	2,133	..	..	..	795
		Age not stated	72	32	40	..	..	..	6
	Rural	Total	20,333	8,369	11,964	3,863	2,276	..	5,935
		0-14	11,338	5,698	5,640	2,343	2,169	..	20
		15-34	5,742	1,925	3,817	1,520	107	..	3,618
		35-59	2,298	388	1,910	..	..	..	1,863
		60+	955	358	597	..	..	..	434
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumarganj	Rural	Total	44,688	15,066	29,622	2,234	1,807	..	14,640
		0-14	27,600	13,550	14,070	2,234	1,805	..	1,002
		15-34	10,198	939	9,259	..	1	..	8,788
		35-59	5,262	244	5,018	..	1	..	4,361
		60+	1,615	340	1,275	..	..	..	489
		Age not stated	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	52,187	16,820	35,367	4,376	1,737	..	18,603
		0-14	30,977	15,034	15,943	3,761	1,711	..	1,912
		15-34	12,974	1,026	11,948	615	26	..	11,435
		35-59	6,375	354	6,021	..	..	..	5,294
		60+	1,855	405	1,450	..	..	..	558
		Age not stated	6	1	5	..	..	..	4
	Urban	Total	6,993	2,618	4,375	1,286	561	..	1,887
		0-14	4,120	2,066	2,054	1,088	528	..	87
		15-34	1,715	373	1,340	198	85	..	1,167
		35-59	805	75	730	..	..	..	589
		60+	355	104	251	..	..	..	74
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangarampur	Rural	Total	52,187	16,820	35,367	4,376	1,737	..	18,603
		0-14	30,977	15,034	15,943	3,761	1,711	..	1,912
		15-34	12,974	1,026	11,948	615	26	..	11,435
		35-59	6,375	354	6,021	..	..	..	5,294
		60+	1,855	405	1,450	..	..	..	558
		Age not stated	6	1	5	..	..	..	4
	Urban	Total	6,993	2,618	4,375	1,286	561	..	1,887
		0-14	4,120	2,066	2,054	1,088	528	..	87
		15-34	1,715	373	1,340	198	85	..	1,167
		35-59	805	75	730	..	..	..	589
		60+	355	104	251	..	..	..	74
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dependent, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
224,087	200,756	2,722	2,900	1,963	3,972	100	29	2,674	157	1,392	100
200,000	233,120	34	..	80	97	..	..	64	2	80	15
6,925	7,081	90	45	239	619	113	20	1,081	134	700	46
3,495	8,282	700	1,025	905	1,651	73	9	548	30	600	50
3,000	11,473	1,830	1,531	507	903	2	..	31	1	65	30
202	230	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
210,919	245,210	1,707	2,835	1,704	2,777	20	..	702	15	620	72
197,575	230,027	34	..	77	70	..	..	37	1	30	10
6,905	6,911	71	22	273	310	10	..	501	9	900	6
3,025	7,579	470	976	605	1,506	10	..	130	4	230	34
3,477	10,468	1,212	1,527	547	872	..	..	23	1	42	32
257	245	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
13,500	15,546	938	164	170	235	100	20	1,732	142	504	00
12,321	13,003	19	..	15	19	..	..	37	1	2	..
350	770	19	11	26	100	105	50	1,040	115	290	37
411	653	200	40	100	145	55	9	200	30	200	30
081	1,025	637	104	60	31	2	..	6	..	23	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61,002	70,001	703	930	721	1,063	..	..	306	6	000	10
57,000	61,971	34	..	19	13	..	..	12	..	15	..
2,000	2,445	45	8	64	113	..	..	204	6	273	..
701	2,002	109	321	374	754	..	..	82	..	100	..
1,108	3,516	085	610	204	300	..	..	10	..	30	..
56	47	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
5,300	6,003	541	120	45	30	..	..	032	30	202	13
4,900	5,000	..	..	2	1	..	..	15	1	2	..
94	200	..	1	15	6	..	..	073	24	102	..
174	167	100	20	10	30	..	..	126	5	05	..
132	307	373	97	12	12	..	..	6	..	12	..
..
5,148	6,219	68	84	34	91	..	..	32	..	60	..
4,827	5,377	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	251	2	1	3	13	..	..	27	..	35	..
51	256	20	22	17	40	..	..	5	..	31	..
134	524	46	61	14	27	..	..	..	..	2	..
11	11	..	..						

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX.

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Age-Group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tapan	Rural	Total	59,499	19,677	39,782	3,972	1,174	..	20,021
		0—14	36,180	18,020	18,160	5,336	1,144	..	838
		15—34	15,722	944	12,778	634	30	..	12,274
		35—59	7,373	311	7,062	1	..	..	6,177
		60+	2,156	401	1,755	..	..	..	677
		Age not stated	8	1	7	1	..	..	5
Raiganj Subdivision	Rural	Total	332,010	118,300	221,710	26,106	7,705	..	188,013
		0—14	206,786	101,234	105,552	22,838	7,883	..	5,953
		15—34	74,613	5,366	69,247	3,187	97	..	66,824
		35—59	39,466	1,485	37,981	66	..	..	23,568
		60+	11,013	2,106	8,907	..	..	..	3,464
		Age not stated	192	80	113	15	5	..	24
	Urban	Total	33,997	13,533	20,464	5,287	3,844	..	2,491
		0—14	19,190	9,737	9,453	3,659	3,889	..	141
		15—34	9,148	2,688	6,460	1,637	783	..	5,115
		35—59	4,671	601	3,470	..	2	..	2,887
		60+	1,588	587	1,001	..	..	..	348
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	81,178	27,732	53,446	6,702	2,222	..	25,333
		0—14	51,127	25,397	25,730	5,790	2,172	..	1,128
		15—34	17,951	1,383	16,568	893	50	..	15,649
		35—59	9,376	1,364	8,012	19	..	..	7,800
		60+	2,705	586	2,119	..	..	..	753
		Age not stated	19	2	17	..	..	..	3
	Urban	Total	23,787	9,630	14,167	3,841	2,600	..	6,166
		0—14	13,137	6,708	6,449	2,606	2,088	..	122
		15—34	6,574	2,011	4,563	1,235	512	..	3,699
		35—59	2,903	469	2,434	..	..	..	2,085
		60+	1,163	442	721	..	..	..	260
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaliaganj	Rural	Total	52,703	17,732	34,951	4,485	834	..	17,323
		0—14	33,080	16,241	16,839	3,928	833	..	1,090
		15—34	11,525	931	10,594	557	1	..	10,262
		35—59	6,349	256	6,093	..	..	..	5,562
		60+	1,720	309	1,411	..	..	..	609
		Age not stated	29	15	14	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	10,200	3,903	6,297	1,446	1,244	..	2,325
		0—14	6,033	3,029	3,004	1,044	971	..	19
		15—34	2,574	597	1,977	402	271	..	1,416
		35—59	1,168	132	1,036	..	2	..	802
		60+	425	145	280	..	..	..	88
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	32,231	11,093	21,138	2,647	948	..	9,650
		0—14	20,538	10,145	10,393	2,310	933	..	470
		15—34	7,064	533	6,531	322	12	..	6,027
		35—59	3,632	175	3,457	..	..	..	2,913
		60+	948	211	737	..	..	..	231
		Age not stated	49	29	20	15	3	..	9
Itahar	Rural	Total	71,093	23,862	47,231	6,044	1,696	..	22,531
		0—14	44,304	21,881	22,423	5,351	1,672	..	754
		15—34	15,716	1,218	14,498	693	22	..	13,644
		35—59	8,351	341	8,010	..	..	..	7,300
		60+	2,302	440	2,062	..	..	..	828
		Age not stated	20	2	18	..	2	..	5
Kushmudi	Rural	Total	48,526	14,689	33,837	3,210	1,046	..	18,347
		0—14	28,942	13,635	15,307	2,854	1,044	..	1,486
		15—34	11,745	509	11,236	309	2	..	10,969
		35—59	6,185	215	5,970	47	..	..	3,351
		60+	1,592	272	1,320	..	..	..	540
		Age not stated	62	38	24	..	..	..	1
Bangshihari	Rural	Total	46,279	15,172	31,107	3,018	959	..	13,629
		0—14	28,595	13,935	14,660	2,605	949	..	1,025
		15—34	10,612	692	9,920	413	10	..	9,483
		35—59	5,513	254	5,259	..	..	..	4,672
		60+	1,546	288	1,258	..	..	..	443
		Age not stated	13	3	10	..	..	..	6

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—*contd.*

Dependent infants and children		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15,310	18,134	146	216	147	203	..	..	61	..	41	14
14,881	16,125	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
225	450	10	2	9	18	..	..	33	..	33	4
160	664	37	86	83	123	..	..	24	..	6	10
244	894	99	128	53	56	..	..	3	..	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
81,897	102,900	676	1,511	781	1,123	..	..	282	3	318	26
78,337	81,932	..	..	41	46	..	..	10	1	6	..
1,484	3,897	22	56	131	164	..	..	232	2	280	3
818	3,682	216	584	386	553	..	..	34	..	91	14
1,215	4,176	638	937	228	370	..	..	6	..	19	20
73	73	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,740	7,735	390	36	40	131	100	29	682	111	296	67
6,065	6,251	..	..	..	2	..	..	22	..	..	..
398	444	19	10	8	40	103	20	697	96	126	24
168	438	121	21	25	62	55	9	83	21	149	20
368	622	250	5	16	18	2	..	..	..	11	8
..
20,436	25,263	212	325	167	303	..	..	111	..	104	..
19,592	22,429	..	..	6	1	..	..	7	..	2	..
334	840	..	3	17	26	..	..	87	..	32	..
137	915	51	134	80	163	..	..	17	..	40	..
351	1,065	161	188	64	113	..	..	..	..	10	..
2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,540	5,281	325	..	36	88	159	6	493	22	236	4
4,080	4,237	..	..	..	2	..	..	22	..	..	..
137	291	19	..	7	31	103	4	407	22	103	4
106	308	103	..	16	39	54	2	64	..	126	..
217	445	203	..	13	16	2	..	..	..	7	..
..
15,050	16,353	95	136	67	93	..	..	26	1	29	11
12,313	14,914	..	..	10	8	..	..	24	..	15	..
323	322	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	9
193	450	17	36	34	42	..	..	..	..	9	8
206	653	76	99	23	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,209	2,474	65	36	13	43	1	23	109	89	60	63
1,985	2,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	68	33	25
71	153	..	10	1	18	..	16	19	21	23	30
62	130	18	21	9	23	1	7	..	..	4	8
91	177	47	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
8,246	10,219	88	186	50	95	..	..	24	1	36	89
7,833	8,970	..	..	..	2	..	..	16	..	32	18
159	475	3	..	1	15	..	..	7	..	4	9
109	409	24	75	31	51	..	..	1	..	..	11
131	357	61	111	18	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17,221	22,465	210	238	165	299	..	..	111	1	111	1
16,490	20,191	..	..	12	26	..	..	2	..	6	..
304	767	13	13	45	50	..	..	89	1	74	..
171	498	58	79	65	133	..	..	20	..	27	..
234	998	139	146	43	90	..	..	..	..	4	..
2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,205	14,051	122	280	129	143	..	..	17	..	6	..
10,797	12,750	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	242	..	2	27	21	..	..	10	..	6	..
84	466	16	79	65	74	..	..	3	..	..	..
130	570	106	169	32	41	..	..	4	..	..	..
37	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,737	13,949	149	376	203	190	..	..	33	..	32	4
11,310	12,678	..	..	19	8	..	..	1	..	..	..
177	391	4	1	51	34	..	..	26	..	21	..
104	344	50	151	85	80	..	..	6	..	9	..
148	533	95	224	48	37	..	..	..	..	2	1
3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Age-Group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Islampur Subdivision	Rural	Total	248,978	82,788	166,218	14,886	2,339	..	90,146
		0-14	194,101	75,411	81,688	13,277	2,811	..	13,185
		15-34	53,415	4,881	54,834	1,364	24	..	47,624
		35-59	25,786	1,085	28,628	4	..	..	25,783
		60+	7,342	1,242	6,100	..	..	..	2,539
		Age not stated	414	219	294	81	4	..	75
	Urban	Total	5,882	2,232	3,680	650	240	..	1,863
		0-14	3,457	1,793	1,664	516	232	..	243
		15-34	1,492	264	1,228	134	8	..	1,108
		35-59	686	133	553	..	..	..	461
		60+	207	57	150	..	..	..	51
		Age not stated	19	5	5	..	..	..	..
Islampur	Rural	Total	53,614	17,700	35,914	3,497	750	..	18,912
		0-14	33,396	16,214	17,182	3,167	746	..	1,810
		15-34	12,185	709	11,476	266	3	..	11,281
		35-59	6,322	338	5,984	3	..	..	5,296
		60+	1,577	340	1,237	..	..	..	494
		Age not stated	194	99	35	61	1	..	31
	Urban	Total	5,852	2,252	3,600	650	240	..	1,863
		0-14	3,457	1,793	1,664	516	232	..	243
		15-34	1,492	264	1,228	134	8	..	1,108
		35-59	686	133	553	..	..	..	461
		60+	207	57	150	..	..	..	51
		Age not stated	10	5	5	..	..	..	..
Karandighi	Rural	Total	50,728	17,005	33,723	3,136	608	..	20,136
		0-14	32,568	15,678	16,890	2,682	608	..	5,286
		15-34	10,379	761	9,618	453	..	..	9,195
		35-59	5,933	258	5,685	..	..	..	5,166
		60+	1,397	298	1,099	..	..	..	476
		Age not stated	31	10	21	1	..	..	13
Chopra	Rural	Total	45,814	15,451	30,363	3,322	588	..	15,804
		0-14	28,380	13,737	14,633	3,044	581	..	1,446
		15-34	10,328	969	9,359	262	6	..	9,187
		35-59	5,638	496	5,142	1	..	..	4,692
		60+	1,206	222	984	..	..	..	464
		Age not stated	52	27	25	15	1	..	15
Gopalpokhar	Rural	Total	98,822	32,604	66,218	4,711	893	..	35,294
		0-14	61,747	29,412	32,335	4,384	876	..	3,563
		15-34	22,123	2,142	19,981	323	13	..	19,661
		35-59	11,793	594	11,199	..	..	..	10,549
		60+	2,962	382	2,580	..	..	..	1,505
		Age not stated	197	74	123	4	2	..	16

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—*concl.*

Dependent, infirm and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
67,339	72,449	148	385	282	391	28	..	64	6	42	2
61,739	66,124	..	..	17	29	..	..	5	..	3	..
2,122	1,629	4	4	58	32	10	..	23	1	27	..
1,686	2,815	55	191	181	197	18	..	3	4	9	..
1,684	2,798	89	289	55	122	..	..	1	1	3	2
128	125	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,429	1,388	4	2	85	106	..	..	68	1	16	..
1,266	1,173	..	..	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	66	..	..	3	45	..	..	68	1	11	..
69	48	..	..	59	44	..	..	..	..	5	..
41	96	4	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,050	15,926	53	229	73	97	..	..	10	..	17	..
13,041	14,626	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
408	181	3	2	15	9	..	..	8	..	9	..
286	597	8	41	35	50	..	..	..	..	6	..
277	519	42	186	19	38	..	..	1	..	1	..
38	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,429	1,388	4	2	85	106	..	..	68	1	16	..
1,266	1,173	..	..	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	66	..	..	3	45	..	..	68	1	11	..
69	48	..	..	59	44	..	..	..	..	5	..
41	96	4	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13,718	12,824	49	72	50	61	20	..	23	1	9	1
12,996	10,996	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	9	..
260	615	..	..	8	7	8	..	..	..	..	..
190	462	24	24	32	45	12	..	..	..	..	1
263	743	25	48	10	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,967	13,948	38	48	87	69	..	..	14	5	3	1
10,689	12,624	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
674	360	1	..	15	6	..	..	14	..	3	..
430	384	17	20	48	42	..	..	..	4	..	1
182	471	20	28	20	19	..	..	..	1	..	..
12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,775	29,851	8	36	72	144	8	..	17	..	13	..
5,013	27,878	..	..	9	18	..	..	4	..	2	..
1,781	273	..	2	20	30	2	..	10	..	6	..
540	572	6	16	36	62	6	..	3	..	3	..
372	1,023	2	18	6	34	..	..	..	..	2	..
69	105	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-X—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS
(Based on 20% Sample)

District/Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	T	47,988	15,000	30,788	988	1,171
	R	44,982	12,448	30,486	882	1,166
	U	3,006	2,552	312	106	5
<i>All Rural Areas</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>44,982</i>	<i>12,448</i>	<i>30,486</i>	<i>882</i>	<i>1,166</i>
Hilli	R	1,127	359	705	42	21
Balurghat	R	3,502	1,187	2,166	99	56
Kumarganj	R	2,667	816	1,715	66	70
Gangarampur	R	3,033	1,070	1,788	108	87
Tapan	R	3,291	956	2,211	61	63
Rajganj	R	4,249	1,259	2,814	46	130
Kallaganj	R	2,742	548	2,058	36	100
Hemtabad	R	1,701	407	1,247	18	29
Itahar	R	3,670	852	2,608	58	152
Kushmundi	R	2,702	502	2,006	42	152
Bangshihari	R	2,685	671	1,890	27	95
Islampur	R	3,047	552	2,410	58	27
Karandighi	R	2,662	917	1,638	64	43
Chopra	R	2,567	679	1,842	31	15
Goalspokhar	R	5,289	1,673	3,588	102	126
<i>All Urban Areas</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>3,006</i>	<i>2,552</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>5</i>

TABLE B-XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY
(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres											Unspecified
		Less than 1	1-0-2-4	2-5-4-9	5-0-7-4	7-5-9-9	10-0-12-4	12-5-14-9	15-0-29-9	30-0-49-9	50+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
ALL RURAL AREAS													
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT													
Total	31,632	1,147	5,344	9,519	6,994	2,677	2,440	932	2,237	237	67	58	
(a)	18,517	975	3,459	4,529	3,748	1,528	1,616	637	1,729	192	53	53	
(b)	3,332	114	997	1,440	569	109	76	19	23	1	3	1	
(c)	9,783	58	888	3,541	2,677	1,042	748	285	485	44	11	4	
HILLI POLICE STATION													
Total	726	51	201	243	138	30	35	9	17	1	..	1	
(a)	362	43	106	89	63	16	21	7	15	1	..	1	
(b)	117	3	53	45	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	247	5	40	109	63	13	13	2	2	..	..	..
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION													
Total	2,222	99	363	787	546	174	169	50	108	2	1	3	
(a)	932	80	177	226	214	56	89	23	62	1	1	3	
(b)	473	7	112	203	104	23	17	2	5	..	..	..
(c)	817	12	74	278	228	95	63	25	41	1	..	..
KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION													
Total	1,783	62	294	552	420	173	146	30	98	4	..	4	
(a)	811	54	156	190	173	67	79	17	69	3	..	3	
(b)	297	6	71	142	58	13	7	..	..	..	..	1
(c)	677	2	67	220	189	95	60	13	29	1	..	..
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION													
Total	1,873	64	298	506	434	183	162	53	157	3	1	12	
(a)	1,003	61	211	238	179	93	92	22	97	1	1	10	
(b)	196	2	48	91	45	6	4	..	..	..	..	2
(c)	674	1	39	177	210	84	66	33	60	2	..	..
TAPAN POLICE STATION													
Total	2,274	38	280	771	534	197	211	71	186	5	1	..	
(a)	1,032	32	139	311	220	86	99	39	123	2	1	..	
(b)	320	4	64	158	63	15	11	2	3	..	..	..
(c)	902	2	57	302	251	96	101	30	60	3	..	..

(a) Owned or held from Government.

(b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

TABLE 2-1—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—contd.
(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres											Unspecified
		Less than 1	1-0-2-4	2-5-4-9	5-0-7-4	7-5-9-9	10-0-12-4	12-5-14-9	15-0-29-9	30-0-49-9	50+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
ALL RURAL AREAS—contd.													
RAIGANJ POLICE STATION													
Total	2,944	107	486	822	681	244	259	186	229	8	1	4	
(a)	1,743	91	343	377	332	138	188	82	184	3	1	4	
(b)	284	9	75	130	56	9	3	1	1	..	..	..
(c)	917	7	68	315	293	97	68	23	44	2	..	..
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION													
Total	2,158	55	393	733	477	192	146	61	98	3	..	..
(a)	1,098	51	200	277	236	106	90	48	87	3	..	..
(b)	283	3	94	133	36	12	4	1	..	..	..	..
(c)	777	1	99	323	205	74	52	12	11	..	..	..
HEMTABAD POLICE STATION													
Total	1,276	25	182	402	334	186	107	38	81	1	..	..
(a)	700	20	105	145	168	68	85	31	77	1	..	..
(b)	138	2	46	68	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	438	3	31	189	148	56	20	7	4	..	..	..
ITAHAR POLICE STATION													
Total	2,760	98	485	918	617	221	184	91	135	7	4	..	
(a)	1,565	92	322	412	328	114	123	63	102	5	4	..	
(b)	186	3	74	76	25	5	2	..	1	..	..	..
(c)	1,009	3	89	430	264	102	59	28	32	2	..	..
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION													
Total	2,158	54	385	817	461	165	145	38	80	2	2	..	
(a)	1,078	43	192	327	239	86	93	28	66	2	2	..	
(b)	132	3	62	51	13	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
(c)	948	8	131	439	209	78	51	10	22	..	..	..
BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION													
Total	1,985	33	296	643	444	211	158	68	128	5	..	1	
(a)	900	26	174	212	186	85	89	34	90	3	..	1	
(b)	229	5	71	110	36	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	856	2	51	321	222	122	66	34	36	2	..	..
ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION													
Total	2,437	107	528	741	489	191	150	55	144	23	10	19	
(a)	1,859	85	400	514	365	158	123	47	121	21	7	18	
(b)	168	16	76	65	8	1	1	..	..	2	1	1
(c)	410	6	52	162	96	32	26	8	23	..	2	..	
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION													
Total	1,681	37	236	354	339	128	183	66	270	55	13	..	
(a)	1,115	27	175	207	191	77	120	43	223	43	9	..	
(b)	178	10	47	58	36	7	11	2	6	..	1	..	
(c)	388	..	14	89	112	44	52	21	41	12	3	..	
CHOPRA POLICE STATION													
Total	1,837	167	408	491	328	126	127	44	116	33	9	8	
(a)	1,459	142	316	354	261	102	108	38	94	28	8	8	
(b)	131	21	40	47	14	2	2	1	4	..	1	..	
(c)	267	4	52	90	53	22	17	5	18	5	..	..
GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION													
Total	3,514	150	529	819	772	334	238	130	283	88	25	6	
(a)	2,838	128	443	650	593	274	217	115	319	75	19	5	
(b)	220	20	62	72	45	8	7	1	2	1	1	1	
(c)	456	2	24	97	134	52	34	34	62	12	5	..	
ALL URBAN AREAS													
WEST DENAJPUR DISTRICT													
Total	317	33	64	74	76	18	21	8	21	1	1	..	
(a)	283	30	49	57	67	17	20	6	16	1	..	..
(b)	36	3	13	12	5	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	
(c)	18	..	2	5	4	..	..	2	3	..	..	..

(a) Owned or held from Government.

(b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE
RURAL AND URBAN
(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to										
	Total of cultivating households				1 Person			2 Persons			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL RURAL											
WEST DINAJPUR											
All Sizes	20,486	48,882	5,536	9,922	12,008	11,920	148	9,079	14,983	1,273	2,082
Less than 1	1,007	974	154	19	389	578	21	146	227	57	8
1-0-2-4	5,137	6,276	754	201	3,322	3,270	62	1,152	1,881	318	185
2-5-4-9	9,191	13,129	1,639	935	4,889	4,649	49	3,639	4,925	542	572
5-0-7-4	6,781	11,312	1,381	1,061	2,147	2,133	14	2,592	4,216	259	718
7-5-9-9	2,558	4,843	555	1,041	518	516	2	888	1,458	54	264
10-0-12-4	2,357	4,708	471	1,067	361	359	2	438	1,035	16	225
12-5-14-9	902	1,910	218	808	185	184	1	282	331	12	61
15-0-29-9	2,163	4,663	434	3,147	242	237	5	384	640	14	114
20-0-49-9	233	516	77	310	32	32	..	33	52	4	10
50+	67	143	23	99	11	11	..	10	16	2	2
Unspecified	58	77	10	14	32	31	1	14	21	4	3
HILLI											
All Sizes	795	1,117	157	233	237	237	..	288	321	37	58
Less than 1	49	33	3	2	28	28	..	4	5	3	..
1-0-2-4	194	250	42	3	110	110	..	55	89	20	..
2-5-4-9	234	384	51	54	72	72	..	90	137	10	33
5-0-7-4	138	263	40	66	20	20	..	47	74	3	17
7-5-9-9	28	63	9	21	2	2	..	4	5	1	2
10-0-12-4	34	79	8	26	2	2	..	6	9	..	3
12-5-14-9	9	13	1	9	2	2	..	1	1	..	1
15-0-29-9	17	30	3	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-0-49-9	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
BALURGHAT											
All Sizes	2,166	3,361	883	902	658	651	7	724	1,042	221	185
Less than 1	88	64	23	1	33	31	2	17	22	12	..
1-0-2-4	355	422	93	23	191	188	3	148	148	48	18
2-5-4-9	685	928	248	100	282	280	2	271	384	96	62
5-0-7-4	596	842	218	205	117	117	..	218	313	50	73
7-5-9-9	171	322	82	70	20	20	..	63	98	11	17
10-0-12-4	167	311	70	183	7	7	..	33	52	1	13
12-5-14-9	50	113	28	69	3	3	..	2	4	..	..
15-0-29-9	108	252	39	239	5	5	..	10	18	1	1
20-0-49-9	2	2	1	11	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
50+	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Unspecified	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
KUMARGANJ											
All Sizes	1,715	2,544	372	1,122	495	489	6	564	770	105	253
Less than 1	56	47	10	2	35	34	1	6	8	4	..
1-0-2-4	281	319	61	27	175	172	3	65	87	27	16
2-5-4-9	530	718	141	129	198	196	2	235	330	55	85
5-0-7-4	403	625	79	258	59	59	..	188	253	14	109
7-5-9-9	169	311	30	154	11	11	..	43	57	3	26
10-0-12-4	143	272	22	195	8	8	..	22	28	2	14
12-5-14-9	29	62	2	50	2	2	..	2	3	..	1
15-0-29-9	96	180	25	295	2	2	..	3	4	..	2
20-0-49-9	4	5	..	12	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	4	5	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
GANGARAMPUR											
All Sizes	1,788	2,789	276	979	630	622	8	507	708	72	162
Less than 1	60	43	2	1	32	32	..	7	11	2	1
1-0-2-4	280	304	25	23	185	182	3	52	87	13	4
2-5-4-9	483	643	60	72	244	240	4	180	279	31	50
5-0-7-4	406	642	87	144	113	113	..	166	245	21	66
7-5-9-9	177	339	36	126	19	19	..	52	77	4	23
10-0-12-4	158	319	20	162	21	21	..	29	45	1	12
12-5-14-9	53	107	9	79	4	4	..	6	10	..	2
15-0-29-9	155	370	29	356	6	6	..	12	21	..	3
20-0-49-9	3	9	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	12	13	3	7	6	5	1	3	3	..	1
TAPAN											
All Sizes	2,211	3,411	537	997	786	782	4	788	1,886	157	179
Less than 1	36	20	1	..	13	13	..	4	7	1	..
1-0-2-4	249	282	39	15	164	161	3	62	95	24	5
2-5-4-9	750	946	145	75	405	404	1	258	386	73	57
5-0-7-4	520	799	123	147	150	150	..	259	369	36	73
7-5-9-9	191	354	73	81	21	21	..	80	128	3	29
10-0-12-4	207	420	62	202	17	17	..	44	76	..	12
12-5-14-9	71	153	25	108	1	1	..	5	8	..	2
15-0-29-9	181	417	66	348	15	15	..	14	27	..	1
20-0-49-9	5	17	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE
RURAL AND URBAN**
(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to											
	Total of cultivating households					1 Person			2 Persons			Hired Workers
	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		House-holds	Family Workers			
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
RAIGANJ												
All Sizes	2,914	4,461	239	568	1,278	1,286	12	821	1,417	72	183	
Less than 1	100	79	6	2	52	51	1	12	19	4	1	
1.0-2.4	462	545	33	22	310	302	8	96	171	18	12	
2.5-4.9	792	1,112	77	46	472	469	3	209	363	31	22	
5.0-7.4	653	1,077	55	84	270	270	..	249	441	18	39	
7.5-9.9	227	412	24	61	68	68	..	78	129	3	24	
10.0-12.4	248	461	17	95	57	57	..	95	160	1	29	
12.5-14.9	103	197	7	83	18	18	..	33	52	2	12	
15.0-29.9	220	500	20	188	27	27	..	46	78	..	14	
30.0-49.9	4	12	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
50+	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	4	5	..	..	3	3	..	1	2	..	..
KALIAGANJ												
All Sizes	2,658	3,489	285	309	880	868	12	624	1,101	73	74	
Less than 1	51	48	8	1	30	27	3	5	8	2	..	
1.0-2.4	376	449	41	5	271	267	4	77	127	26	..	
2.5-4.9	708	1,077	100	42	359	357	2	223	398	23	25	
5.0-7.4	456	842	71	54	143	140	3	179	312	18	28	
7.5-9.9	183	409	30	22	38	38	..	66	127	3	2	
10.0-12.4	139	331	23	44	25	25	..	38	64	..	1	
12.5-14.9	55	127	10	37	3	3	..	18	34	1	1	
15.0-29.9	90	204	2	89	10	10	..	18	31	..	5	
30.0-49.9	2	2	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HEMTABAD												
All Sizes	1,247	1,931	96	333	575	573	2	338	611	25	80	
Less than 1	25	19	1	..	18	17	1	1	2	..	..
1.0-2.4	180	218	15	6	125	124	1	35	61	6	3	
2.5-4.9	399	538	29	13	261	261	..	102	182	15	7	
5.0-7.4	325	560	27	49	119	119	..	123	214	4	28	
7.5-9.9	101	184	6	33	29	29	..	38	64	..	12	
10.0-12.4	101	185	6	70	14	14	..	40	59	..	21	
12.5-14.9	36	74	2	35	2	2	..	8	12	..	4	
15.0-29.9	79	152	10	127	6	6	..	11	17	..	5	
30.0-49.9	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..				

2-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
POLICE STATION															
681	1,392	134	329	28	115	21	68	2	11	..	21	84	..	..	17
3	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	2
29	72	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	4
95	265	38	20	3	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	2
122	340	35	40	5	26	2	5	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	4
77	207	19	31	2	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
94	239	13	62	2	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
49	123	5	39	2	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
130	331	11	127	12	53	9	20	2	11	..	21	3	..	..	..
2	6	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
POLICE STATION															
482	1,372	134	175	37	142	68	42	1	6	6	..	34	..	..	9
5	13	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1
19	52	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2
107	294	57	10	8	28	18	5	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1
125	360	36	24	7	30	14	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
73	221	17	15	4	17	4	3	1	6	6	..	1	..	..	..
68	214	8	25	7	28	15	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
28	71	3	31	4	19	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
57	147	2	66	5	16	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
POLICE STATION															
271	685	46	198	18	56	29	39	1	6	3	2	24	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	3
12	33	8	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1
33	92	10	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
77	220	17	17	2	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2
30	82	3	18</												

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE
RURAL AND URBAN**
(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to										
	Total of cultivating households				1 Person			2 Persons			
	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ISLAMPUR											
All Sizes	2,410	3,002	235	290	1,240	1,234	14	600	1,153	93	92
Less than 1	106	116	15	3	54	53	1	23	34	11	1
1.0-2.4	517	650	38	10	367	362	5	99	172	18	8
2.5-4.9	735	1,078	56	22	427	422	5	204	366	30	12
5.0-7.4	464	741	56	58	218	215	3	146	249	14	29
7.5-9.9	190	312	23	41	76	76	..	69	119	6	13
10.0-12.4	149	290	16	87	40	40	..	53	90	3	13
12.5-14.9	55	100	7	12	19	19	..	21	33	5	4
15.0-19.9	142	299	17	86	29	29	..	41	73	2	7
20.0-29.9	23	58	3	19	2	2	..	6	10	1	2
30.0-49.9	10	14	1	5	5	5	..	2	2	1	1
50+	19	24	3	6	11	11	..	5	5	3	2
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KARANDIGHI											
All Sizes	1,638	2,567	232	437	720	708	12	462	782	40	102
Less than 1	95	30	..	..	21	21	..	3	6	..	..
1.0-2.4	224	271	39	3	146	141	5	45	76	12	2
2.5-4.9	343	474	36	13	217	214	3	88	159	10	7
5.0-7.4	337	520	45	21	168	167	1	110	194	11	15
7.5-9.9	124	200	17	29	49	49	..	47	77	1	16
10.0-12.4	181	342	44	59	46	46	..	60	96	2	22
12.5-14.9	64	120	12	26	11	11	..	25	37	1	12
15.0-19.9	263	482	32	191	54	51	3	75	121	2	27
20.0-29.9	54	106	7	77	5	5	..	6	10	1	1
30.0-49.9	13	22	..	18	3	3	..	3	6	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHOPRA											
All Sizes	1,842	3,038	300	477	724	710	14	555	960	41	104
Less than 1	166	156	20	1	93	87	6	23	39	7	15
1.0-2.4	403	522	39	24	251	246	5	108	192	9	44
2.5-4.9	487	787	56	84	189	188	1	180	302	14	20
5.0-7.4	326	590	67	87	105	103	2	109	190	8	8
7.5-9.9	125	248	33	39	31	31	..	42	75	1	7
10.0-12.4	126	264	33	61	28	28	..	37	67	..	7
12.5-14.9	44	105	16	26	4	4	..	16	29	1	2
15.0-19.9	115	249	20	106	14	14	..	34	51	..	11
20.0-29.9	33	74	10	40	5	5	..	5	9	..	1
30.0-49.9	9	31	5	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
50+	8	12	1	..	4	4	..	3	5	1	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GOALPOKHAR											
All Sizes	3,308	5,921	1,007	928	1,276	1,250	26	893	1,502	124	164
Less than 1	140	163	52	2	67	64	3	23	40	4	3
1.0-2.4	489	674	138	19	278	272	6	105	169	34	23
2.5-4.9	785	1,272	233	67	360	352	8	219	376	36	33
5.0-7.4	750	1,328	257	88	303	299	4	205	358	20	32
7.5-9.9	322	582	80	71	99	98	1	113	191	13	2
10.0-12.4	254	511	85	129	67	66	1	75	116	4	9
12.5-14.9	144	312	63	56	27	26	1	40	65	2	1
15.0-19.9	375	807	123	366	56	54	2	97	160	9	2
20.0-29.9	88	187	41	91	15	15	..	13	21	2	..
30.0-49.9	25	63	14	39	1	1	..	2	4	..	..
50+	6	12	1	..	3	3	..	1	2	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL URBAN											
WEST DINAJPUR											
All Sizes	312	306	23	107	183	132	1	55	92	4	1
Less than 1	31	13	3	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	64	65	4	4	38	38	..	11	18	3	..
2.5-4.9	74	97	9	15	29	28	1	22	37	1	..
5.0-7.4	76	130	4	22	35	35	..	14	25	..	..
7.5-9.9	16	27	1	5	2	2	..	3	3	..	..
10.0-12.4	20	31	1	6	9	9	..	3	5	..	..
12.5-14.9	8	12	1	15	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
15.0-19.9	21	29	..	38	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
20.0-29.9	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
POLICE STATION															
426	1,194	191	162	21	93	27	20	2	8	..	13	44	..	..	20
9	29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	2
42	116	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
95	284	21	10	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
89	245	29	27	7	32	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2
43	111	14	24	2	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	147	10	20	2	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
15	48	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	156	7	58	8	34	8	15	1	7	..	4	1	..	..	2
13	43	..	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	..	11	..	..	..	..
3	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION															
377	957	104	251	35	112	68	64	1	8	8	..	43	..	..	10
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
14	37	10	1	4	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	2
31	91	18	4	2	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
54	148	25	6	2	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
26	70	8	10	2	4	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
69	179	23	35	4	13	11	1	1	8	8	..	1	..	..	..
25	67	3	14	2	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	13
116	275	13	117	12	35	14	34	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
35	75	4	52	6	16	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	12	..	12	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
POLICE STATION															
447	1,164	163	261	53	195	75	93	2	9	7	8	61	..	..	6
10	28	2	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	1
31	80	25	3	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	5
107	282	35	35	3	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
102	263	34	58	8	29	16	9	1	5	7	..	4	..	..

TABLE B-XIII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY
(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total No. of house- holds	Number of Households by size of land cultivated in acres											Unspe- cified
			Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT														
ALL RURAL AREAS														
ALL INDUSTRIES		1,106	60	287	328	263	119	83	30	72	4	..	..	..
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	10	1	1	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
01	Plantation Crops	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	Fishing	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	Livestock and Hunting	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 & 3	Manufacturing	1,156	59	206	322	262	119	83	29	72	4	..	..	..
20	Foodstuffs	557	22	59	144	152	67	53	16	42	2	..	..	..
22	Tobacco Products	14	5	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textile—Cotton	77	6	17	24	18	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Textile—Jute	26	..	3	9	7	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	45	..	4	9	11	7	6	4	4	..	..	..	..
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	200	13	61	68	29	13	6	4	5	1	..	..	..
29	Paper and Paper Products	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Printing and Publishing	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Leather and Leather Products	9	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	91	7	21	24	22	8	5	..	4	..	..	..	..
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	55	2	14	17	7	6	2	3	4	..	..	..	..
37	Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
38	Transport Equipment	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	71	3	19	17	11	5	7	2	6	1	..	..	..
ALL URBAN AREAS														
ALL INDUSTRIES		5	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 & 3	Manufacturing	5	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Foodstuffs	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIII

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

RURAL

22 (A-3, B-4, C-3, D-1, E-1); 23 (A-6, B-17, C-24, D-18, E-10, F-2); 24 (B-3, C-9, D-7, E-2, F-2, H-3); 27 (B-4, C-9, D-11, E-7, F-6, G-4, H-4); 29 (D-3); 30 (B-1); 31 (A-1, B-3, C-3, D-1, H-1); 34-35 (A-7, B-21, C-24, D-22, E-8, F-3, H-4); 36 (A-2, B-14, C-17, D-7, E-6, F-2, G-3, H-4); 37 (C-2, H-2); 38 (C-2, H-1); 39 (A-3, B-19, C-17, D-11, E-3, F-7, G-2, H-6, I-1).

URBAN

NIL

NOTE: The following abbreviations have been used:

Less than 1 acre — A
1.0-2.4 acres — B
2.5-4.9 " — C
5.0-7.4 " — D
7.5-9.9 " — E
10.0-12.4 " — F
12.5-14.9 " — G
15.0-29.9 " — H
30.0-49.9 " — I
50+ " — J
Unspecified — K

TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS
(Based on 20% Sample)

Part A—Households classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to the number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT									
ALL INDUSTRIES		T	889	843	240	129	12	..	26
		R	882	475	220	114	11	..	23
		U	107	68	20	15	1	..	3
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	T	12	8	3	..	..	..	1
		R	12	8	3	..	..	..	1
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	T	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
		R	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	Fishing	T	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
		R	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	Livestock and Hunting	T	6	5	..	..	..	..	1
		R	6	5	..	..	..	..	1
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 & 3	Manufacturing	T	947	535	246	129	12	..	25
		R	840	467	226	114	11	..	23
		U	107	68	20	15	1	..	3
20	Foodstuffs	T	250	169	47	24	5	..	7
		R	217	151	42	15	2	..	7
		U	33	18	5	9	1	..	..
22	Tobacco Products	T	52	30	15	6	..	..	1
		R	54	18	11	5	..	..	1
		U	18	12	4	1	..	..	1
23	Textile—Cotton	T	77	35	24	15	1	..	2
		R	72	33	22	14	1	..	2
		U	5	2	2	1	..	..	..
24	Textile—Jute	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		R	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Textile—Silk	T	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		R	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	T	35	32	2	..	..	..	1
		R	31	28	2	..	..	..	1
		U	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	247	112	80	43	4	..	6
		R	236	105	77	44	4	..	6
		U	11	7	3	1	..	..	..
29	Paper and Paper Products	T	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
		R	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
		U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Leather and Leather Products	T	40	28	9	2	..	..	1
		R	39	27	9	2	..	..	1
		U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	T	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	T	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	98	34	28	21	4	..	1
		R	86	27	25	19	4	..	1
		U	12	7	3	2	..	..	..
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	T	68	38	19	7	..	..	4
		R	61	34	18	6	..	..	3
		U	7	4	1	1	..	..	1
38	Transport Equipment	T	10	7	1	2	..	..	..
		R	9	6	1	2	..	..	..
		U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	T	63	44	11	7	..	..	1
		R	51	34	9	7	..	..	1
		U	12	10	2	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIV PART A

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

TOTAL	22 (A-30, B-15, C-6, F-1); 23 (A-35, B-24, C-15, D-1, F-2); 24 (A-2); 26 (A-1); 27 (A-32, B-2, F-1); 29 (A-1, F-1); 31 (A-22, B-9, C-2, F-1); 32 (A-1); 33 (A-1); 36 (A-38, B-19, C-7, F-4); 38 (A-7, B-1, C-2); 39 (A-44, B-11, C-7, F-1).
RURAL	22 (A-18, B-11, C-5); 23 (A-33, B-22, C-14, D-1, F-2); 24 (A-2); 26 (A-1); 27 (A-28, B-2, F-1); 29 (A-1); 31 (A-27, B-9, C-2, F-1); 36 (A-34, B-18, C-6, F-3); 38 (A-6, B-1, C-2); 39 (A-34, B-9, C-7, F-1).
URBAN	22 (A-12, B-4, C-1, F-1); 23 (A-2, B-2, C-1); 27 (A-4); 29 (F-1); 31 (A-1); 32 (A-1); 33 (A-1); 36 (A-4, B-1, C-1, F-1); 38 (A-1); 39 (A-10, B-2).

NOTE: The following abbreviations have been used:

1	Persons	— A	3-5	Persons	— C	More than 10	Persons	— E
2	Persons	— B	6-10	..	— D	Unspecified	..	— F

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS**
(Based on 20% Sample)

Part B—Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT				
	ALL INDUSTRIES	959	852	197
007-2	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, etc. (excluding thatching grass)	3	3	..
031	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	3	3	..
040-3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	6	6	..
200-1	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.	1	1	..
200-2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	106	103	3
200-3	Production of rice by milling, dehussing and processing of paddy by rice mill	2	2	..
200-5	Production of pulses	1	1	..
202-1	Gur and Khandasari making from sugarcane and palm	3	3	..
204-1	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	1	1	..
205	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	11	5	6
206	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khawa and other dairy products	10	6	4
207	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	44	39	5
209-2	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.	41	29	12
209-4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khori	29	27	2
209-6	Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rowari etc.	1	..	1
220	Manufacture of bidi	49	33	16
223	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	2	..	2
226	Manufacture of other tobacco products n.e.c.	1	1	..
231	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	3	3	..
233	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	65	60	5
238-1	Making of fishing net	7	7	..
238-3	Making of other nets	2	2	..
244-2	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute	1	1	..
244-6	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta	1	1	..
264-1	Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom	1	1	..
272-3	Traditional embroidery	1	1	..
272-8	Making of other embroidery products n.e.c.	1	1	..
273-2	Traditional garments	32	28	4
278	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	1	1	..
280	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	1	1	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	2	1	1
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	29	25	4
283-1	Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	3	3	..
284-9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	43	39	4
288-3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	24	23	1
288-4	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	21	21	..
288-5	Making of baskets and broomsticks	42	42	..
288-9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	74	73	1
289-2	Making of wooden kharaus and other wooden sandals	1	1	..
289-3	Making of artwheels	7	7	..
292-1	Making of envelopes and paper bags	1	..	1
292-8	Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n.e.c.	1	1	..
310-2	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather	7	7	..
311-1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	26	25	1
313	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suit cases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, aquaducts (Kos), charsa and other articles	4	4	..
314	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	3	3	..
322	Manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber including rain-coats, oil cloths, waterproof cloths etc.	1	..	1
336-1	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	1	..	1
340-1	Making of bricks	1	1	..
340-2	Manufacture of roofing tiles	1	1	..
341-4	Making of cement products n.e.c.	1	1	..
342-2	Manufacture of lime	4	2	2
350	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	80	75	5
355	Making of clay models, earthen images, busts and statues	6	6	..
356-1	Making of earthen toys and artware	5	..	5

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—*contd.***
(Based on 20% Sample)

Part B—Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification 1	Household Industry Minor Group (Description) 2	Number of Households		
		Total 3	Rural 4	Urban 5
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT				
360-2	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, etc. such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods n.e.c.	5	5	..
363-1	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	1	..	1
363-5	Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.	1	..	1
368-3	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	6	3	3
369-1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc.	12	12	..
369-4	Making and repairing of locks and trunks	2	1	1
369-8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	40	39	1
369-9	Manufacture of other sundry hardware such as G. I. pipe, wire net etc., n.e.c.	1	1	..
368	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	8	7	1
389	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.	2	2	..
392	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	1	1	..
393-2	Goldsmithy	48	38	10
394	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.	7	7	..
399-1	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes	1	..	1
399-2	Making of beads from conch shells and horn goods	2	2	..
399-7	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads etc.	1	1	..
399-9	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.	3	2	1

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of Cultivating Households which are engaged in Household Industry				Cultivating Households							
	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	1 Person			2 Persons				
		Males	Females		House-holds	Family Workers		House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
						Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ALL RURAL												
WEST DINAJPUR												
All Sizes	1,166	2,123	605	336	232	240	12	206	555	148	69	
Less than 1	69	66	33	3	33	29	4	15	15	15	.5	
1-0-2-4	297	294	111	17	85	78	7	66	93	84	..	
2-5-4-9	328	535	174	40	85	94	1	133	186	89	21	
5-0-7-4	263	499	135	79	34	34	..	110	163	33	22	
7-5-9-9	119	209	85	56	5	5	..	25	40	2	8	
10-0-12-4	83	201	45	47	4	4	..	22	34	3	7	
12-5-14-9	30	74	16	17	3	3	..	5	7	2	1	
15-0-29-9	72	190	33	66	3	3	..	9	14	..	4	
30-0-49-9	4	14	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HILLI												
All Sizes	21	39	8	6	5	8	..	8	11	4	1	
Less than 1	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	
1-0-2-4	7	8	2	1	3	3	..	4	5	2	1	
2-5-4-9	9	17	5	2	1	1	..	3	5	1	..	
5-0-7-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7-5-9-9	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-0-12-4	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-5-14-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-0-29-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-0-49-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BALURGHAT												
All Sizes	56	93	36	18	16	16	..	9	11	5	2	
Less than 1	11	16	5	1	4	4	..	3	4	2	..	
1-0-2-4	8	11	4	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
2-5-4-9	22	37	15	5	8	8	..	2	2	..	2	
5-0-7-4	10	17	11	5	..	..	..	4	5	3	..
7-5-9-9	3	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-0-12-4	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-5-14-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-0-29-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-0-49-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUMARGANJ												
All Sizes	70	106	29	36	12	10	2	30	37	14	9	
Less than 1	6	5	6	..	2	1	1	3	3	3	..	
1-0-2-4	13	14	3	5	7	6	1	4	4	2	2	
2-5-4-9	22	37	14	5	..	..	..	13	18	6	2
5-0-7-4	17	30	3	9	2	2	..	8	10	3	3	
9-5-9-9	6	10	2	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
10-0-12-4	3	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-5-14-9	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
15-0-29-9	2	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
30-0-49-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GANGARAMPUR												
All Sizes	87	132	39	24	21	18	3	34	50	11	7	
Less than 1	4	3	1	..	4	3	1	..	13	3	2	
1-0-2-4	18	22	6	3	7	6	1	9	13	7	2	
2-5-4-9	23	29	12	3	8	7	1	12	14	7	3	
5-0-7-4	28	61	11	9	2	2	..	10	17	1	2	
7-5-9-9	6	18	5	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
10-0-12-4	4	8	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
12-5-14-9	2	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-0-29-9	2	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-0-49-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TAPAN												
All Sizes	63	115	12	13	20	20	..	24	43	2	3	
Less than 1	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1-0-2-4	11	15	1	..	7	7	..	3	6	..	..
2-5-4-9	21	32	4	2	9	9	..	8	14	2	..	
5-0-7-4	14	26	1	7	1	1	..	9	15	..	3	
7-5-9-9	6	15	1	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
10-0-12-4	4	10	3	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
12-5-14-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-0-29-9	3	15	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..
30-0-49-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY (20% Sample)

engaged in Household Industry

3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
AREAS															
DISTRICT															
486	1,136	309	230	40	104	63	36	1	8	3	..	1	..	..	1
11	22	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
55	109	68	12	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	229	94	26	7	28	17	2	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	..
110	258	76	56	9	33	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	213	47	48	2	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	129	31	30	8	34	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	48	8	10	4	16	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	130	23	45	8	34	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	9	..	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
POLICE STATION															
7	19	4	3	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
5	11	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
2	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
POLICE STATION															
27	53	27	12	3	13	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
3	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
4	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	23	14	2	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	7	5	5	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	1	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
POLICE STATION															
27	57	13	23	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	19	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	18	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	9	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
POLICE STATION															
31	80	21	17	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	42	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	10	1	1	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
POLICE STATION															
12	40	7	10	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	10	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	13	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS
(Based on

Cultivating Households												
Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of Cultivating Households which are engaged in Household Industry				1 Person			2 Persons				
	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
RAIGANJ												
All Sizes	130	234	47	33	33	33	..	46	70	12	10	
Less than 1	7	7	4	..	4	4	..	2	2	2	2	
1-0-2-4	24	42	10	3	8	8	..	7	11	3	..	
2-5-4-9	30	53	14	4	6	6	..	13	22	4	..	
5-0-7-4	28	52	7	4	9	9	..	10	16	2	2	
7-5-9-9	17	35	5	8	..	..	..	6	8	..	4	
10-0-12-4	11	20	5	7	4	4	..	4	5	1	2	
12-5-14-9	3	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
15-0-29-9	9	17	1	6	..	..	..	4	6	..	2	
30-0-49-9	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KALIAGANJ												
All Sizes	100	194	46	30	18	18	..	32	47	14	3	
Less than 1	4	4	2	2	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	
1-0-2-4	17	22	7	1	10	10	..	3	4	2	..	
2-5-4-9	27	49	10	5	3	3	..	15	24	4	2	
5-0-7-4	21	36	13	10	2	2	..	7	10	3	1	
7-5-9-9	9	22	2	2	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	
10-0-12-4	7	14	5	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	
12-5-14-9	6	18	2	2	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	
15-0-29-9	8	25	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-0-49-9	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HEMTABAD												
All Sizes	29	53	18	11	1	1	..	11	15	4	3	
Less than 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-0-2-4	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	
2-5-4-9	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	1	1	
5-0-7-4	9	17	6	3	..	..	..	3	4	1	1	
7-5-9-9	5	12	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
10-0-12-4	6	12	5	3	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	
12-5-14-9	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	
15-0-29-9	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
30-0-49-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITAHAR												
All Sizes	132	237	93	27	34	33	1	57	81	30	3	
Less than 1	8	8	4	..	6	6	..	1	..	2	..	
1-0-2-4	24	33	16	..	8	7	1	11	17	5	..	
2-5-4-9	45	59	23	2	15	15	..	22	28	15	1	
5-0-7-4	34	58	25	5	4	4	..	17	25	8	1	
7-5-9-9	17	38	10	4	1	1	..	2	4	..	..
10-0-12-4	11	26	6	3	..	..	..	3	6	..	..
12-5-14-9	9	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-0-29-9	10	27	9	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	
30-0-49-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUSHMUNDI												
All Sizes	152	323	51	41	23	23	..	53	88	7	11	
Less than 1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1-0-2-4	18	29	4	..	8	8	..	6	12	..	..
2-5-4-9	43	76	14	9	9	9	..	18	28	3	5	
5-0-7-4	50	100	16	10	5	5	..	23	38	4	4	
7-5-9-9	16	37	3	11	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	
10-0-12-4	13	38	9	4	..	..	..	4	7	..	..
12-5-14-9	3	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-0-29-9	7	32	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-0-49-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BANGSHIHARI												
All Sizes	95	190	36	30	21	21	..	27	38	8	8	
Less than 1	7	8	5	..	3	3	..	3	3	3	..	
1-0-2-4	28	42	6	2	14	14	..	9	13	3	2	
2-5-4-9	21	36	7	12	3	3	..	8	10	2	4	
5-0-7-4	14	28	4	9	1	1	..	6	11	..	1	
7-5-9-9	13	40	4	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
10-0-12-4	2	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-5-14-9	9	26	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-0-29-9	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-0-49-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY—contd.
20% (Sample)

engaged in Household Industry

3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired Workers		Family Workers		Hired Workers		Family Workers		Hired Workers		Family Workers		Hired Workers	
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females		
House-holds				House-holds				House-holds				House-holds			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
POLICE STATION															
46	129	27	18	3	11	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	25	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	..	..	2	7	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
POLICE STATION															
47	114	28	26	3	15	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
4	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	20	3	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	8	1	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	19	4	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
POLICE STATION															
17	37	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
6	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	10	2	..	..									

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS
(Based on

* Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of Cultivating Households which are engaged in Household Industry				1 Person			2 Persons			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ISLAMPUR											
All Sizes	27	51	11	4	10	10	..	7	10	3	1
Less than 1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	11	22	7	1	3	3	..	3	4	2	..
2.5-4.9	6	13	4	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..
5.0-7.4	5	7	..	..	3	3	..	2	4	..	..
7.5-9.9	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
10.0-12.4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
12.5-14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	2	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KARANDIGHI											
All Sizes	43	78	20	8	15	12	3	10	11	5	4
Less than 1	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	12	13	8	..	7	4	3	..	2	2	..
2.5-4.9	11	22	5	2	4	4	..	4	4	2	2
5.0-7.4	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	4	7	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	1	1
10.0-12.4	2	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	7	16	3	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..
30.0-49.9	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHOPRA											
All Sizes	15	22	9	9	4	4	..	3	4	2	..
Less than 1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
1.0-2.4	5	8	4	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
2.5-4.9	4	4	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
5.0-7.4	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
7.5-9.9	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.0-12.4	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GOALPOKHAR											
All Sizes	126	216	150	26	19	16	3	35	39	27	4
Less than 1	10	9	8	..	6	4	2	2	2	2	..
1.0-2.4	30	35	31	1	9	8	1	9	10	8	..
2.5-4.9	34	62	47	5	2	2	..	11	11	10	1
5.0-7.4	22	44	35	4	1	1	..	8	9	6	1
7.5-9.9	12	30	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.0-12.4	4	9	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	1
12.5-14.9	6	10	6	2	1	1	..	2	3	1	..
15.0-29.9	8	17	6	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
30.0-49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL URBAN WEST DINAJPUR											
All Sizes	5	5	1	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Less than 1	2	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.5-4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.0-7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	2	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
10.0-12.4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY—concl'd.
20% (sample)

20% Sample)

engaged in Household Industry

3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

AREAS

DISTRICT[illegible]

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF INDUSTRY IN
(Based on

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months						
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers			
				Males	Females			Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
WEST DINAJPUR													
	ALL INDUSTRIES	Total	2,130	3,160	1,022	423	102	146	57	22			
		(a)	1,171	2,128	696	339	67	115	46	22			
		(b)	959	1,032	456	84	35	31	11	..			
		Rural	2,018	3,034	1,020	395	98	140	55	22			
		(a)	1,166	2,123	695	336	67	115	46	22			
		(b)	852	911	433	59	31	25	9	..			
		Urban	112	126	24	28	4	6	2	..			
		(a)	5	5	1	3	..	..	..	..
		(b)	107	121	23	25	4	6	2	..			
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting .	Total	22	30	9	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	10	20	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	12	10	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	22	30	9	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	10	20	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	12	10	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	Total	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
01	Plantation Crops	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	Fishing	Total	7	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	4	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	7	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	4	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	Livestock and Hunting	Total	11	16	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	5	13	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	11	16	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	5	13	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	2,108	3,130	1,053	423	102	146	57	22			
		(a)	1,161	2,108	601	339	67	115	46	22			
		(b)	947	1,022	452	84	35	31	11	..			
		Rural	1,996	3,004	1,029	395	98	140	55	22			
		(a)	1,156	2,103	600	336	67	115	46	22			
		(b)	840	901	429	59	31	25	9	..			
		Urban	112	126	24	28	4	6	2	..			
		(a)	5	5	1	3	..	..	..	..
		(b)	107	121	23	25	4	6	2	..			

(a) With Cultivation.
(b) Without Cultivation.

20% Sample)

[illegible]

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF INDUSTRY IN
(Based on

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months			
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WEST BENGAL										
20	Foodstuffs	Total	810	1,230	328	191	29	40	12	10
		(a)	560	1,034	186	163	20	33	8	10
		(b)	250	196	142	28	9	7	4	..
		Rural	774	1,187	320	167	29	40	12	10
		(a)	557	1,030	186	160	20	33	8	10
		(b)	217	157	134	7	9	7	4	..
		Urban	36	43	8	24	..	..	..	..
		(a)	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..
		(b)	33	39	8	21	..	..	..	..
22	Tobacco Products	Total	66	83	18	8	..	..	..	..
		(a)	14	22	1	2	..	..	..	..
		(b)	52	61	17	6	..	..	..	..
		Rural	48	64	14	8	..	..	..	..
		(a)	14	22	1	2	..	..	..	..
		(b)	34	42	13	6	..	..	..	..
		Urban	18	19	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	18	19	4	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textile—Cotton	Total	154	233	107	22	10	10	9	2
		(a)	77	149	49	18	6	8	7	2
		(b)	77	84	58	4	4	2	2	..
		Rural	149	228	104	21	10	10	9	2
		(a)	77	149	49	18	6	8	7	2
		(b)	72	79	55	3	4	2	2	..
		Urban	5	5	3	1	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	5	5	3	1	..	..	..	..
24	Textile—Jute	Total	28	43	26	7	8	13	8	2
		(a)	26	42	25	7	7	13	7	2
		(b)	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
		Rural	28	43	26	7	8	13	8	2
		(a)	26	42	25	7	7	13	7	2
		(b)	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Textile—Silk	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	Total	80	120	3	34	4	7	..	3
		(a)	45	85	2	34	2	5	..	3
		(b)	35	35	1	..	2	2	..	..
		Rural	76	116	3	34	3	6	..	3
		(a)	45	85	2	34	2	5	..	3
		(b)	31	31	1	..	1	1	..	..
		Urban	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	Total	448	640	388	41	27	35	19	2
		(a)	201	350	237	27	18	28	17	2
		(b)	247	290	151	14	9	7	2	..
		Rural	436	626	365	41	27	35	19	2
		(a)	200	350	236	27	18	28	17	2
		(b)	236	276	149	14	9	7	2	..
		Urban	12	14	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	11	14	2	..	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation
(b) Without Cultivation

WORKERS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD

ALL AREAS—contd.
20% Sample

4-6 Months				7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DISTRICT															
144	220	54	41	68	84	22	21	510	816	204	113	38	70	36	6
110	205	29	38	46	76	6	21	356	672	122	92	28	48	21	2
34	15	25	3	22	8	16	..	154	144	82	21	31	22	15	4
144	220	54	41	66	82	22	19	478	778	196	93	57	67	36	4
110	205	29	38	45	75	6	19	354	669	122	91	28	48	21	2
34	15	25	3	21	7	16	..	124	109	74	2	29	19	15	2
..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	32	38	8	20	2	3	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	30	35	8	19	2	3	..	2
5	7	2	..	9	11	3	1	42	52	12	7	10	13	1	..
2	3	..	..	4	5	1	1	4	8	..	1	4	6	..	..
3	4	2	..	5	6	2	..	38	44	12	6	6	7	1	..
5	7	2	..	7	9	2	1	29	38	9	7	7	10	1	..
2	3	..	..	4	5	1	1	4	8	..	1	4	6	..	..
3	4	2	..	5	6	2	..	25	30	9	6	3	4	1	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	13	14	3	..	3	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	13	14	3	..	3	3	..	..
..
32	51	16	5	24	38	30	4	83	131	48	11	5	3	4	..
26	47	13	5	16	15	8	3	57	79	21	8	..	..	..	..
6	4	3	..	8	23	22	1	46	52	27	3	5	3	4	..
32	51	16	5	23	37	30	4	79	127	45	10	5	3	4	..
26	47	13	5	8	15	8	3	57	79	21	8	..	..	..	..
6	4	3	..	15	22	22	1	42	48	24	2	5	3	4	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
7	8	6	1	2	4	3	..	11	18	9	4	..	..	..	..
7	8	6	1	2	4	3	..	10	17	9	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	8	6	1	2	4	3	..	11	18	9	4	..	..	..	..
7	8	6	1	2	4	3	..	10	17	9	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
21	30	1	10	6	13	..	1	39	55	1	18	10	15	1	2
13	24	1	10	5	11	..	1	18	35	..	18	5	10	1	2
6	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	21	20	1	..	5	5	..	..
20	29	1	10	6	13	..	1	37	53	1	18	10	15	1	2
15	24	1	10	5	11	..	1	18	35	..	18	5	10	1	2
5	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	19	18	1	..	5	5	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	95	42	2	31	45	16	10	302	429	297	26	27	36	14	1
34	65	32	1	17	25	13	7	122	210	169	17	10	22	6	..
27	28	10	1	14	20	3	3	180	219	128	9	17	16	8	1
60	92	42	2	28	43	15	10	294	418	293	26	27	36	14	1
34	65	32	1	16	25	12	7	122	210	169	17	10	22	6	..
28	27	10	1	12	18	3	3	172	208	126	9	17	16	8	1
1	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	8	11	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	8	11	2	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF INDUSTRY IN
(Based on

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months			
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WEST BENGAL										
29	Paper and Paper Products	Total	5	5	3	2	2	3	2	2
		(a)	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2
		(b)	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	4	5	3	2	2	3	2	2
		(a)	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Printing and Publishing	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Leather and Leather Products	Total	49	67	2	1	..	..	..	..
		(a)	9	16	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	40	51	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	48	66	2	1	..	..	..	..
		(a)	9	16	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	39	50	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	Total	189	280	156	34	15	26	7	..
		(a)	91	160	84	21	7	15	5	..
		(b)	98	120	72	13	8	11	2	..
		Rural	177	264	152	34	12	21	5	..
		(a)	91	160	84	21	7	15	5	..
		(b)	86	104	68	13	5	6	..	..
		Urban	12	16	4	..	3	5	2	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	12	16	4	..	3	5	2	..
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	Total	123	178	11	38	1	1	..	..
		(a)	55	91	9	27	1	1	..	..
		(b)	68	87	2	11	..	..	..	..
		Rural	116	170	11	35	1	1	..	..
		(a)	55	91	9	27	1	1	..	..
		(b)	61	79	2	8	..	..	..	..
		Urban	7	8	..	3	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
		(b)	7	8	..	3	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation.
(b) Without Cultivation.

[illegible]

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF INDUSTRY IN
(Based on)

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months			
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WEST DINAJPUR										
37	Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment	Total (a) (b)	4 4 ..	10 10 ..	5 5..	......	......	......	......	......
		Rural (a) (b)	4 4 ..	10 10 ..	5 5..	......	......	......	......	......
		Urban (a) (b)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
38	Transport Equipment	Total (a) (b)	13 8 10	17 2 15	.. .. ..	7 5 2	......	......	......	......
		Rural (a) (b)	12 5 9	16 2 14	.. .. ..	7 5 2	......	......	......	......
		Urban (a) (b)	1 .. 1	1 .. 1	......	......	......	......	......	......
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Total (a) (b)	135 72 63	220 142 78	6 .. 6	38 32 6	6 4 2	11 9 2	.. .. ..	1 1 ..
		Rural (a) (b)	122 71 51	207 141 66	4 .. 4	38 32 6	6 4 2	11 9 2	.. .. ..	1 1 ..
		Urban (a) (b)	13 1 12	13 1 12	2 .. 2	......	......	......	......	......

(a) With Cultivation.
(b) Without Cultivation.

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XVI

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

TOTAL: 01 (C-1); 22 (B-2, C-4, D-4, X-4, F-3, G-5, H-38, Y-6); 23 (A-6, B-26, C-8, D-37, E-4, F-6, G-16, H-46, Y-5); 24 (A-7, B-7, C-2, D-10, E-1, H-1); 26 (H-1); 27 (A-2, B-15, C-5, D-18, X-3, E-2, F-6, G-1, H-21, Y-5); 29 (A-2, B-1, G-1, Y-1); 30 (D-1); 31 (B-2, D-4, X-3, F-6, G-4, H-26, Y-4); 32 (H-1); 33 (H-1); 34-35 (A-7, B-15, C-4, D-37, X-8, E-3, F-13, G-3, H-68, Y-6); 36 (A-1, B-15, C-5, D-26, X-10, F-9, G-5, H-30, Y-4); 37 (C-4); 38 (D-3, F-2, H-8); 39 (A-4, B-25, C-3, D-34, X-6, E-2, F-6, G-4, H-45, Y-6).

RURAL: 01 (C-1); 22 (B-2, C-4, D-4, X-4, F-3, G-5, H-25, Y-3); 23 (A-6, B-26, C-8, D-37, E-4, F-6, G-15, H-42, Y-5); 24 (A-7, B-7, C-2, D-10, E-1, H-1); 26 (H-1); 27 (A-2, B-15, C-5, D-18, X-3, E-1, F-5, G-1, H-19, Y-5); 29 (A-2, B-1, Y-1); 30 (D-1); 31 (B-2, D-4, X-3, F-6, G-4, H-25, Y-4); 34-35 (A-7, B-15, C-4, D-37, X-8, E-3, F-13, G-3, H-38, Y-6); 36 (A-1, B-15, C-5, D-26, X-10, F-9, G-5, H-45, Y-4); 37 (C-4); 38 (D-3, F-2, H-7); 39 (A-4, B-25, C-3, D-33, X-6, E-2, F-3, G-4, H-36, Y-4).

URBAN: 22 (G-3, H-13, Y-3); 23 (G-1, H-4); 27 (E-1, F-1, H-2); 29 (G-1); 31 (H-1); 32 (H-1); 33 (H-1); 34-35 (E-3, H-9); 36 (H-7); 38 (H-1); 39 (D-1, F-1, H-9, Y-2).

NOTE: The following abbreviations have been used:

With Cultivation			Without Cultivation		
1-3	Months	—A	1-3	Months	—E
4-6	"	—B	4-6	"	—F
7-9	"	—C	7-9	"	—G
10 Months to 1 Year		—D	10 Months to 1 Year		—H
Months not stated		—X	Months not stated		—Y

WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD
ALL AREAS—contd.
20% Sample)

4-6 Months				7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DISTRICT															
..	..	..	..	4	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	4	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	6	..	..	..	..
2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	6	..	..	..	..
2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	49	..	10	7	11	..	3	79	129	6	19	12	20	..	5
25	43	..	9	5	5	..	3	34	72	..	17	6	15	..	5
6	6	..	1	4	6	..	..	43	57	6	2	6	7	..	5
30	46	..	10	7	11	..	3	69	119	4	19	10	16	..	5
25	43	..	9	5	5	..	3	33	71	..	17	6	15	..	5
5	5	..	1	4	6	..	..	36	48	4	2	4	5	..	5
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	2	..	2	2	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	2	..	2	2	..	..

TABLE B-XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (a) NUMBER OF MALE AND CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(Based on

Interest in land cultivated with class ranges in acres	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Size of Sample		
		Persons	Males	Females	Single Member		
					Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST BENGAL							
TOTAL	47,908	200,045	135,514	124,831	2,183	1,382	921
All Rural Areas	44,982	242,952	126,345	116,607	1,928	1,049	877
(i) Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Household Industry	12,448	51,438	26,787	24,631	1,360	691	669
(ii) Households engaged in Household Industry only	852	5,830	1,968	1,862	62	27	35
(iii) Households engaged in Cultivation	31,652	187,684	97,590	90,094	504	331	173
Size of holding group:							
Less than 1	1,147	5,030	2,602	2,428	67	41	26
1-0—2-4	5,344	24,909	12,893	12,016	173	109	64
2-5—4-9	9,519	49,485	25,392	24,091	126	85	41
5-0—7-4	6,994	41,759	21,658	20,101	71	50	21
7-5—9-9	2,877	18,363	9,336	8,827	17	12	5
10-0—12-4	2,440	18,273	9,518	8,755	21	14	7
12-5—14-9	932	7,550	4,029	3,521	3	2	1
15-0—29-9	2,237	19,367	10,320	9,047	18	11	7
30-0—49-9	237	2,116	1,164	952	3	3	..
50+	67	557	327	230	1	1	..
Unspecified	58	277	151	126	4	3	1
All Urban Areas	3,036	17,093	9,169	7,924	257	213	44

Total Number of Households					
Household			Total		
Total	Rural	Urban	Persons	Males	Females
248,423	230,959	17,464	1,317,093	688,462	628,631

FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (a) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED
 20% Sample)

Households											
2-3 Members			4-6 Members			7-9 Members			10 Members and over		
Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT											
10,300	14,072	12,308	21,825	35,738	32,696	9,711	30,000	36,000	4,000	21,004	22,700
9,638	13,183	11,045	20,007	32,745	29,824	9,005	26,300	33,204	3,000	22,000	20,707
3,933	5,241	4,732	5,500	15,761	13,108	1,342	5,318	4,004	233	1,770	1,000
246	324	291	403	973	970	108	423	304	33	217	103
5,430	7,500	6,822	14,734	30,009	35,006	7,563	30,807	30,106	3,370	21,043	19,827
338	467	438	561	1,427	1,337	146	563	545	15	82	82
1,488	2,029	1,875	2,814	7,119	6,648	732	2,942	2,737	117	604	678
2,004	2,747	2,543	3,153	13,061	12,378	1,846	7,293	6,791	390	2,308	2,130
958	1,340	1,170	3,385	8,736	8,211	1,998	8,013	7,402	602	3,510	3,207
245	368	293	1,076	2,801	2,650	901	3,684	3,351	438	2,501	2,308
198	287	237	810	2,183	2,011	831	3,417	3,162	500	3,817	3,528
58	91	66	260	727	623	331	1,309	1,253	290	1,040	1,078
134	204	154	568	1,569	1,374	690	2,911	2,535	827	3,025	4,077
16	23	20	60	180	137	66	304	231	92	654	504
6	3	7	19	58	37	16	73	54	23	180	132
14	17	19	28	68	60	8	30	23	4	27	21
622	900	863	1,128	2,983	2,672	676	2,720	2,814	303	2,396	2,001

and Household Population

Population					
Rural			Urban		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1,221,390	637,320	584,270	95,503	51,142	44,361

TABLE C-1—COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED
(Based on 20% Sample)

Composition of Households																	
Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Heads of Households		Spouses of Heads of Households		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other	Other	Males	Females	Males	Females		
										Males	Females						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																	
Total	47,908	200,945	125,514	124,531	45,514	2,343	45	20,723	8,482	6,882	15,578	71,448	64,429	3,833	486		
All Rural	44,982	242,832	126,346	114,887	42,746	2,082	26	27,573	8,180	5,642	14,687	66,230	61,888	3,473	375		
(a)	12,448	51,436	25,787	24,651	14,993	1,340	17	8,645	686	794	1,885	12,357	12,878	940	114		
(b)	852	3,830	1,908	1,922	748	183	..	682	88	180	182	900	906	63	10		
(c)	31,682	187,684	97,580	98,894	31,005	639	18	22,328	7,376	4,729	12,800	51,982	48,025	2,470	251		
Size of holding group :																	
Less than 1 acre	1,147	5,030	2,602	2,428	1,068	57	..	898	76	64	174	1,349	1,291	25	8		
1-0—2-4 acres	5,344	24,909	12,893	12,016	5,171	171	4	4,486	504	340	958	6,799	6,378	75	23		
2-5—4-9 „	9,519	49,483	25,392	24,091	9,336	181	4	8,418	1,308	896	2,419	13,618	13,023	290	50		
5-0—7-4 „	6,994	41,759	21,658	20,101	6,897	94	4	6,348	1,697	1,012	2,845	11,641	10,758	407	56		
7-5—9-9 „	2,677	18,363	9,336	8,827	2,644	31	1	2,507	935	600	1,619	5,133	4,647	223	23		
10-0—12-4 „	2,440	18,273	9,518	8,755	2,396	41	3	2,289	1,038	632	1,777	5,075	4,618	354	20		
12-5—14-9 „	932	7,550	4,029	3,321	924	8	..	893	477	270	776	2,162	1,829	196	15		
15-0—29-9 „	2,237	19,367	10,320	9,047	2,194	42	2	2,151	1,182	794	2,009	5,365	4,791	783	54		
30-0—49-9 „	237	2,116	1,164	952	233	3	..	220	118	83	215	593	513	137	1		
50+	67	557	327	230	66	..	..	61	30	26	54	166	114	39	1
Unspecified	58	277	151	126	56	2	..	47	11	2	14	81	63	1	..		
All Urban	3,836	17,893	9,160	7,924	2,768	261	10	2,150	332	480	891	5,149	4,541	400	81		

- (a) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry.
(b) Households engaged in household industry only.
(c) Households engaged in cultivation.

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Sex	Marital Status												
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
WEST DENAJOP DISTRICT														
All Ages	Rural	1,324,988	649,629	675,359	361,186	238,865	267,768	262,179	17,365	68,389	2,064	2,733	1,088	1,081
	Urban	82,969	54,543	28,426	31,723	22,961	21,191	17,633	1,369	4,798	86	64	8	..
0-9	Rural	421,363	209,556	211,709	209,556	211,709	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	28,910	14,510	14,400	14,510	14,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	Rural	114,858	64,067	50,791	62,327	39,085	1,139	11,252	11	80	32	233	338	141
	Urban	12,080	6,393	5,687	6,341	5,431	52	234	..	1	..	1	..	..
15-19	Rural	91,644	46,176	45,468	37,595	5,535	8,214	38,935	141	351	143	489	83	148
	Urban	8,795	4,958	3,837	4,723	1,972	231	1,849	..	11	..	5	2	..
20-24	Rural	94,523	44,154	50,369	22,118	931	21,222	48,090	378	713	353	484	83	181
	Urban	8,704	4,740	3,964	3,426	413	1,283	3,460	20	32	9	9	..	..
25-29	Rural	110,632	56,079	54,553	11,342	381	43,141	52,233	933	1,406	579	388	84	188
	Urban	8,420	4,722	3,698	1,553	105	3,092	3,476	59	112	16	7	..	..
30-34	Rural	89,747	48,286	41,461	4,156	192	42,419	38,385	1,225	2,497	494	273	82	112
	Urban	7,319	4,268	3,051	373	26	3,611	2,818	63	193	19	12	..	..
35-39	Rural	77,263	44,678	32,585	1,526	82	41,281	28,012	1,465	4,226	357	178	48	87
	Urban	5,964	3,746	2,218	272	9	3,377	1,956	80	249	15	4	2	..
40-44	Rural	60,121	34,148	25,973	527	90	31,584	19,033	1,791	6,587	218	200	28	63
	Urban	5,369	3,277	2,092	166	12	2,959	1,502	138	570	14	8	..	..
45-49	Rural	47,511	28,032	19,479	477	89	23,473	11,407	1,879	7,798	183	152	40	33
	Urban	3,491	2,213	1,278	52	1	2,045	804	109	472	7	1	..	..
50-54	Rural	42,067	23,707	18,360	247	17	20,971	7,850	2,961	10,579	110	100	18	94
	Urban	3,540	2,090	1,450	30	4	1,869	674	187	771	4	1	..	..
55-59	Rural	23,633	13,610	10,023	79	14	11,805	3,258	1,823	6,886	86	61	17	23
	Urban	1,873	1,120	753	23	1	946	263	145	486	5	3	1	..
60-64	Rural	24,626	13,045	11,581	401	21	10,354	2,349	2,188	9,124	88	58	14	29
	Urban	2,041	1,115	926	20	2	888	211	203	712	4	1	..	..
65-69	Rural	10,107	5,565	4,542	183	1	4,270	720	1,076	3,719	30	96	6	6
	Urban	995	521	474	12	..	388	77	120	398	1	1	..	..
70+	Rural	15,962	8,455	7,507	293	75	5,817	793	2,290	6,594	47	29	8	16
	Urban	1,458	665	793	13	..	448	59	203	733	1	1	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	849	471	378	353	283	98	70	4	20	4	..	18	5
	Urban	10	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bathurst Subdivision														
All Ages	Rural	308,746	166,893	174,743	97,871	72,897	81,614	88,839	3,199	19,813	1,016	1,143	545	261
	Urban	42,762	23,897	18,865	13,636	9,978	8,773	7,468	865	2,186	38	54	8	..
0-9	Rural	116,157	57,881	58,276	57,881	58,276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	12,647	6,297	6,350	6,297	6,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	Rural	34,835	19,018	15,817	18,282	11,880	329	3,796	2	23	1	72	404	46
	Urban	5,531	2,729	2,602	2,714	2,509	15	91	..	1	..	1	..	..
15-19	Rural	29,368	13,973	15,395	11,272	1,881	2,619	13,093	27	135	36	244	19	42
	Urban	5,765	2,114	1,651	2,053	839	59	780	..	7	..	5	2	..
20-24	Rural	30,086	13,453	16,633	6,252	281	6,909	15,775	133	299	134	239	23	99
	Urban	5,753	2,033	1,722	1,625	195	196	1,505	8	13	2	9	..	..
25-29	Rural	32,523	16,673	15,852	2,540	117	13,639	15,040	253	497	214	153	27	43
	Urban	3,532	1,904	1,628	534	41	1,323	1,325	23	55	4	7	..	..
30-34	Rural	25,678	13,649	12,029	747	70	12,377	11,011	350	804	174	124	21	20
	Urban	3,018	1,714	1,304	183	10	1,501	1,193	21	89	9	12	..	..
35-39	Rural	23,261	13,360	9,901	292	24	12,467	8,314	411	1,472	153	70	17	81
	Urban	2,516	1,549	967	96	5	1,417	850	31	106	3	4	2	..
40-44	Rural	17,483	9,854	7,629	143	25	8,949	5,629	476	2,085	77	74	9	18
	Urban	2,202	1,329	873	63	7	1,198	645	59	213	9	8	..	..
45-49	Rural	14,808	8,451	6,357	77	11	7,759	3,753	551	2,227	77	89	7	7
	Urban	1,557	978	579	13	..	921	365	40	213	4	1	..	..
50-54	Rural	12,088	6,635	5,453	56	7	5,928	2,207	808	3,198	41	37	4	4
	Urban	1,804	991	673	3	2	838	289	88	381	2	1	..	..
55-59	Rural	7,908	4,555	3,353	23	2	3,937	1,026	555	2,297	36	26	4	2
	Urban	798	468	330	8	..	366	107	60	230	3	3	1	..
60-64	Rural	7,341	3,943	3,398	15	7	3,198	734	688	2,887	41	15	4	8
	Urban	804	451	353	9	..	389	97	82	385	1	1	..	..
65-69	Rural	3,309	1,898	1,411	18	1	1,509	239	344	1,259	12	29	3	4
	Urban	466	217	189	6	..	162	27	46	161	1	1	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—contd.

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
BALURGHAT Subdivision—contd.															
70+	Rural	5,369	2,805	2,564	17	69	1,964	209	804	2,277	18	8	8	1	
	Urban	677	313	364	2	..	206	24	103	339	..	1	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	150	67	63	56	46	10	13	..	3	..	..	1	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HILLI POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	31,213	16,372	14,941	8,992	6,495	6,799	6,799	436	1,522	75	89	..	41	
	Urban	6,632	3,399	2,823	1,828	1,374	1,272	1,078	96	389	8	12	5	..	
0—9	Rural	9,690	4,869	4,821	4,869	4,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1,668	800	868	800	868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	3,580	1,895	1,685	1,872	1,398	22	271	1	4	..	6	..	6	
	Urban	744	366	378	365	356	1	21	..	1	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	2,721	1,382	1,339	1,238	198	141	1,092	..	16	3	24	..	9	
	Urban	522	294	228	280	114	12	113	..	..	..	1	2	..
20—24	Rural	2,455	1,157	1,298	588	34	554	1,219	5	20	10	22	..	3	
	Urban	498	275	223	199	31	75	189	..	1	1	2	..	..
25—29	Rural	2,705	1,379	1,326	265	15	1,079	1,246	23	46	12	11	..	8	
	Urban	466	232	234	75	3	156	223	1	8	..	..	..	..
30—34	Rural	2,215	1,161	1,054	88	2	1,038	969	25	66	10	12	..	5	
	Urban	429	247	182	33	..	206	165	5	13	3	4	..	..
35—39	Rural	1,969	1,116	853	25	7	1,047	736	29	106	15	3	..	1	
	Urban	433	285	148	54	1	224	128	4	18	1	1	2	..	
40—44	Rural	1,474	820	654	9	3	772	496	34	146	5	4	..	5	
	Urban	324	198	126	14	1	175	98	7	25	2	2	..	..
45—49	Rural	1,247	729	518	7	3	669	326	40	188	13	1	..	..
	Urban	246	143	103	4	..	130	62	8	41	1	..	..	..
50—54	Rural	1,041	588	453	8	2	524	209	52	238	4	4	..	..
	Urban	274	161	113	3	..	138	43	20	70	..	..	..	..
55—59	Rural	618	355	263	4	..	310	99	41	162	..	1	..	1	
	Urban	157	82	75	..	..	68	25	13	50	..	..	1	..
60—64	Rural	670	382	288	3	..	310	78	68	206	1	2	..	2	
	Urban	111	52	59	..	..	40	10	12	48	..	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	312	172	140	2	..	127	28	42	111	1	..	..	1
	Urban	50	28	22	1	..	19	..	8	21	..	1	..	..
70+	Rural	494	256	238	3	1	176	24	76	213	1	..	..	..
	Urban	110	46	64	..	..	28	1	18	63	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	22	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	23,849	12,424	11,425	25,488	18,974	21,218	20,708	1,375	5,318	267	286	76	139	
	Urban	26,999	14,619	12,380	8,804	6,470	5,475	4,569	323	1,513	17	28	..	..
0—9	Rural	28,313	14,085	14,228	14,085	14,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	7,983	4,033	3,952	4,033	3,952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	9,764	5,176	4,588	5,100	3,800	51	742	..	2	1	8	24	36	
	Urban	3,420	1,724	1,696	1,710	1,681	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	8,039	4,041	3,998	2,912	736	1,106	3,159	9	25	7	51	7	27	
	Urban	2,533	1,421	1,112	1,402	645	19	458	..	6	..	3	..	..
20—24	Rural	7,894	3,651	4,243	2,118	100	1,465	3,983	21	63	38	77	9	18	
	Urban	2,468	1,365	1,103	1,139	134	223	956	2	8	1	5	..	..
25—29	Rural	8,098	4,194	3,904	792	36	3,264	3,676	72	138	56	33	10	21	
	Urban	2,244	1,246	998	320	36	911	923	15	34	..	5	..	..
30—34	Rural	6,908	3,347	3,561	229	14	3,195	3,074	66	229	46	32	11	12	
	Urban	1,887	1,061	826	108	10	948	749	4	62	1	5	..	..
35—39	Rural	5,826	3,317	2,509	99	5	3,099	2,070	90	403	33	26	2	5	
	Urban	1,518	914	604	33	4	867	531	13	66	1	3	..	..
40—44	Rural	4,750	2,596	2,154	54	8	2,380	1,560	140	553	18	23	4	8	
	Urban	1,382	848	534	37	6	762	383	42	142	7	3	..	..
45—49	Rural	4,049	2,292	1,757	35	1	2,111	1,106	127	628	18	16	1	6	
	Urban	939	572	367	7	..	541	231	23	136	1	..	..	..
50—54	Rural	3,281	1,833	1,448	20	3	1,621	657	182	777	9	9	1	2	
	Urban	943	544	401	..	2	490	174	52	224	2	1	..	..
55—59	Rural	2,067	1,206	861	6	2	1,041	296	143	357	15	5	1	1	
	Urban	460	287	173	5	..	242	54	38	117	2	2	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—contd.

		Marital Status												
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
Age-group	Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION—contd.														
60—64	Rural	2,120	1,112	1,008	4	6	894	222	190	776	22	3	2	1
	Urban	557	273	284	6	..	220	61	46	223	1	..	..	..
65—69	Rural	976	512	464	3	..	411	77	95	385	2	1	1	1
	Urban	241	126	115	4	..	98	20	25	95	1	..	..	..
70+	Rural	1,087	825	862	7	2	574	81	240	776	2	2	2	1
	Urban	420	205	215	..	..	140	14	65	200	..	1	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	77	57	40	30	33	6	5	..	2	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION														
All Ages	Rural	66,998	35,002	33,396	18,837	14,104	15,258	15,419	939	3,489	214	296	369	30
0—9	Rural	22,491	11,237	11,254	11,237	11,254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	6,725	3,669	3,056	3,292	2,351	25	683	..	3	..	19	332	..
15—19	Rural	5,624	2,662	2,962	2,314	408	535	2,467	4	29	9	58	..	..
20—24	Rural	5,792	2,561	3,231	1,233	31	1,277	3,108	27	50	19	59	5	3
25—29	Rural	6,113	3,143	2,970	442	34	2,620	2,823	29	58	50	90	2	5
30—34	Rural	4,743	2,531	2,212	185	23	2,244	2,021	65	159	37	26	2	3
35—39	Rural	4,549	2,561	1,988	51	7	2,398	1,695	78	270	34	14	..	2
40—44	Rural	3,268	1,790	1,478	30	8	1,657	1,076	86	378	15	16	2	..
45—49	Rural	2,817	1,606	1,211	10	..	1,468	709	116	479	12	22	..	1
50—54	Rural	2,215	1,218	997	11	1	1,104	406	91	577	12	11	..	2
55—59	Rural	1,553	927	626	6	..	798	201	114	410	9	15	..	..
60—64	Rural	1,447	749	698	2	1	629	172	115	520	3	4	..	1
65—69	Rural	667	373	294	8	..	298	53	61	244	6	16	..	1
70+	Rural	980	561	419	3	66	404	25	146	325	8	5	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	14	14	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION														
All Ages	Rural	76,835	39,771	37,064	20,666	15,439	17,753	17,266	1,182	4,159	187	186	69	29
	Urban	9,671	5,179	4,492	2,994	2,134	2,826	1,851	166	693	13	14	..	..
0—9	Rural	25,766	12,677	13,089	12,677	13,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2,994	1,464	1,530	1,464	1,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	6,924	3,958	2,966	3,832	1,957	105	987	1	7	..	15	20	..
	Urban	1,167	639	528	639	472	..	55	..	..	..	1	..	..
15—19	Rural	6,123	2,817	3,306	2,272	267	550	2,962	5	35	4	44	6	..
	Urban	710	399	311	371	100	28	209	..	1	..	1	..	..
20—24	Rural	6,471	2,823	3,648	1,126	77	1,637	3,470	22	65	32	33	6	5
	Urban	789	393	396	287	50	100	360	6	4	..	2	..	..
25—29	Rural	7,226	3,742	3,484	519	18	3,118	3,524	58	112	40	28	7	2
	Urban	822	426	396	159	2	256	379	7	15	4	2	..	..
30—34	Rural	5,300	2,861	2,439	121	13	2,622	2,290	84	153	30	25	4	..
	Urban	702	406	296	42	..	347	279	12	14	5	3	..	..
35—39	Rural	4,961	2,948	2,013	63	4	2,762	1,678	83	308	31	12	9	13
	Urban	563	350	215	9	..	526	191	14	24	1	..	..	..
40—44	Rural	3,675	2,124	1,551	30	5	1,976	1,105	101	428	16	12	1	3
	Urban	496	283	213	12	..	261	164	10	46	..	3	..	..
45—49	Rural	3,057	1,796	1,241	11	1	1,653	892	118	542	12	6	2	..
	Urban	372	263	109	2	..	250	72	9	36	2	1	..	..
50—54	Rural	2,465	1,333	1,132	7	..	1,199	417	122	707	8	8	9	..
	Urban	385	226	159	..	..	210	72	16	87	..	..	..	..
55—59	Rural	1,637	955	682	2	..	826	184	116	495	6	9	9	..
	Urban	181	99	82	3	..	86	28	9	53	1	1	..	..
60—64	Rural	1,522	800	722	3	..	641	119	150	692	4	1	2	..
	Urban	236	106	120	2	..	79	28	24	94	..	..	..	..
65—69	Rural	689	385	314	..	..	314	57	71	277	..	..	..	..
	Urban	115	63	52	1	..	45	7	17	49	..	..	..	..

Age-group	Rural Urban	Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
															1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION—contd.															
70+	Rural Urban	1,023 147	551 82	472 65	2 2	..	376 38	37 9	171 22	494 76	2 ..	1 ..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural Urban	6 ..	1 ..	5 ..	1 ..	1 ..	..	4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TAPAN POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	88,861	45,884	42,977	22,688	17,614	28,616	28,633	1,316	5,334	271	286	43	20	
0-9	Rural	29,897	15,013	14,884	15,013	14,884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	Rural	7,842	4,320	3,522	4,186	2,374	126	1,113	..	7	..	24	8	4	
15-19	Rural	6,861	3,071	3,790	2,586	272	507	3,413	9	32	13	67	6	6	
20-24	Rural	7,474	3,261	4,213	1,187	39	1,976	3,995	60	101	35	68	3	10	
25-29	Rural	8,983	4,215	4,768	522	14	3,558	3,971	71	143	36	33	8	7	
30-34	Rural	6,512	3,549	2,963	124	18	3,278	2,697	92	217	51	31	4	..	
35-39	Rural	5,956	3,418	2,538	60	1	3,181	2,135	131	387	40	15	6	..	
40-44	Rural	4,916	2,324	1,992	20	3	2,164	1,392	115	578	23	19	2	..	
45-49	Rural	3,658	2,028	1,630	14	6	1,858	920	130	690	22	14	4	..	
50-54	Rural	3,086	1,663	1,423	10	1	1,486	518	159	899	8	5	..	..
55-59	Rural	2,033	1,112	921	5	..	962	246	141	673	4	2	..	..
60-64	Rural	1,782	900	882	3	..	724	143	162	733	11	5	..	1	
65-69	Rural	855	444	411	5	1	359	64	75	342	3	3	2	1	
70+	Rural	1,185	612	573	2	..	434	42	171	531	5	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	11	4	7	1	1	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	1
Raiganj Subdivision															
All Ages	Rural Urban	684,555 66,788	258,478 23,547	226,077 21,221	141,384 15,126	185,943 16,680	188,225 9,793	184,828 8,286	6,954 688	24,565 2,235	1,224 56	1,171 ..	171 ..	479 ..	
0-9	Rural Urban	172,057 13,583	85,826 6,853	86,231 6,732	85,826 6,853	86,231 6,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	Rural Urban	45,676 5,828	23,403 3,091	20,273 2,737	24,981 3,072	15,884 2,612	360 19	4,243 125	2 ..	38 ..	6 ..	76 ..	54 ..	52 ..	
15-19	Rural Urban	37,146 4,396	18,561 2,426	18,585 1,970	15,863 2,293	2,184 1,054	2,592 133	16,001 913	28 ..	132 3	53 ..	194 ..	25 ..	74 ..	
20-24	Rural Urban	38,341 3,972	17,949 2,148	20,392 1,824	8,779 1,438	390 204	8,652 694	19,463 1,585	136 9	263 35	163 7	202 ..	19 ..	74 ..	
25-29	Rural Urban	45,741 3,943	23,385 2,177	22,356 1,768	4,267 798	167 57	18,408 1,336	21,355 1,639	377 51	588 52	318 12	163 ..	15 ..	83 ..	
30-34	Rural Urban	34,918 3,347	18,981 1,932	15,935 1,395	1,131 333	60 10	17,207 1,572	14,729 1,305	430 56	976 80	203 9	114 ..	10 ..	56 ..	
35-39	Rural Urban	30,661 2,789	17,719 1,739	12,942 1,030	424 156	23 1	16,573 1,530	11,135 914	561 41	1,642 115	153 12	79 ..	8 ..	43 ..	
40-44	Rural Urban	23,350 2,548	13,187 1,508	10,163 1,040	179 87	18 4	12,246 1,349	7,409 724	662 67	2,603 312	93 5	102 ..	7 ..	31 ..	
45-49	Rural Urban	19,392 1,628	11,371 996	8,021 630	101 35	9 1	10,404 901	4,737 391	784 59	5,192 238	69 3	67 ..	13 ..	16 ..	
50-54	Rural Urban	17,111 1,582	9,389 909	7,522 673	54 23	5 2	8,460 600	3,090 342	1,012 82	4,385 329	53 2	48 ..	10 ..	14 ..	
55-59	Rural Urban	9,725 982	5,574 582	4,151 400	28 12	7 1	4,817 488	1,322 152	686 80	2,789 247	38 2	24 ..	5 ..	9 ..	
60-64	Rural Urban	9,774 973	5,189 589	4,385 386	54 11	5 2	4,179 471	791 99	913 104	3,745 283	41 3	30 ..	2 ..	14 ..	
65-69	Rural Urban	4,264 533	2,347 275	1,917 238	29 4	..	1,866 205	253 43	435 66	1,599 215	16 ..	64 ..	1 ..	1 ..	
70+	Rural Urban	6,173 678	3,272 300	2,901 878	91 7	5 ..	2,235 207	260 34	927 83	2,625 344	17 1	8 ..	2 ..	3 ..	
Age not stated	Rural Urban	228 ..	123 ..	103 ..	97 ..	75 ..	26 ..	20 ..	1 ..	8 ..	1 ..	..	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—contd.

Age-group	Rural Urban	Total Population			Marital Status									
		Persons	Males	Females	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HEMTABAD POLICE STATION														
All Ages	Rural	46,700	24,706	22,003	13,953	12,915	9,977	9,674	654	1,901	95	86	27	87
0—9	Rural	17,033	8,499	8,534	8,499	8,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	4,489	2,553	1,936	2,521	1,579	24	339	..	3	..	9	8	6
15—19	Rural	3,493	1,803	1,690	1,562	150	226	1,502	4	12	6	13	5	13
20—24	Rural	3,513	1,697	1,816	800	23	883	1,740	18	20	14	17	2	16
25—29	Rural	4,175	2,106	2,069	355	6	1,689	1,985	39	51	22	10	1	17
30—34	Rural	3,155	1,706	1,449	103	6	1,335	1,362	55	64	12	9	1	8
35—39	Rural	2,888	1,692	1,196	47	..	1,567	1,058	59	126	17	5	2	7
40—44	Rural	2,185	1,267	918	19	2	1,173	685	64	212	10	9	1	10
45—49	Rural	1,706	1,008	698	9	2	927	459	65	226	4	7	3	4
50—54	Rural	1,510	881	629	4	..	777	283	93	341	4	2	3	3
55—59	Rural	846	502	344	2	2	437	111	60	226	2	3	1	2
60—64	Rural	866	453	413	2	..	369	92	81	318	1	2	..	1
65—69	Rural	369	230	139	..	..	187	25	41	114	2	..	..	..
70+	Rural	487	275	212	1	..	198	25	75	187	1	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	54	34	20	29	11	5	8	..	1	..	..	..	..
ITAHAR POLICE STATION														
All Ages	Rural	104,700	54,235	50,474	29,987	22,895	22,473	21,934	1,460	5,365	252	314	63	166
0—9	Rural	37,294	18,563	18,731	18,563	18,731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	9,185	5,024	4,111	4,954	3,310	58	757	1	3	1	21	10	20
15—19	Rural	7,179	3,572	3,607	3,094	487	455	3,052	7	17	7	32	9	19
20—24	Rural	8,075	3,745	4,330	1,902	84	1,771	4,119	19	61	41	39	12	27
25—29	Rural	9,790	5,005	4,785	1,019	25	3,835	4,540	67	135	77	49	7	36
30—34	Rural	7,523	4,018	3,505	245	22	3,648	3,236	81	204	39	25	5	18
35—39	Rural	6,209	3,589	2,620	100	8	3,343	2,271	112	312	31	16	3	13
40—44	Rural	4,743	2,596	2,147	34	6	2,427	1,557	115	548	16	29	4	7
45—49	Rural	4,237	2,450	1,787	29	4	2,239	1,097	169	668	9	13	4	5
50—54	Rural	3,643	1,972	1,671	14	2	1,718	702	229	948	9	15	2	4
55—59	Rural	2,258	1,300	958	11	4	1,131	302	149	640	7	7	2	5
60—64	Rural	2,153	1,121	1,032	9	1	906	168	194	848	10	7	2	8
65—69	Rural	937	493	444	3	..	395	68	93	316	1	59	1	1
70+	Rural	1,497	769	728	4	..	535	60	224	663	4	2	2	3
Age not stated	Rural	36	18	18	6	11	12	5	..	2	..	..	..	..
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION														
All Ages	Rural	73,448	38,134	35,314	20,113	14,735	16,893	16,288	889	4,156	239	128	..	7
0—9	Rural	24,645	12,146	12,499	12,146	12,499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	6,443	3,540	2,903	5,477	1,841	62	1,034	..	18	1	10	..	..
15—19	Rural	5,947	2,781	3,166	2,324	218	450	2,890	1	25	6	28	..	5
20—24	Rural	5,973	2,760	3,213	1,183	71	1,543	3,087	15	31	19	24	..	..
25—29	Rural	7,051	3,693	3,358	570	66	3,003	3,179	46	94	72	18	..	1
30—34	Rural	5,044	2,795	2,249	145	10	2,546	2,053	59	175	45	10	..	..
35—39	Rural	4,850	2,812	2,038	47	3	2,660	1,713	79	314	26	8	..	..
40—44	Rural	3,486	2,020	1,466	26	2	1,873	1,010	102	441	19	13	..	..
45—49	Rural	3,070	1,580	1,490	19	..	1,628	632	135	651	14	7	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—contd.

		Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
Age-group	Sex	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION—contd.															
50—54	Rural	2,414	1,331	1,083	10	1	1,201	379	109	700	11	3	..	..
55—59	Rural	1,506	862	644	5	..	762	153	90	485	5	4	..	..
60—64	Rural	1,370	728	642	27	..	593	90	95	551	11	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	672	360	312	24	..	282	40	49	270	3	2	..	..
70+	Rural	900	473	427	76	1	283	26	109	400	3	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	68	44	24	41	23	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	72,414	37,245	35,169	19,095	14,592	16,874	16,349	1,009	3,964	236	278	11	106	
0—9	Rural	24,001	12,018	11,983	12,018	11,983	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	6,516	3,525	2,991	3,439	2,179	76	781	1	5	2	17	7	9	
15—19	Rural	5,783	2,603	3,180	2,054	317	321	2,755	9	29	19	61	..	18	
20—24	Rural	5,923	2,573	3,350	986	74	1,529	3,130	15	65	43	60	..	21	
25—29	Rural	6,949	3,543	3,406	410	17	3,016	3,224	58	114	59	32	..	19	
30—34	Rural	5,380	3,007	2,373	109	2	2,786	2,162	71	173	39	21	2	13	
35—39	Rural	4,573	2,621	1,952	35	7	2,494	1,656	61	261	30	18	1	10	
40—44	Rural	3,541	1,951	1,590	22	6	1,819	1,122	96	444	14	14	..	4	
45—49	Rural	2,867	1,664	1,203	9	3	1,523	661	114	513	17	22	1	4	
50—54	Rural	2,543	1,408	1,135	6	..	1,237	412	157	707	8	14	..	2	
55—59	Rural	1,466	822	644	3	..	703	185	105	452	11	7	..	..
60—64	Rural	1,428	747	681	1	1	604	96	135	573	7	8	..	3	
65—69	Rural	616	330	286	1	..	261	25	63	238	5	3	..	..
70+	Rural	815	430	385	2	..	302	26	124	338	2	1	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	13	3	10	..	3	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	..
Islampur Subdivision															
All Ages	Rural	309,527	193,548	175,979	111,495	98,765	77,949	76,563	5,252	15,982	426	419	316	310	
	Urban	9,499	5,789	3,710	2,971	1,723	2,713	1,649	104	538	1	..	..	..
0—9	Rural	133,031	65,849	67,202	65,849	67,202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2,678	1,360	1,318	1,360	1,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	34,347	19,646	14,701	19,064	11,341	450	3,213	7	19	45	85	80	43	
	Urban	921	573	348	555	310	18	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	25,130	13,642	11,488	10,460	1,470	3,003	9,041	86	84	54	61	39	23	
	Urban	634	418	216	379	39	39	156	..	1	..	..	..	..
20—24	Rural	26,086	12,732	13,344	7,087	260	5,461	12,852	107	151	56	43	41	26	
	Urban	977	559	418	363	14	193	400	5	4	..	..	..	..
25—29	Rural	32,368	16,021	16,365	4,535	97	11,094	15,840	303	321	47	30	42	37	
	Urban	943	641	302	203	5	433	292	5	5	..	..	..	..
30—34	Rural	29,153	15,656	13,497	2,278	62	12,835	12,645	465	717	57	37	21	36	
	Urban	954	602	352	55	8	538	320	8	24	1	..	..	..
35—39	Rural	23,341	13,599	9,742	810	35	12,221	6,543	493	1,112	51	29	24	23	
	Urban	679	458	221	20	3	430	192	8	26	..	..	..	..
40—44	Rural	19,288	11,307	7,981	205	47	10,389	5,995	653	1,809	48	24	12	16	
	Urban	619	440	179	16	1	412	133	12	45	..	..	..	..
45—49	Rural	13,311	8,210	5,101	299	69	7,310	2,917	564	2,079	17	26	20	10	
	Urban	306	237	69	4	..	223	48	10	21	..	..	..	..
50—54	Rural	12,888	7,483	5,385	137	5	6,583	2,333	743	3,016	16	13	4	16	
	Urban	354	250	104	2	..	231	43	17	61	..	..	..	..
55—59	Rural	6,000	3,481	2,519	28	5	3,051	911	382	1,580	12	11	8	13	
	Urban	93	70	23	3	..	62	4	5	19	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	7,311	3,913	3,398	332	9	2,977	824	590	2,542	6	13	8	10	
	Urban	172	95	77	..	..	78	15	17	62	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status												
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Islampur Sub-Division— <i>contd.</i>														
65—69	Rural	2,334	1,332	1,002	136	..	695	228	297	761	2	12	2	1
	Urban	56	29	27	2	..	21	7	6	20	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	4,420	2,378	2,042	183	1	1,618	324	559	1,692	12	13	4	12
	Urban	103	52	51	4	..	35	1	13	50	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	491	279	212	200	162	62	37	3	9	3	..	11	4
	Urban	10	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION														
All Ages	Rural	78,443	41,836	36,607	23,321	14,886	13,686	14,267	1,368	3,341	53	61	68	32
	Urban	9,489	5,789	3,719	2,971	1,723	2,713	1,649	104	338	1	..	..	..
0—9	Rural	28,395	14,119	14,276	14,119	14,276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2,678	1,360	1,318	1,360	1,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	7,173	4,223	2,950	4,142	2,325	56	610	2	7	..	1	23	7
	Urban	921	573	348	555	310	18	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	5,539	3,069	2,470	1,602	184	1,387	2,230	72	40	3	14	5	2
	Urban	634	418	216	379	59	39	136	..	1	..	..	..	..
20—24	Rural	5,573	2,739	2,834	1,570	14	1,119	2,791	33	22	12	3	5	4
	Urban	977	559	418	363	14	193	400	3	4	..	..	..	..
25—29	Rural	6,842	3,191	3,651	1,340	21	1,745	3,563	92	59	6	5	8	3
	Urban	943	641	302	203	5	453	292	5	5	..	..	..	..
30—34	Rural	6,034	3,154	2,880	1,003	6	2,020	2,712	121	153	3	4	7	5
	Urban	954	602	352	55	8	538	320	8	24	1	..	..	..
35—39	Rural	4,686	2,641	2,045	452	20	2,062	1,749	117	261	10	11	..	4
	Urban	679	458	221	20	3	490	192	8	26	..	..	..	..
40—44	Rural	4,328	2,665	1,663	67	11	2,420	1,234	169	414	6	3	3	1
	Urban	619	440	179	16	1	412	133	12	45	..	..	..	..
45—49	Rural	2,713	1,803	910	238	..	1,417	467	143	433	2	7	3	3
	Urban	306	237	69	4	..	223	48	10	21	..	..	..	..
50—54	Rural	2,778	1,740	1,038	76	..	1,468	455	191	578	3	5	2	..
	Urban	354	250	104	2	..	231	43	17	61	..	..	..	..
55—59	Rural	1,255	681	574	17	..	579	191	79	377	6	5	..	1
	Urban	93	70	23	3	..	62	4	5	19	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	1,340	850	690	304	..	413	153	132	528	..	9	1	..
	Urban	172	93	77	..	..	78	15	17	62	..	..	..	..
65—69	Rural	491	309	182	133	..	86	34	90	139	..	9	..	..
	Urban	56	29	27	2	..	21	7	6	20	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	946	537	409	161	..	247	73	126	330	2	5	1	1
	Urban	103	52	51	4	..	35	1	13	50	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	150	115	35	97	29	7	5	1	..	..	..	10	1
	Urban	10	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION														
All Ages	Rural	73,191	39,624	33,567	21,888	16,897	16,432	15,453	914	3,268	93	108	77	41
0—9	Rural	27,107	13,510	13,597	13,510	13,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	7,893	4,188	3,505	4,056	2,742	115	746	3	6	..	7	14	4
15—19	Rural	3,299	2,822	2,477	2,215	411	589	2,022	4	14	4	23	10	7
20—24	Rural	3,195	2,541	2,654	1,204	73	1,291	2,519	20	58	18	22	8	2
25—29	Rural	6,691	3,447	3,244	618	36	2,740	3,101	59	85	14	13	16	9
30—34	Rural	5,723	3,151	2,574	177	13	2,891	2,426	63	118	18	14	2	3
35—39	Rural	4,473	2,533	1,940	50	8	2,390	1,723	74	203	13	6	6	..
40—44	Rural	3,663	2,082	1,581	21	3	1,956	1,223	97	348	5	5	3	2
45—49	Rural	2,636	1,535	1,101	11	1	1,431	690	78	402	7	5	8	3
50—54	Rural	2,584	1,424	1,140	13	2	1,285	497	121	632	5	4	..	5
55—59	Rural	1,257	682	575	..	1	586	232	88	336	4	8	4	3
60—64	Rural	1,433	762	693	3	2	620	145	135	345	1	..	3	1
65—69	Rural	484	259	225	..	..	207	36	31	168	..	1	1	..
70+	Rural	905	465	440	3	1	337	63	119	370	4	5	2	1
Age not stated	Rural	44	23	21	7	7	14	10	2	3	..	..	..	1

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Sex	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
CHOPRA POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	68,288	57,894	31,774	28,613	14,363	14,966	14,122	1,283	2,836	99	62	142	294	
0-9	Rural	24,511	12,079	12,432	12,079	12,432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	Rural	5,766	3,423	2,343	3,325	1,762	70	551	..	1	1	5	27	24	
15-19	Rural	4,514	2,404	2,110	2,097	262	276	1,817	7	7	3	1	21	20	
20-24	Rural	5,209	2,600	2,609	1,587	47	948	2,488	27	34	14	10	24	30	
25-29	Rural	6,455	3,346	3,109	925	19	2,329	2,988	63	55	11	10	18	37	
30-34	Rural	5,306	2,902	2,404	319	9	2,448	2,242	112	124	13	5	10	24	
35-39	Rural	4,755	2,928	1,827	152	5	2,800	1,607	145	192	17	8	14	15	
40-44	Rural	3,541	2,130	1,411	46	3	1,897	1,025	171	363	10	9	6	11	
45-49	Rural	2,673	1,686	987	19	1	1,493	596	157	579	8	8	9	3	
50-54	Rural	2,356	1,371	985	16	1	1,176	415	171	556	6	3	2	10	
55-59	Rural	1,234	760	474	9	2	642	172	104	297	1	1	4	2	
60-64	Rural	1,231	710	521	7	3	551	123	144	389	4	1	4	3	
65-69	Rural	440	264	176	3	..	189	35	70	140	1	..	1	1	
70+	Rural	812	457	355	3	..	330	53	122	296	1	1	1	8	
Age not stated	Rural	65	34	31	26	17	7	10	..	3	..	..	1	1
GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	147,825	77,194	69,831	43,783	32,419	31,515	38,861	1,677	6,537	199	188	39	66	
0-9	Rural	53,038	26,141	26,897	26,141	26,897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	Rural	13,715	7,812	5,903	7,541	4,512	209	1,306	2	5	44	72	16	8	
15-19	Rural	9,778	5,347	4,431	4,546	613	751	3,772	3	23	44	23	3	..	
20-24	Rural	10,119	4,872	5,247	2,726	126	2,103	5,054	27	57	12	8	4	2	
25-29	Rural	12,398	6,037	6,361	1,652	21	4,280	6,188	89	122	16	22	..	8	
30-34	Rural	12,068	6,449	5,639	779	34	5,476	5,265	169	322	23	14	2	4	
35-39	Rural	9,427	5,497	3,930	156	2	5,169	3,464	157	456	11	4	4	4	
40-44	Rural	7,756	4,430	3,326	71	30	4,116	2,513	216	774	27	7	..	3	
45-49	Rural	5,289	3,186	2,103	31	67	2,969	1,164	186	865	..	6	..	1	
50-54	Rural	5,170	2,948	2,222	32	2	2,654	966	260	1,230	2	3	..	1	
55-59	Rural	2,254	1,358	896	2	2	1,244	316	111	570	1	2	..	8	
60-64	Rural	3,085	1,591	1,494	18	4	1,393	403	179	1,080	1	3	..	4	
65-69	Rural	919	500	419	..	..	413	103	86	514	1	2	..	..
70+	Rural	1,757	919	838	18	..	704	135	192	696	5	2	..	5	
Age not stated	Rural	232	107	125	70	109	34	12	..	3	3	..	..	1

TABLE C-III PART A—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Age-group	Total Population						Educational Levels					
	Persons	Males	Females	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above		
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT												
All Ages	1,323,797	694,572	629,225	514,134	809,236	129,894	28,186	56,331	14,543	11,988	941	
0-4	230,975	113,776	117,199	113,776	117,199	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	219,289	110,230	109,059	95,907	102,154	12,736	5,921	1,887	835	..	..
10-14	125,938	70,460	55,478	42,331	45,419	16,763	6,023	11,312	5,023	54	11	
15-19	100,499	51,154	49,305	30,486	42,386	9,618	3,428	9,342	3,180	1,673	331	
20-24	103,227	48,894	54,333	29,403	48,530	10,231	3,176	6,950	2,388	2,510	299	
25-29	119,672	60,801	58,271	36,804	55,452	12,929	2,849	6,990	1,828	2,136	142	
30-34	97,088	52,354	44,512	35,048	41,263	10,624	2,012	5,348	1,148	1,394	87	
35-39	148,717	83,849	62,868	56,989	58,994	17,039	2,454	7,889	1,362	1,872	38	
40-44	122,115	70,772	51,343	48,488	45,099	14,388	1,548	6,134	884	1,802	11	
45-49	55,189	29,388	25,823	20,801	44,388	5,899	886	3,399	179	897	2	
Age not stated	859	476	383	251	372	32	8	70	4	3	..	

TABLE C-III PART 2—AGE, SEX AND

Age-group 1	Educational												
	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8	Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14
WEST BENGAL													
All Ages	98,989	84,343	44,626	24,378	27,369	11,611	8,849	12,989	7,741	2,155	412	81	1
0-4	14,291	7,156	7,135	7,156	7,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	14,619	7,354	7,265	5,045	5,242	1,820	1,557	489	466	..	..	..	..
10-14	12,080	6,393	5,687	1,699	1,783	1,589	1,510	3,102	2,393	9	..	..	..
15-19	8,795	4,958	3,837	1,113	1,289	1,106	840	2,127	1,486	363	151	..	..
20-24	8,704	4,740	3,964	1,343	1,815	1,059	990	1,361	933	548	123	11	..
25-29	8,420	4,722	3,698	1,345	1,816	1,091	959	1,286	812	468	63	10	..
30-34	7,319	4,268	3,051	1,503	1,675	1,032	765	1,065	538	447	41	5	..
35-44	11,333	7,023	4,810	2,465	2,503	1,785	1,073	1,862	685	603	31	6	..
45-59	8,904	5,423	3,481	1,669	2,349	1,453	770	1,423	354	539	2	14	..
60+	4,494	2,301	2,193	735	1,738	676	379	554	74	184	1	8	..
Age not stated	10	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

[illegible]

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Age-group 1	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	73,468	36,136	35,314	27,782	23,948	9,669	1,382	498	79	214	4
0-4	12,979	6,311	6,668	6,311	6,668	..	..	9	4	..	..
5-9	11,666	5,835	5,831	5,335	5,619	491	208	..	..	..	..
10-14	6,443	3,540	2,903	1,530	2,568	1,919	309	90	26	1	..
15-19	5,947	2,781	3,166	1,910	2,886	731	260	88	17	32	1
20-24	5,973	2,760	3,213	1,816	3,010	827	194	81	8	36	1
25-29	7,051	3,693	3,358	2,057	3,204	1,533	147	57	7	46	..
30-34	5,044	2,795	2,249	1,943	2,162	774	83	51	2	27	2
35-44	8,336	4,832	3,504	3,417	3,390	1,331	110	56	4	28	..
45-59	6,999	3,982	3,017	2,319	2,959	1,575	58	49	2	39	..
60+	2,942	1,561	1,381	1,100	1,356	439	25	17	..	5	..
Age not stated	68	44	24	44	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	72,414	37,245	35,169	27,913	23,259	8,747	1,867	311	34	274	9
0-4	12,543	6,177	6,366	6,177	6,366	..	..	8	1	..	..
5-9	11,458	5,841	5,617	5,245	5,398	588	218	..	..	..	..
10-14	6,316	3,525	2,991	2,237	2,533	1,186	434	102	24	..	..
15-19	5,783	2,603	3,180	1,604	2,861	913	313	56	5	30	1
20-24	5,923	2,573	3,350	1,630	3,090	861	254	38	2	44	4
25-29	6,949	3,543	3,406	2,272	3,180	1,170	225	30	..	71	1
30-34	5,380	3,007	2,373	2,031	2,225	909	147	21	1	46	..
35-44	8,114	4,572	3,542	3,067	3,375	1,428	165	34	..	43	2
45-59	6,876	3,894	2,982	2,627	2,895	1,220	85	17	1	30	1
60+	2,859	1,507	1,352	1,020	1,329	472	23	5	..	10	..
Age not stated	13	3	10	3	7	..	3	..	..	..	..
Islampur Subdivision											
All Ages	300,527	195,548	173,979	139,973	109,438	27,789	3,794	6,596	724	1,197	23
0-4	67,479	32,694	34,785	32,694	34,785	..	..	213	54	..	..
5-9	65,372	33,155	32,417	28,357	31,031	4,585	1,332	1,312	211	12	1
10-14	34,347	19,646	14,701	14,056	13,569	4,266	920	892	96	183	11
15-19	25,130	13,642	11,488	10,245	11,002	2,322	379	861	117	260	8
20-24	26,096	12,752	13,344	9,296	12,916	2,374	303	822	89	222	2
25-29	32,386	16,021	16,365	12,117	15,968	2,821	306	721	62	186	1
30-34	29,153	15,656	13,497	11,823	13,240	2,926	194	684	58	190	..
35-44	42,629	24,906	17,723	19,772	17,456	4,060	209	595	26	118	..
45-59	32,179	19,174	13,005	15,245	12,882	3,216	97	231	7	24	..
60+	14,065	7,623	6,442	6,199	6,383	1,169	52	65	4	2	..
Age not stated	491	279	212	171	206	41	2	..	..	..	..
ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION											
All Ages	78,443	41,836	36,607	35,184	35,862	4,872	584	1,546	157	234	4
0-4	14,580	7,046	7,534	7,046	7,534	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	13,815	7,073	6,742	6,480	6,579	531	152	62	11	..	..
10-14	7,173	4,223	2,950	3,301	2,769	595	118	325	62	2	1
15-19	5,539	3,069	2,470	2,471	2,383	398	61	153	25	47	1
20-24	5,373	2,759	2,614	2,037	2,748	447	60	208	24	47	2
25-29	6,842	3,573	3,269	2,447	3,572	496	64	200	15	48	..
30-34	6,034	3,154	2,880	2,460	2,837	493	33	166	10	35	..
35-44	9,014	5,306	3,708	4,118	3,645	959	56	195	7	34	..
45-59	6,746	4,224	2,522	3,398	2,495	691	23	118	2	17	..
60+	2,977	1,696	1,281	1,378	1,266	255	14	60	1	3	..
Age not stated	150	115	35	48	34	7	1	39	..	1	..
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	78,191	39,424	35,767	32,889	34,783	4,541	712	1,673	299	341	12
0-4	13,639	6,385	7,064	6,595	7,064	..	..	79	29	..	..
5-9	13,448	6,915	6,533	6,256	6,325	580	179	380	74	5	..
10-14	7,893	4,188	3,505	3,076	3,184	727	247	257	34	64	7
15-19	5,399	2,822	2,477	2,112	2,365	389	71	185	40	67	5
20-24	5,185	2,541	2,654	1,844	2,546	445	63	197	31	89	..
25-29	6,887	3,447	3,444	2,625	3,184	536	49	158	12	42	..
30-34	5,725	3,151	2,574	2,438	2,526	513	36	200	23	35	..
35-44	8,136	4,615	3,521	3,755	3,460	607	38	188	15	31	..
45-59	6,457	3,641	2,816	2,910	2,782	532	19	49	2	19	..
60+	2,944	1,486	1,338	1,238	1,346	189	10	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	44	23	21	20	21	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Age-group 1	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
								Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8	Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12
CHOPRA POLICE STATION											
All Ages	61,908	27,884	31,774	29,682	31,684	5,236	572	1,963	176	288	2
0—4	12,391	5,940	6,451	5,940	6,451	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	12,120	6,159	5,961	4,973	5,729	1,114	242	32	10	..	..
10—14	5,786	3,423	2,363	2,357	2,196	768	104	297	43	1	..
15—19	4,514	2,404	2,110	1,811	2,051	551	58	224	21	18	..
20—24	5,209	2,600	2,609	1,855	2,553	433	39	253	36	56	1
25—29	6,435	3,346	3,109	2,529	3,034	515	54	269	21	35	..
30—34	5,306	2,902	2,404	2,211	2,362	403	20	258	21	30	1
35—44	8,296	5,058	5,298	5,910	5,186	806	34	315	18	27	..
45—59	6,263	3,817	2,446	2,959	2,429	614	13	214	4	30	..
60+	2,463	1,431	1,052	1,123	1,043	228	7	78	2	2	..
Age not stated	65	34	31	24	30	6	1	3	..	1	..
GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION											
All Ages	167,823	77,194	69,831	62,226	67,769	13,131	1,326	1,414	131	419	8
0—4	26,849	13,113	13,736	13,113	13,736	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	26,189	13,028	13,161	10,648	12,398	2,560	759	20	4	..	..
10—14	13,715	7,812	5,903	5,322	5,420	2,176	451	310	32	4	..
15—19	9,778	5,347	4,431	3,851	4,223	1,184	189	258	16	54	3
20—24	10,119	4,872	5,247	3,560	5,089	1,049	141	176	17	87	..
25—29	12,998	6,037	6,361	4,516	6,198	1,256	139	195	22	70	2
30—34	12,088	6,449	5,639	4,714	5,515	1,517	105	159	19	79	..
35—44	17,183	9,927	7,256	7,969	7,165	1,688	81	174	10	76	..
45—59	12,713	7,492	5,221	5,978	5,176	1,379	40	95	5	40	..
60+	5,761	3,010	2,751	2,460	2,728	497	21	44	2	9	..
Age not stated	232	107	125	79	121	25	..	3	4	..	..

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother-Tongue	WEST BENGAL DISTRICT						Bakerganj		
		Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	All Mother Tongues	1,224,828	648,923	584,789	98,989	54,343	44,626	388,748	284,893	274,743
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/pakhto/Pakhandi</i>	14	6	8	..	..	..	12	4	8
2	<i>Arabic/Arabi</i>	11	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	Assamese	20	20	..	2	2	..	5	5	..
4	Asuri	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bengali	675,152	458,140	417,012	80,659	41,298	39,361	262,152	195,413	126,719
6	*Beriya	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
7	Bhandari	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bhojpuri	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bhotia-Unspecified	14	..	14	1	..	1	..	..	..
10	*Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	195	97	98	..	..	..	195	97	98
11	*Bhutnagri	133	13	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Dogri	149	90	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	English	11	6	5	4	..	4	6	8	3
14	French	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	*Ghatwal	64	30	34	..	..	..	64	30	34
16	Gujarati	..	..	..	12	10	2	..	..	..
17	Gurmukhi	2	2	..	184	159	25	..	..	..
18	Gurung	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Hindi	57,008	33,782	23,226	14,269	10,225	4,044	13,041	7,532	5,509
20	<i>Italian</i>	1	1	..	..	..	..	71	11	60
21	Kannada	71	11	60	..	..	..	8	8	..
22	*Kardhani	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Khambo	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Khortha/Khotta	89	99	50	..	..	..	85	37	46
25	Kol	36	16	20	1	1	..	36	16	20
26	*Kolkathar	208	109	99	..	..	..	208	109	99
27	Kurmi	24	23	1	..	..	..	24	23	1
28	Kurukh/Oraon	19,052	9,687	9,365	..	..	..	16,717	8,528	8,189
29	*Lohari	13	8	5	..	..	..	13	8	5
30	*†Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	9	8	1	..	..	..	9	8	1
31	Madras	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	*Mahato	45	16	29	..	..	..	45	16	29
33	Mahili	454	208	248	..	..	..	372	147	225
34	Malthili	93	88	5	3	3	..	12	8	4
35	Malayalam	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
36	*Malo	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
37	Malpaharia	854	375	479	..	..	..	522	213	309
38	Managari	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Manipuri/Moithel	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
40	Marathi	44	24	20	1	1	..	5	..	5
41	Marwari	103	59	46	78	58	20	72	52	40
42	Multani	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Munda-Unspecified	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
44	Mundari	11,637	3,652	7,985	..	..	..	6,271	3,013	3,258
45	*Murari	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
46	*Mushahar	129	99	90	15	15	..	..	..	..
47	Naga-Unspecified	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Nagari-Hindi	549	332	217	..	..	..	421	228	193
49	Nepali	633	498	135	695	597	98	348	290	58
50	Oriya	1,343	694	649	249	244	5	987	357	630
51	Paharia	344	159	185	..	..	..	283	130	153
52	<i>Persian</i>	30	20	10	..	..	..	27	17	10
53	*Puzi	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
54	Rajasthani	261	132	129	354	265	89	11	10	1
55	Rajbangsi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Sadan/Sadri	585	324	261	..	..	..	345	206	139
57	*Sankara	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Santali	121,751	61,315	60,436	1,243	682	561	58,047	29,331	28,716
59	Savara	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Sindhi	62	2	60	23	22	1	..	..	..
61	Sunwar	63	49	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	*†Surajpuri	143	55	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Tamil	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Telugu	11	11	..	2	1	1	9	9	..
65	Tibetan	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
66	Toto	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Turi	183	72	111	..	..	..	170	71	99
68	<i>Turkiah/Turkistani</i>	4	2	2	4	2	2
69	Urdu	133,066	69,701	63,365	1,168	754	414	135	84	51

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[illegible]

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother-Tongue	GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION						TAPAN POLICE STATION			Madgaon		
		Rural			Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	All Mother Tongues	76,835	38,771	37,964	9,971	5,179	4,692	29,051	15,984	13,917	694,585	282,478	234,977
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhti/pakhtu/Pakistani</i>	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
2	<i>Arabic/Arabi</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
3	Assamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	Auri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bengali	39,412	30,375	28,837	8,203	4,297	3,906	64,672	33,307	31,365	420,750	222,065	198,685
6	*Beriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bhandari	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bhojpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bhotia-Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	*Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	13	120
11	*Bhutnagri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Dogri	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	4	2
13	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
14	*Fonah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	*Ghatwal	22	9	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Gujarati	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Gurmukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Gurung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Hindi	2,502	1,341	961	737	548	191	2,775	1,596	1,177	19,357	11,708	7,649
20	<i>Italian</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kannada	30	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	*Kardhanj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Khambu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4
24	Khoriba/Khotta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Kol	36	16	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	*Kolkamar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Kurmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,671	4,296	4,435	842	504	338
28	Kurukh/Oraon	2,258	1,372	886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	*Lohari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	*Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	*Mahato	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	59	23
33	Mahili	182	89	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Maithili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	*Mal	..	..	..	..	..	..	358	150	208	252	119	133
37	Malpaharia	30	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Mangari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Manipuri/Maithei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Marathi	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	2
41	Marwari	21	6	15	..	..	..	14	8	6	..	..	..
42	Multani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Munda-Unspecified	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Mundari	307	235	272	..	..	..	202	..	202	5,252	572	4,680
45	*Murari	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	*Mushahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Naga-Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Nagari-Hindi	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	104	24
49	Nepali	44	31	13	14	9	5	93	51	42	70	57	13
50	Oriya	376	27	349	..	..	..	100	98	2	34	32	2
51	Paharia	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
52	<i>Parlem</i>	27	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	*Puni	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	4
54	Rajasthani	..	..	..	177	95	82	..	..	..	1	1	..
55	Rajbangsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Sedan/Sedri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	6
57	*Sankara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Santali	11,323	5,806	5,517	531	231	300	12,833	6,413	6,418	46,929	22,797	24,132
59	Savara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Sunwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	*Sunjipuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
63	Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	1	1	..
64	Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Tibetan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
66	Toto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Turi	19	5	14	13	1	12
68	<i>Turkishi/Turkistani</i>	4	2	2
69	Urdu	19	16	3	8	..	8	100	55	45	639	391	248

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TONGARE—contd.

Sub-Station			RAIGANGY POLICE STATION						KALIAGANGY POLICE STATION						HEMATBAD POLICE STATION		
			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
66,766	28,547	21,321	117,782	61,881	35,981	32,298	17,574	14,718	79,433	42,357	37,076	14,478	7,973	8,988	66,989	24,786	22,863
2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	7	7	..
37,992	19,330	18,442	101,832	53,301	48,531	26,413	15,901	12,312	70,918	37,556	33,362	11,579	5,649	3,890	43,054	22,713	20,341
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	13	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	9	2	..	..	..	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	9	8	..	..	..	12	9	3	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
7,951	5,417	2,334	5,132	2,984	2,168	5,497	3,448	2,049	4,343	2,638	1,703	2,454	1,989	483	1,433	904	351
..
..	..	..	592	279	313	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	13	2	13
..	..	..	31	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	532	170	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	90	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	71	46	24	19	5	83	48	37	25	18	7	32	23	9	7	7	..
26	21	5	2	1	1	6	6	..	5	5	..	20	15	5	14	14	..
..
173	170	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	173	170	3	..	..	..
..
377	198	179	9,492	4,962	4,530	237	126	111	3,884	2,010	1,874	140	72	68	2,143	983	1,188
21	21	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
..
55	55	..	123	68	55	4	4	..	16	13	3	31	31	..	53	50	3

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother-Tongue	ITAHAR POLICE STATION			KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION			RANCHHARI POLICE STATION			Bathnagar		
		Rural			Rural			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	All Mother Tongues	104,709	54,235	39,474	71,448	36,134	35,314	72,434	37,245	35,189	302,927	155,548	275,979
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pakhtu/Pakhtani</i>				2	2					2	2	
2	<i>Arabi/Arabi</i>	1	1		3	3					8	8	
3	Azami										2	2	
4	Bengali	91,229	47,231	43,998	60,348	35,218	27,930	55,189	28,045	25,125	192,270	100,662	91,608
5	Berilya										19	19	
6	Bhandari										14		14
7	Bhadpur												
8	Bhotia-Unspecified												
9	*Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya												
10	*Bhutnagri										149	90	59
11	Dogri										5	5	2
12	English				6	4	2						
13	Farsi												
14	*Ghatwari										2	2	
15	Gujarati										1		1
16	Gurmukhi												
17	Gurung												
18	Hindi	3,105	1,742	1,363	1,923	1,428	495	3,399	2,012	1,387	24,610	14,542	10,068
19	<i>Italian</i>										1	1	
20	Kannada												
21	*Kardhani										5		5
22	Khambu												
23	Khorha/Khotta	6	2	4									
24	Kol												
25	*Kolkamar												
26	Kurmi												
27	Kurukh/Oraon	6	1	5	221	214	7				1,495	635	858
28	*Lohari												
29	*Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon										7	5	4
30	Madras												
31	*Mahato				51	44	7						
32	Mahli										81	80	1
33	Maithili												
34	Malayalam												
35	*Mal												
36	Malabar							218	102	116	80	45	37
37	Mangari										4		4
38	Manipuri/Maithai												
39	Marathi										59	24	15
40	Marwari	3	3		6	4	2				24	20	4
41	Multani										1	1	
42	Munda-Unspecified												
43	Mundari				4,719	401	4,318	1	1		114	67	47
44	*Murari										129	59	90
45	*Mushahar										12	5	7
46	Naga-Unspecified												
47	Nagari-Hindi	30	10	20	4	4		5	5		215	151	64
48	Nepali	5	5		4	3	1	5	5	1	322	305	17
49	Oriya				6	6		7	6		61	29	32
50	Paharia												
51	<i>Persian</i>				3	3							
52	*Pusi							7	4	5	238	114	124
53	Rajasthani												
54	Rajbangsi				1	1					240	118	122
55	Sadan/Sadri												
56	*Sankara				12	6	6						
57	Santali	10,289	5,214	5,075	5,900	2,758	3,142	15,221	6,868	8,353	16,775	9,187	7,588
58	Savara										37	37	
59	Sindhi										62	2	60
60	Sunwar										63	49	14
61	*Surajpuri										145	55	90
62	Tamili										6	6	
63	Telugu							1	1		1	1	
64	Tibetan												
65	Toto												
66	Turi							15	1	12			
67	<i>Turkish/Turkistani</i>												
68	Urdu	35	26	9	39	35	4	373	199	174	192,292	69,226	63,066

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ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION			KARANAGHJI POLICE STATION			CHOPRA POLICE STATION			GUALIYAR POLICE STATION								
Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Rural			Rural		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
2,489	5,789	2,719	78,443	41,836	36,607	2,489	5,789	2,719	78,191	38,424	39,767	62,988	27,894	31,776	167,988	77,194	90,794
6,773	3,895	2,878	44,362	23,624	20,738	6,773	3,895	2,878	58,058	30,036	28,022	54,291	28,849	25,442	35,559	18,153	17,406
15	5	10				15	5	10				149	90	59			
1,420	1,045	375	3,455	2,087	1,368	1,420	1,045	375	5,412	3,217	2,195	1,813	1,268	545	15,950	7,970	5,980
1	1					1	1					5		3			
			7	5	4				719	327	392	725	908	419	49	22	27
1	1					1	1		27	27		24	24		30	29	1
												79	43	36	1		1
1	1					1	1					39	24	15			
59	39	20	2	2		59	39	20				14	10	4	8	8	
									23	19	4	91	48	43			
												2		2	127	39	88
15	15					15	15					12	5	7			
62	47	15	11	9	2	62	47	15	24	22	2	144	92	52	36	26	8
42	42		20	15	5	42	42		119	119	32	161	158	3	22	13	8
									61	29							
									159	75	84				79	39	40
												240	118	122			
5		5	643	295	348	5		5	9,059	4,639	4,420	1,509	852	657	5,364	3,401	2,165
2	1	1	5	2	3	2	1	1				37	37	57			
												63	49	14	145	85	80
									6	6							
1	1		1	1		1	1										
1,102	696	406	29,957	15,798	14,159	1,102	696	406	1,324	908	616	9,385	5,112	4,273	91,428	47,408	44,018

TABLE C-VII—

Names of Religions arranged

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Total			Buddhists		Christians	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	Total	1,323,797	684,372	639,425	88	42	4,238	4,811
	Rural	1,224,828	646,829	584,799	46	38	4,888	5,485
	Urban	98,969	54,343	44,625	4	3	152	578
Balrughat Subdivision	Rural	388,746	186,888	174,743	13	12	2,488	2,297
	Urban	42,792	23,897	19,895	..	3	144	188
Hilli	Rural	31,213	16,272	14,941	..	..	491	482
	Urban	6,032	3,209	2,823	..	..	..	..
Balrughat	Rural	93,849	48,424	45,425	8	12	709	721
	Urban	26,999	14,619	12,380	..	3	..	4
Kumarganj	Rural	68,998	35,602	33,396	5	..	54	48
Gangarampur	Rural	76,835	39,771	37,064	..	..	572	511
	Urban	9,671	5,179	4,492	..	..	144	164
Tapar	Rural	89,851	45,934	43,917	..	..	577	475
Raiganj Subdivision	Rural	484,555	258,478	236,077	7	9	826	754
	Urban	46,768	25,547	21,221	..	..	5	410
Raiganj	Rural	117,782	61,801	55,981	..	..	90	104
	Urban	32,290	17,574	14,716	..	..	5	1
Kaliaganj	Rural	79,433	42,357	37,076	..	..	38	28
	Urban	14,478	7,973	6,505	..	..	..	409
Hemtabad	Rural	46,769	24,706	22,063	..	..	..	..
Itahar	Rural	104,709	54,235	50,474	..	..	114	89
Kushmundi	Rural	73,448	38,134	35,314	..	..	158	125
Bangshihari	Rural	72,414	37,245	35,169	7	9	426	408
Islampur Subdivision	Rural	368,527	195,548	173,979	26	18	869	672
	Urban	9,499	5,789	3,710	4	..	3	..
Islampur	Rural	78,443	41,836	36,607	16	10	62	72
	Urban	9,499	5,789	3,710	4	..	3	..
Karandighi	Rural	75,191	39,424	35,767	..	..	117	109
Chopra	Rural	68,868	37,094	31,774	9	8	334	290
Gopalpohar	Rural	147,025	77,194	69,831	1	..	356	201

RELIGION

In alphabetical order

Hindus		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Religions and Persuasion		Religion not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
629,324 389,622 239,682	372,229 239,657 132,572	568 194 362	346 186 160	289,176 265,764 23,412	232,382 230,284 2,098	16 9 7	4 .. 4	......	......	......	......
129,724 22,378	129,398 19,277	43 269	39 133	52,819 264	51,986 111	1 ..	.. 3	....	....	....	....
11,236 3,029	10,448 2,680	11 114	6 111	4,334 66	4,003 32	....	....	....	....	....	....
42,273 14,606	39,689 12,365	.. ..	.. 3	5,431 13	5,003 2	1 ..	.. 3	....	....	....	....
22,900	20,047	6	8	12,637	13,293	..	..	..	..	..	..
24,042 4,741	21,880 4,232	1 89	.. 19	15,136 203	14,673 77	....	....	....	....	....	....
30,271	28,494	25	16	15,061	14,932	..	..	..	..	..	..
167,386 24,574	149,531 26,228	11 128	7 47	98,388 829	85,776 476	.. 11	.. 1	....	....	....	....
42,658 17,002	38,867 14,543	8 105	5 36	19,045 454	17,003 136	.. 8	....	....	....	....	....
33,772 7,572	29,568 5,750	.. 23	.. 11	8,547 375	7,450 394	.. 3	.. 1	....	....	....	....
15,834	11,727	..	..	8,872	10,336	..	..	..	..	..	..
28,407	26,290	..	..	25,714	24,095	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,868	21,768	..	..	14,108	13,421	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,827	21,281	3	2	13,982	13,469	..	..	..	..	..	..
71,892 3,432	68,568 1,983	142 31	119 18	122,677 2,299	112,882 1,717	2..	....	....	....	....	....
12,884 3,432	8,994 1,983	.. 31	.. 10	28,874 2,299	27,531 1,717	....	....	....	....	....	....
26,133	22,850	60	36	13,114	12,772	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,684	9,580	6	3	26,061	21,893	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,131	19,144	76	80	34,828	50,406	2	..	..	..	..	..

***SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE C-VII**

DETAILS OF COMBINED ENTRIES INCLUDED IN COLUMNS 18 AND 19 UNDER "OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS"

*As there is no entry in Columns under "Other Religion and Persuasions" in West Dinajpur District, the Supplement to Table C-VII is not furnished for this District.

TABLE C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES
Part A—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Workers											
		Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers		As Cultivator		1
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
WEST DENAJPUR DISTRICT	Total	286,453	152,041	134,412	122,021	121,700	28,420	2,643	80,230	7,563	50,053	1,863	
	Rural	273,543	146,140	129,405	119,119	127,145	27,021	2,300	86,446	7,115	50,000	1,833	
	Urban	10,900	5,901	5,007	4,902	4,624	1,399	343	3,384	438	230	10	
Balughat Subdivision	Rural	80,672	40,235	40,437	31,846	30,619	8,900	818	23,002	1,003	15,314	401	
	Urban	4,720	2,563	2,217	1,908	2,120	535	97	1,456	194	107	..	
Hilli	Rural	4,094	2,113	1,981	1,750	1,930	363	51	1,232	130	558	14	
	Urban	990	496	494	363	463	131	31	283	103	11	..	
Balughat	Rural	19,422	9,927	9,495	8,429	9,419	1,498	76	5,827	521	3,720	105	
	Urban	2,063	1,140	923	791	901	549	22	659	72	13	..	
Kumarganj	Rural	13,387	5,803	7,784	3,853	7,574	1,750	210	2,893	510	2,293	114	
Gangarampur	Rural	19,903	10,220	9,683	8,042	9,483	2,178	198	6,073	271	4,016	75	
	Urban	1,667	867	800	812	756	55	44	512	19	81	..	
Tapar	Rural	23,866	12,372	11,494	9,792	11,211	2,580	283	7,573	451	4,727	93	
Raiganj Subdivision	Rural	176,771	93,915	80,856	70,711	79,573	17,204	1,283	56,701	4,300	41,003	1,315	
	Urban	5,948	3,350	2,680	2,407	2,412	843	206	1,827	214	137	10	
Raiganj	Rural	44,830	23,467	21,363	18,710	20,958	4,737	405	13,815	964	8,641	263	
	Urban	3,621	1,992	1,629	1,403	1,417	587	212	1,143	164	30	..	
Kaliaganj	Rural	42,494	24,480	18,014	21,246	17,866	3,234	148	14,294	858	11,359	235	
	Urban	2,327	1,258	1,069	1,002	995	256	74	684	50	107	10	
Hemtabad	Rural	16,866	9,061	7,805	6,790	7,598	2,271	207	5,211	437	3,640	223	
Itahar	Rural	26,648	13,679	12,969	11,393	12,803	2,286	166	8,000	899	5,737	234	
Kushmundi	Rural	29,014	16,691	12,323	13,732	12,128	2,959	195	10,454	569	8,686	128	
Bangshihari	Rural	16,919	8,537	8,382	6,840	8,220	1,697	162	4,927	642	3,630	232	
Islampur Subdivision	Rural	18,102	9,990	8,112	8,542	7,853	1,448	159	6,145	863	1,796	137	
	Urban	240	148	92	127	92	21	..	101	30	6	..	
Islampur	Rural	2,633	1,201	1,432	991	1,353	210	79	685	26	219	1	
	Urban	240	148	92	127	92	21	..	101	30	6	..	
Karandighi	Rural	4,488	2,374	2,114	2,213	2,104	161	10	1,466	231	332	25	
Chopra	Rural	3,865	2,292	1,573	1,847	1,551	445	22	1,565	67	993	38	
Goalpokhar	Rural	7,116	4,123	2,993	3,491	2,945	632	48	2,427	539	250	73	

AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

Workers																		X
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
19,892	2,527	951	24	942	1,478	1,088	339	491	114	2,187	312	547	26	5,997	849	82,211	129,999	
19,894	2,526	954	24	949	1,429	1,080	334	490	114	2,181	312	547	26	6,176	841	82,214	129,999	
288	32	87	..	133	49	465	75	241	24	736	23	343	26	831	199	2,517	4,569	
5,827	753	583	2	394	374	179	81	39	..	554	197	47	..	971	163	14,833	39,524	
174	39	47	..	31	9	197	35	31	..	437	6	139	..	273	114	1,847	2,823	
344	50	50	..	46	36	13	..	4	..	59	12	..	..	158	18	891	1,831
75	30	..	..	4	..	92	34	14	..	19	..	17	..	53	39	211	391
1,376	230	129	..	66	75	64	12	36	..	187	49	41	..	208	50	4,100	8,974	
10	..	47	..	19	..	79	1	36	..	151	4	122	..	180	67	481	831	
245	206	81	1	62	133	..	4	..	..	75	20	..	..	137	32	2,710	7,274
1,390	63	263	1	63	89	23	..	7	..	131	18	..	..	182	23	4,145	9,412
89	..	..	..	8	9	26	..	1	..	267	2	..	..	40	8	353	781
2,272	204	60	..	47	41	70	65	3	..	104	8	6	..	288	40	4,797	11,043	
11,933	1,210	215	21	337	993	250	199	157	87	522	162	89	..	2,414	392	39,214	79,627	
109	2	37	..	69	28	277	26	189	24	278	14	199	26	841	84	1,423	1,484	
3,594	238	134	20	140	159	51	55	19	..	248	51	20	..	968	178	9,832	20,399	
10	..	37	..	32	23	235	26	166	24	174	9	131	22	308	60	849	1,465	
2,168	259	19	1	19	140	80	53	68	87	96	25	40	..	443	58	10,186	17,156	
90	2	..	..	37	5	42	..	23	..	104	5	48	4	233	24	574	1,019
1,321	141	..	..	32	46	2	4	8	..	18	11	10	..	180	12	3,850	7,368
1,724	226	23	..	58	312	20	54	13	..	78	30	6	..	341	43	5,679	12,070	
1,259	143	33	..	70	191	84	22	21	..	59	24	2	..	240	61	6,257	11,784	
967	203	6	..	18	145	13	11	28	..	23	21	2	..	240	30	3,610	7,740	
4,444	342	66	1	188	62	155	4	43	3	383	39	77	..	791	94	3,847	7,949	
14	..	3	..	33	12	11	14	1	..	11	3	5	..	17	1	47	62	
282	4	1	1	17	16	27	..	8	..	36	4	16	..	79	..	316	1,408	
14	..	5	..	33	12	11	14	1	..	11	3	5	..	17	1	47	62	
718	154	16	..	22	16	13	..	2	..	62	6	41	..	280	30	908	1,893	
328	23	38	..	67	..	1	..	2	..	66	3	1	..	67	3	727	1,306	
1,316	361	11	..	82	30	114	4	31	3	219	7	19	..	385	61	1,896	2,454	

TABLE C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES

Part B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of

District/Subdivision/ Police Station 1	Rural Urban 2	Workers I										
		Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers		As Cultivator	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	Total Rural Urban	170,149 168,245 1,904	84,118 83,633 1,685	86,031 85,212 819	75,998 75,121 877	85,185 84,394 791	8,120 7,912 208	846 818 28	50,413 49,894 519	22,736 22,088 648	33,693 33,847 154	12,719 12,762 43
Balurghat Subdivision	Rural Urban	86,798 1,340	43,540 775	43,258 565	3,832 369	42,753 541	4,708 176	505 24	26,124 300	13,340 83	17,988 28	7,915 14
Hilli	Rural Urban	6,535 59	3,274 29	3,261 30	2,854 27	3,188 30	420 2	73 ..	1,960 14	1,154 ..	1,257 2	626 ..
Balurghat	Rural Urban	27,695 437	13,937 238	13,758 199	12,840 166	13,562 193	1,097 72	196 6	8,896 108	4,830 27	5,856 26	3,095 14
Kumarganj	Rural	13,323	6,437	6,886	5,427	6,802	1,010	84	3,380	2,906	2,994	1,499
Gangarampur	Rural Urban	15,544 844	7,995 508	7,549 336	7,095 406	7,465 318	900 102	84 18	5,011 258	1,176 26	3,107 ..	616 ..
Tapan	Rural	23,701	11,897	11,804	10,616	11,736	1,281	68	7,077	3,274	4,754	2,079
Raiganj Subdivision	Rural Urban	61,483 543	28,816 294	32,667 249	26,519 264	32,507 245	2,297 30	160 4	17,327 130	7,294 15	11,770 25	4,017 3
Raiganj	Rural Urban	12,105 375	6,176 205	5,929 170	5,724 182	5,897 168	452 23	32 2	3,351 82	995 3	2,265 8	433 ..
Kaliaganj	Rural Urban	5,669 168	2,497 89	3,172 79	2,285 82	3,154 77	212 7	18 2	1,589 48	698 12	1,063 17	390 3
Hemtabad	Rural	3,082	1,534	1,548	1,352	1,542	182	6	998	352	649	173
Itahar	Rural	10,345	5,247	5,098	4,871	5,064	376	34	3,225	1,670	2,229	910
Kushmundi	Rural	11,494	3,721	7,773	3,532	7,758	189	15	2,393	586	1,594	274
Banghibari	Rural	18,788	9,641	9,147	8,755	9,092	886	55	5,771	2,903	3,870	1,837
Islampur Subdivision	Rural Urban	19,984 21	10,677 16	9,287 5	9,770 14	9,134 5	907 2	153 ..	6,843 9	2,144 ..	3,869 3	770 ..
Islampur	Rural Urban	830 21	442 16	388 5	421 14	381 5	21 2	7 ..	198 9	52 ..	105 3	25 ..
Karandighi	Rural	9,969	4,927	5,042	4,595	5,028	332	14	2,885	1,163	2,051	393
Chopra	Rural	3,001	1,601	1,400	1,447	1,373	154	27	1,152	311	594	130
Goalpokhar	Rural	6,164	3,707	2,457	3,307	2,352	400	105	2,008	618	1,059	222

AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

		Workers																		Non-workers	
		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX				X	
		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services				Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	30	31
		14,489	8,917	424	82	437	888	131	53	83	24	138	15	44	..	1,844	346	22,708	63,273		
		14,384	8,892	417	82	423	885	125	53	77	19	132	15	23	..	1,846	338	22,129	62,284		
		185	25	7	..	14	5	26	..	6	5	66	..	21	..	118	16	886	781		
		7,287	4,747	84	15	286	462	46	47	66	9	21	8	9	..	377	137	17,416	28,918		
		128	24	7	..	14	5	24	..	6	4	63	..	18	..	72	6	286	512		
		642	488	5	1	2	34	11	..	10	..	5	1	..	..	28	4	1,314	2,107		
		9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	13	30		
		2,569	1,549	18	4	81	110	6	1	12	9	..	1	8	..	146	61	5,241	8,928		
		43	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	11	..	28	5	130	172		
		206	1,219	47	10	64	157	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	63	17	3,057	3,880		
		1,703	405	3	..	100	121	2	..	44	..	2	1	..	..	50	33	2,984	6,373		
		76	20	7	..	14	5	24	..	6	..	83	..	6	..	42	1	250	510		
		2,167	1,086	11	..	19	40	27	42	..	..	8	5	1	..	90	22	4,820	8,330		
		5,148	2,968	18	2	118	185	86	4	4	7	9	4	8	..	482	97	11,289	28,463		
		53	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	44	18	164	234		
		1,019	489	3	..	17	13	23	3	1	1	6	..	3	..	214	56	2,625	4,854		
		45	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	25	2	123	167		
		477	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	47	20	908	2,474		
		8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	19	8	41	67		
		321	174	..	..	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	16	2	596	1,196		
		930	731	1	..	22	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	..	2,022	3,428		
		705	279	3	..	38	28	31	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	20	2	1,328	7,187		
		1,696	1,013	3	2	23	34	10	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	65	17	3,870	6,244		
		1,848	1,177	323	65	47	28	13	2	7	3	22	3	6	..	167	96	4,434	7,148		
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	5		
		64	23	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	3	3	1	..	..	14	..	244	356		
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	5		
		722	736	1	..	24	21	11	2	..	..	3	2	2	..	71	0	2,042	5,879		
		209	42	313	59	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	26	80	440	1,080		
		854	576	9	6	12	7	2	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	56	7	1,609	1,830		

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS												
Name of Scheduled Caste 1		Total		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Fore- stry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WEST BONGALUR												
Total	Rural	275,545	144,148	129,405	84,446	7,115	56,983	1,853	19,384	2,385	884	24
	Urban	10,908	5,901	5,007	3,384	438	250	10	228	32	87	
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	22,382	13,544	8,858	8,046	231	6,770	92	928	27	7	
	Urban	355	58	297	36	52	..	..	4	1	..	
2 Baiti	Rural	1,044	288	756	56	17	34	4	12	..	..
	Urban	22	12	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bauri	Rural	354	165	189	109	13	35	1	16	6	..	
	Urban	22	13	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bediya	Rural	142	64	78	40	18	18	6	6	2	4	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Boldar	Rural	547	332	215	200	37	83	9	89	27	..	
	Urban	12	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bhogta	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhuimali	Rural	6,552	3,293	3,259	1,951	232	741	43	869	55	31	
	Urban	693	368	325	216	12	8	..	38	..	..
8 Bhuiya	Rural	1,016	653	363	197	135	107	15	51	111	9	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bind	Rural	2,287	494	1,793	284	216	101	83	108	50	30	
	Urban	64	45	19	21	8	..	..	..	..	..
10 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	5,847	3,532	2,315	2,356	217	634	71	765	72	24	1
	Urban	829	405	224	255	14	12	..	14	2	1	..
11 Chaupal	Rural	60	29	31	16	..	..	..	14	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Damai (Nepali)	Rural	6	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	551	297	254	186	25	27	4	30	2	1	
	Urban	733	269	464	163	24	2	..	2	..	..
14 Doai	Rural	9,997	4,935	5,062	2,088	318	1,501	102	484	84	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	352	190	162	63	8	8	1	24	..	..
	Urban	120	27	93	23	17	..	..	..	..	..
16 Dosadh or Dusadh includ- ing Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	3,274	1,946	1,328	1,368	155	667	27	354	82	31	
	Urban	441	271	170	200	39	..	..	1	..	4	
17 Ghasi	Rural	3,133	1,261	1,872	572	76	283	17	261	31	1	
	Urban	35	35	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Gonrhi	Rural	8,153	4,224	3,929	1,367	..	1,199	..	137	..	1	
	Urban	130	73	57	43	9	..	..	..	..	..
19 Hari	Rural	7,626	4,088	3,538	2,378	423	903	15	948	46	13	2
	Urban	221	128	93	67	5	1	..	2	..	..
20 Jalia Kalbarta	Rural	4,531	2,293	2,238	1,302	41	658	5	220	2	177	
	Urban	807	437	370	284	13	27	..	10	..	47	
21 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	2,733	1,356	1,377	887	71	360	19	295	38	94	
	Urban	568	174	194	105	33	17	..	63	29	..	
22 Kadar	Rural	252	130	122	89	61	14	5	70	56	..	
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	31	17	14	11	11	5	8	..	3	..	
	Urban	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Kandra	Rural	118	43	75	36	4	7	..	8	2	1	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Kaora	Rural	94	51	43	48	13	21	2	2	10	..	
	Urban	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Karanga or Koranga	Rural	152	25	127	9	13	1	..	2	12	4	
	Urban	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Kaur	Rural	514	240	274	186	48	151	38	18	4	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Keot or Keyot	Rural	267	188	79	55	14	10	..	4	10	..	
	Urban	130	83	67	76	7	1	..	2	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

WORKERS																WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
DISTRICT																			
889	1,439	575	284	259	99	1,461	289	294	..	4,176	641	58,884	122,388	243	9	69	14		
133	40	486	75	241	24	726	23	343	26	631	199	2,517	4,569	72	..	40	20		
36	39	29	13	2	5	40	11	5	..	227	44	5,498	8,607	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	27	1	..	4	..	2	..	23	24	22	243	..	..	..	..
3	5	2	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	1	232	739	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	..
4	..	3	4	4	..	31	1	5	..	11	1	56	176	..	..	..	..
5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	12	..	24	60	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	1	132	178	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
26	67	16	1	6	..	43	6	9	..	210	60	1,342	3,027	..	..	3	..
..	..	11	..	7	..	58	3	35	..	59	9	152	313	..	..	1	..
2	1	2	..	..	..	2	8	2	..	22	..	456	228	..	..	..	..
..		
..	62	..	..	2	6	19	6	..	..	24	9	210	1,577	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	6	9	2	2	..	9	..	24	11	..	..	..	..
109	6	124	3	37	..	238	8	30	..	395	56	1,176	2,098	216	3	4	..		
46	..	90	3	13	1	15	..	34	..	30	8	150	210	62	..	1	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	31	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..		
9	1	2	..	..	..	37	1	4	..	76	17	111	229	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	1	4	..	20	..	15	..	99	23	106	440	..	..	..	..
1	51	14	30	14	23	16	7	4	..	54	20	2,847	4,744	..	..	..	..
..		
7	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	15	2	127	154	2	..	3	1
21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	4	76	..	..	..	10
18	4	..	..	54	36	55	2	13	..	176	4	578	1,173	1	..	1	..
1	..	83	13	17	5	14	..	54	20	26	1	71	131	..	..	..	..
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	28	1	689	1,796	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	22	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	2,837	3,929	..	..	..	..
1	7	12	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	1	30	48	..	..	..	..
150	292	46	23	3	6	54	5	10	..	251	34	1,710	3,115	..	..	3	2
7	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	16	..	35	5	61	88	..	..	..	..
13	18	4	7	4	..	146	5	4	..	76	4	991	2,187	..	..	1	..
8	6	8	..	..	..	165	2	2	..	17	3	153	357	..	..	..	..
7	7	4	2	..	..	86	4	3	..	38	1	469	1,306	..	..	..	..
4	..	9	4	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	69	161	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	41	61	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	9	2	7	71	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	16	..	3	30	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	114	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	54	236	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
..	..	..	1	2	7	26	3	3	..	10	..	133	68	..	..	20	..
..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	20	..	43	4	7	80	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS													
Name of Scheduled Caste		I								II		III	
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
WEST BENGAL													
29	Khaira	Rural	847	408	439	226	119	8	6	161	89	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Khatik	Rural	166	69	97	33	4	4	..	3	3	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Koch	Rural	916	560	356	419	8	242	..	161	6	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Konai	Rural	191	92	99	51	36	22	7	5	26	..	..
	Urban	18	5	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Konwar	Rural	21	21	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Kotal	Rural	109	20	89	17	6	15	1	2	2	..	..
	Urban	58	58	..	19	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..
35	Lalbegi	Rural	16	8	8	8	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Lohar	Rural	2,169	957	1,212	588	122	399	70	95	46	1	..
	Urban	32	25	7	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Mahar	Rural	211	109	102	78	30	24	..	48	26	..	..
	Urban	9	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Mal	Rural	1,632	1,106	526	555	81	328	..	215	65	..	..
	Urban	41	32	9	28	3	19	..	..	6	..	..	..
39	Mallah	Rural	1,480	692	788	423	108	226	68	89	23	13	..
	Urban	282	77	205	45	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Mehtor	Rural	466	281	185	176	28	25	1	71	3	..	..
	Urban	279	32	247	11	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Musahar	Rural	5,167	2,567	2,600	1,546	552	161	33	1,176	470	..	..
	Urban	140	139	1	68	1	10	..	..	15	..	..	..
42	Namasudra	Rural	10,402	5,607	4,795	5,160	100	2,213	11	283	19	141	18
	Urban	1,475	922	553	526	33	63	..	..	48	..	..	..
43	Nat	Rural	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Nuniya	Rural	2,951	1,646	1,305	1,099	322	436	162	348	81	4	..
	Urban	449	356	93	181	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Paliya	Rural	66,619	35,153	31,466	20,258	1,005	15,762	322	3,696	159	4	..
	Urban	673	394	279	164	12	43	..	1	27	..	..	..
46	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	100	37	63	25	19	15	13	2	..	..	..
	Urban	15	7	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Pasi	Rural	317	186	131	122	26	33	2	2	3	..	..
	Urban	90	70	20	59	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
48	Patni	Rural	424	212	212	148	65	7	3	67	28	4	1
	Urban	37	7	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Pod or Poundra	Rural	364	183	181	74	4	37	..	19	..	5	..
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Rajbanhi	Rural	92,204	49,530	42,674	31,555	1,348	23,951	453	6,315	183	249	1
	Urban	1,167	492	675	257	20	21	..	9	16	..	29	..
51	Rajwar	Rural	846	208	638	125	16	42	12	37	2	..	..
	Urban	105	102	3	102	3	15	..	..	11	..	..	..
52	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	111	60	51	35	..	16	..	19	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	290	154	136	98	7	14	5	21	..	..	..
	Urban	263	151	112	56	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Tiyar	Rural	303	171	132	111	6	23	3	72	..	..	..
	Urban	8	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Turi	Rural	3,550	1,726	1,824	1,159	507	306	115	569	379	8	..
	Urban	275	175	100	102	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Unclassifiable	Rural	1,655	688	965	464	199	153	1	111	160	9	..
	Urban	222	117	105	52	22	2	..	..	22	..	2	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS												WORKERS							
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

DISTRICT—contd.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	24	182	320	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	6	..	36	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	141	548	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	20	3	41	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	2	3	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	57	3	..	..	7	2	..	..	13	1	369	1,090	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	1	31	72	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	15	551	445	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1	5	..	9	..	31	3	1	..	36	13	269	680	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	7	..	17	..	8	..	12	3	32	201	10	..	4	..	..	..
8	4	3	3	3	..	1	..	3	..	62	17	105	137	7	..	30	1	9	18
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	31	21	203	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	..	..	4	..	3	..	9	..	191	44	1,021	2,048	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	6	1	25	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	22	91	1	16	..	124	19	29	..	181	10	2,447	4,665	15	..	1	..	..	..
9	3	128	1	19	..	121	1	38	..	100	28	396	520	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	15	1	42	6	59	11	2	..	186	58	547	983	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	4	..	68	6	18	2	10	1	70	2	175	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	322	28	94	2	..	54	49	4	..	650	59	14,893	30,461	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	7	4	..	..	..	56	..	6	..	27	4	230	267	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	17	3	1	1	..	16	2	9	..	29	1	64	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	16	5	4	..	11	..	2	..	31	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	13	8	13	1	..	17	5	..	..	7	2	64	147	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	109	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	447	55	73	12	8	169	97	25	..	668	86	17,973	41,326	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	5	1	..	15	1	80	..	23	..	68	3	233	655	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	4	..	6	..	3	..	33	1	83	622	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	13	..	44	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	..	1	6	..	39	..	..	..	8	..	36	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	..	..	20	5	1	..	10	..	113	107	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	6	..	60	126	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	..	..	8	..	4	2	19	..	208	11	387	1,317	1	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	11	..	15	..	42	..	30	11	73	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	29	2	..	..	76	8	3	..	72	26	234	768	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	6	79	14	16	..	13	3	10	..	85	21	181	204	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

		WORKERS										
		I			II		III					
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
Name of Scheduled Caste		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total		89,872	49,235	40,637	23,992	1,993	15,314	401	5,217	753	583	2
	Rural	4,729	2,563	2,217	1,456	194	107	..	174	30	47	..
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	432	232	200	119	29	6	1	46	6	6	..
	Urban	177	16	161	16	51	..	..	..	1	..	..
2 Baiti	Rural	1,094	279	755	47	17	29	4	9	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bauri	Rural	31	11	20	3	6	3	..	..	6	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bediya	Rural	87	42	45	22	18	16	6	3	2	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Beldar	Rural	51	18	33	14	11	6	..	7	11	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bhuiwali	Rural	4,079	2,002	2,077	1,168	142	449	31	497	46	31	..
	Urban	443	255	190	144	7	7	..	37	..	..	..
7 Bhuiya	Rural	670	383	287	110	88	73	2	18	86	9	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Bind	Rural	1,493	13	1,480	7	83	7	..	..	19	..	..
	Urban	9	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	904	497	407	281	60	118	50	109	..	..	..
	Urban	181	145	36	84	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dermal (Nepali)	Rural	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	106	50	56	23	5	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	395	130	265	70	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Doal	Rural	53	18	35	13	6	3	1	6	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	15	7	8	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Urban	28	..	28	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	18	10	8	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	8	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Ghasi	Rural	80	15	65	5	22	3	3	2	19	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Gonrhi	Rural	44	44	..	44	..	11	..	31	..	..	..
	Urban	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Hari	Rural	815	434	381	215	8	102	..	76	3	7	..
	Urban	37	21	16	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Jalia Kalbartha	Rural	1,425	681	744	386	19	160	1	23	..	97	..
	Urban	761	414	347	264	12	27	..	9	..	47	..
19 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	1,889	998	891	616	66	235	16	231	38	87	..
	Urban	367	173	194	104	33	17	..	63	29	..	..
20 Kadar	Rural	126	47	79	30	35	6	..	21	35	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	14	3	11	3	11	..	8	..	3	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Kandra	Rural	11	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Karenga or Koranga	Rural	5	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Keot or Keyot	Rural	18	8	10	8	5	2	..	1	5	..	..
	Urban	101	66	45	54	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
25 Khaira	Rural	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Khatik	Rural	144	69	75	33	4	4	..	3	3	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Koch	Rural	290	209	81	129	2	127	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Konai	Rural	9	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	18	5	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS In Special Occupations					
IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Sub-totals																			
304	374	170	81	20	..	534	107	47	..	971	105	14,633	24,364	15	1	19	7		
31	9	197	35	51	..	457	6	130	..	273	114	1,047	2,823	10	..	20	20		
10	5	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	57	16	113	171	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	23	..	110	..	..	..	..
3	5	2	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	232	738	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	3	..	20	27	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	..	..	..	..
..		
21	7	10	1	4	..	34	6	6	..	116	51	834	1,935	..	..	1	..		
..	..	5	..	..	..	26	1	31	..	38	6	111	183	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	273	199	..	..	..	..
..		
..	62	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	6	1,395	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	43	7	216	347	3	1	..	..
19	..	47	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	13	1	61	93	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	10	..	3	..	17	..	15	..	5	5	27	51	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	32	13	60	232	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	29	..	..	..	..
..		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	8	..	..	..	10		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	43	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	14	..	18	4	219	373	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	12	..	..	..	..
7	11	..	4	2	..	85	..	..	..	12	3	295	723	..	..	..	..
5	6	4	..	..	..	160	2	..	..	12	4	150	335	..	..	..	..
6	7	4	2	..	..	30	2	3	..	20	1	382	825	..	..	..	..
4	..	9	4	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	69	161	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	17	44	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	12	2	30	1	5	..	..	20	..		
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	43	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	6	..	36	71	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	79	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS													
Name of Scheduled Caste 1		I								II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer				
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Bihar													
29	Konwar	Rural	20	20	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Kotal	Rural	4	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Lalbegi	Rural	15	7	8	7	..	2	..	4	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Lohar	Rural	501	195	306	114	32	61	4	18	24	..	
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Mahar	Rural	177	76	101	51	29	15	..	32	26	..	
		Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Mal	Rural	365	210	155	91	35	31	..	59	31	..	
		Urban	38	32	6	28	..	19	..	6	..	..
35	Mallah	Rural	251	73	178	51	1	31	..	2	..	..
		Urban	104	5	99	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
36	Mehtor	Rural	106	52	56	28	20	9	1	4	3	..	
		Urban	46	3	43	1	18	..	..	..	..	..
37	Musahar	Rural	469	218	251	81	61	26	6	40	53	..	
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Namasudra	Rural	6,637	3,517	3,120	2,011	71	1,164	11	283	19	103	
		Urban	662	476	186	292	21	25	..	40	..	..
39	Nuniya	Rural	884	469	415	294	64	183	45	41	12	3	
		Urban	47	44	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Paliya	Rural	12,004	6,320	5,684	3,419	75	2,653	19	613	10	2	
		Urban	303	143	160	48	..	2	..	..	..	..
41	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Pasi	Rural	82	28	54	21	8	..	2	..	3	..	
		Urban	12	10	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Patni	Rural	210	124	86	71	52	1	..	24	28	4	
		Urban	37	7	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Rajbanahi	Rural	43,769	22,364	21,405	13,748	501	9,653	160	3,301	23	230	
		Urban	489	195	294	94	3	9	..	6	..	..
45	Rajwar	Rural	..	..	3	37	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	40	37	3	37	3	..	..	..	..	..
46	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	60	32	28	19	2	1	..	1	..	..
		Urban	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Tiyar	Rural	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Turi	Rural	776	303	473	200	211	77	29	96	178	..	
		Urban	140	87	53	55	10	..	..	..	..	..
49	Unclassifiable	Rural	475	123	352	69	76	44	..	7	61	2	
		Urban	254	240	14	128	2	..	..	11	..	..
HILLI													
Total		Rural	4,094	2,113	1,981	1,232	130	598	14	344	50	50	
		Urban	990	496	494	283	183	11	..	75	30	..	
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	187	118	69	90	14	4	..	38	2	5	
		Urban	161	..	161	..	51	..	..	..	1	..
2	Baiti	Rural	184	86	98	44	8	29	4	9	..	..
		Urban	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bauri	Rural	16	11	5	3	5	3	..	..	5	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bediya	Rural	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bhumali	Rural	489	260	229	160	12	48	1	61	2	1	
		Urban	20	10	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	9	1	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	48	28	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS In Special Occupations							
IV		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				

Subdivisions—contd.

4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
8	..	23	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	81	274	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	25	72	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	4	119	120	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	1	..	3	..	22	177	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	98	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	15	24	36	..	..	12	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	2	25	..	..	1	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	2	137	190	..	..	..	..
..
82	17	83	1	13	..	124	13	13	..	146	10	1,308	3,049	12	..	3	..
3	3	52	..	9	..	96	..	18	..	49	18	184	163	..	..	..	..
2	3	3	..	12	..	17	2	..	..	33	2	175	351	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	34	3	..	..	..	..
6	21	12	8	..	..	15	11	1	..	117	6	2,901	5,809	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	1	..	93	160	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
4	1	2	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	7	..	7	46	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
37	13	..	7	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	2	53	94	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	30	..	..	..	..
67	216	24	43	4	..	124	46	11	..	394	12	8,616	20,904	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	22	..	30	3	101	291	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	..	30	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	22	3	103	262	..	..	10	..
..	..	1	4	8	..	15	..	20	..	11	6	32	43	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	12	4	..	..	2	10	54	276	..	..	..	..
..	..	64	..	17	..	2	..	5	..	29	2	112	12	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

46	36	13	..	4	..	39	12	..	..	158	18	881	1,881	..	1	..	1
4	..	92	34	14	..	19	..	17	..	53	39	211	291	..	..	..	2
10	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	31	7	28	55	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	110	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	1	42	90	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
9	2	3	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	29	5	100	217	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	4	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	1	..	..
..	2	13	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	10	29	..	..	..	..

WORKERS												
Name of Scheduled Caste		I										
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
HILLI												
7	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	52	22	30	12	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Doal	Rural	10	1	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	7	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	8	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Hari	Rural	49	25	24	16	2	3	..	1	..	..
	Urban	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Jalia Kalbarita	Rural	18	10	8	6	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	512	241	271	142	40	59	9	69	28	4
	Urban	342	149	193	92	32	7	..	..	63	29	..
14	Kadar	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Keot or Keyot	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	4	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
16	Khatik	Rural	144	69	75	33	4	4	..	3	3	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Lohar	Rural	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Mahar	Rural	10	7	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Mal	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Mallah	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Mehtor	Rural	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	8	3	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Musahar	Rural	37	35	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Namasudra	Rural	1,055	526	527	297	13	175	..	23	9	40
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Nuniya	Rural	38	15	23	11	1	3	..	4	1	..
	Urban	9	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Paliya	Rural	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	14	8	6	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
26	Pasi	Rural	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	9	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Patni	Rural	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	13	4	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Rajbanahi	Rural	1,283	681	602	408	19	228	..	133	..	..
	Urban	30	13	17	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
29	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	25	11	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Tiyar	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Turi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	42	18	27	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Unclassifiable	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	217	217	..	123	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Total		Rural	13,422	9,927	9,095	5,927	521	3,729	195	1,976	239	129
		Urban	2,963	1,169	923	659	72	15	..	19	..	47
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	75	31	44	9	14	..	1	..	4	..
	Urban	16	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bauri	Rural	15	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

POLICE STATION—contd.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	9	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	3	..	..	9	1	..	..	7	1	99	231	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	6	..	36	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	6	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	42	..	229	314	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	18	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	29	1	273	383	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	4	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	64	..	12	..	2	..	3	..	29	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

66	75	64	12	36	..	187	49	41	..	298	50	4,189	2,974	9	..	1	8
19	..	79	1	36	..	151	4	122	..	189	67	481	861	..	..	26	26
..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	8	22	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..

WORKERS													
Name of Scheduled Caste 1		I											
		Total		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
BALURGHAT													
3	Bediya	Rural	53	26	27	7	18	7	6	..	2	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bhuiyali	Rural	969	434	535	250	76	107	18	47	35	22	..
	Urban	345	190	155	95	6	7	..	3	..	..	..	..
5	Bhuiya	Rural	110	63	47	25	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bind	Rural	28	13	15	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	9	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	211	105	106	76	28	31	25	27	..	..	..
	Urban	93	93	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	84	40	44	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	343	108	235	58	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Doal	Rural	7	2	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	28	..	28	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharki	Rural	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ghasi	Rural	26	5	21	2	16	..	3	2	13	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Hari	Rural	198	81	117	36	3	27	..	5	1	..	..
	Urban	19	12	7	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Jalla Kaibartta	Rural	397	192	205	120	5	22	1	..	..	37	..
	Urban	47	47	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..
15	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	832	434	418	298	21	99	5	158	10	25	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	14	3	11	3	11	..	8	..	3	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Keot or Keyot	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	93	49	44	49	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
18	Lohar	Rural	219	73	146	48	1	46	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Mahar	Rural	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Mal	Rural	72	44	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Mallah	Rural	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mehtor	Rural	36	16	20	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Urban	33	..	33	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Musahar	Rural	169	68	101	..	31	..	..	..	30	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Namasudra	Rural	2,037	1,089	948	620	18	323	..	100	5	41	..
	Urban	395	277	118	157	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Nuniya	Rural	440	214	226	128	7	98	..	12	6	..	..
	Urban	38	38	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Paliya	Rural	947	420	527	219	..	153	..	63	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Pasi	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Patni	Rural	33	7	26	7	25	..	..	..	25	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Rajbanahi	Rural	12,133	6,460	5,673	3,879	142	2,735	29	944	10	4	..
	Urban	432	179	253	89	3	8	..	5	..	..	..	..
30	Rajwar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	40	37	3	37	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	6	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Rearing, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		I			II			III					
		Total		Total Workers	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer						
		Persons	Males		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
BALURGHAT													
32	Tiyar Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Turi Rural	149	56	91	40	62	18	8	16	53	..	..
	Urban	94	71	23	45	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Unclassifiable . . . Rural	110	28	82	28	34	24	..	2	29	..	..
	Urban	37	23	14	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Rural		13,387	5,003	7,784	2,993	519	2,293	114	245	296	81	1	
1	Bagdi or Duley . . . Rural	26	6	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	Baiti Rural	10	7	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Beldar Rural	51	18	33	14	11	6	..	7	11	..	..
4	Bhulmali Rural	677	343	334	122	21	92	10	12	..	5	..	
5	Bhuiya Rural	462	267	195	71	82	47	..	13	82	9	..	
6	Bind Rural	1,465	..	1,465	..	85	..	..	..	19	..	..
7	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi . . . Rural	163	112	51	29	..	16	..	2	..	..	..
8	Dhoba or Dhobi . . . Rural	12	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Doal Rural	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Dora or Dhangad . . . Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi . . . Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Hari Rural	94	65	29	15	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
13	Jalia Kaibartia . . . Rural	360	188	172	78	2	64	..	3	..	3	..	
14	Jhalo Malo or Malo . . Rural	157	92	65	40	..	33	..	..	..	2	..
15	Kandra Rural	11	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Koch Rural	185	157	28	89	2	87	..	2	..	..	..
17	Konai Rural	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Konwar Rural	20	20	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Lohar Rural	10	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Mahar Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Mal Rural	39	22	17	22	13	16	..	6	13	..	..
22	Mehtor Rural	14	6	8	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
23	Musahar Rural	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Mamanudra Rural	807	438	369	243	8	154	..	..	..	19	..
25	Nuniya Rural	74	40	34	34	8	23	..	..	2	3	..
26	Paliya Rural	549	235	314	116	6	94	..	14	2	1	..	
27	Patni Rural	89	67	22	29	3	1	..	15	..	1	1	
28	Rajbanahi Rural	7,792	3,416	4,376	1,923	180	1,635	104	169	3	27	..	
29	Sunri excluding Saha . . Rural	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30	Tiyar Rural	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Turi Rural	134	50	84	19	46	13	..	1	46	..	..
32	Unclassifiable . . . Rural	162	17	145	17	34	6	..	..	28	2	..
Total Rural		13,388	10,229	9,893	6,875	271	4,816	75	1,399	43	263	1	
	Urban	1,667	867	889	812	19	81	..	89	..	..	..
1	Bagdi or Duley . . . Rural	157	72	65	15	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhulmali Rural	729	375	354	255	9	77	1	159	9	3	..	
	Urban	80	55	25	43	1	..	..	34	..	..	..
GANGARAMPUR													

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry				In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	..	15	1	2	..	4	2	18	29	..	..	10	..
..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	48	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	12	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION																			
62	133	..	4	..	..	75	20	..	..	157	32	2,710	7,274	6	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	9	221	313	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	196	113	..	..	..	..
..	62	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1,380	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	83	51	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	50	29	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	1	110	170	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	52	65	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
25	2	..	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	24	5	195	361	3	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	1	6	26	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	119	300	..	..	..	..
8	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	38	19	..	..	..	..
6	55	..	1	..	..	18	15	..	..	68	2	1,493	4,196	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	31	38	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	5	..	111	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION																			
63	89	23	..	7	..	131	18	..	..	182	25	4,145	9,612	..	..	12	..
8	9	26	..	1	..	267	2	..	..	40	8	355	781	10	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	57	65	..	..	..	..
..		
7	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	4	120	345	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	1	12	24	..	..	..	..

WORKERS											
Name of Scheduled Caste 1	Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GANGARAMPUR											
3 Bhuiya Rural	13	9	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
4 Chamar, (Charmakar, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi) Rural	64	24	40	9	7	5	4	1	..	..	..
5 Damai (Nepali) . . . Rural	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Dhoba or Dhobi . . . Rural	10	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Doai Rural	29	12	17	9	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
8 Dom or Dhangad . . . Rural	13	5	8	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
9 Ghasi Rural	51	7	44	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
10 Gonrhi Rural	42	42	..	42	..	11	..	31	..	..	..
11 Hari Rural	187	104	83	68	..	32	..	36	..	..	..
12 Jalia Kaibartta . . . Rural	348	173	175	99	10	58	..	9	..	32	..
13 Jhalo Malo or Malo . . Rural	326	200	126	120	3	44	2	1	..	52	..
14 Keot or Keyot . . . Rural	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Khaira Rural	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
16 Konai Rural	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Lohar Rural	135	71	64	31	11	6	..	4	11	..	..
18 Mahar Rural	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Mal Rural	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
20 Mallah Rural	112	31	81	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
21 Mehtor Rural	28	21	7	17	3	..	..	4	..	..	..
22 Musahar Rural	199	81	118	57	13	24	2	23	11	..	..
23 Namasudra Rural	1,351	766	585	434	19	269	6	85	2	1	..
24 Nuniya Rural	260	144	116	103	45	52	42	25	3	..	..
25 Paliya Rural	4,366	2,104	2,462	942	32	905	10	9	2	..	..
26 Pan or Sawasi . . . Rural	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Pasi Rural	36	21	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Patni Rural	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
29 Rajbanahi Rural	10,936	5,822	5,134	3,754	74	2,483	4	973	5	175	..
30 Sunri excluding Saha . Rural	9	6	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
31 Turi Rural	68	22	46	8	15	4	4	2	9	..	..
32 Unclassifiable . . . Rural	203	78	125	24	8	14	..	5	4	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry				In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Male	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
POLICE STATION—contd.																			
..	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	15	33	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	17	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	7	38	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	36	83	..	..	..	..
..	5	9	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	74	165	..	..	..	..
5	6	4	..	..	..	160	2	..	..	12	4	150	335	..	..	..	..
..	19	1	..	..	4	..	80	123	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	13	..	..	..	..
4	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	40	53	..	..	..	..
..		
..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	6	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	81	..	..	4	..		
..	95	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	12	3	4	4	..	..	12	..		
..	5	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	24	105	..	..	..	..
..		
26	6	..	..	..	..	34	1	..	..	19	4	332	566	..	..	..	..
3	3	12	..	1	..	45	..	..	..	9	1	64	64	..	..	3	..
..	5	..	2	..	..	..	19	..	41	71	..	..	..	..
..	11	3	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	15	..	1,162	2,430	..	..	..	..
..	45	..	..	..	..	..	90	154	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..
4	7	..	..	..	7	..	3	15	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	21	..	..	..	..
19	60	5	..	2	..	35	3	..	..	62	1	2,068	5,060	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	14	31	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	3	4	..	..	2	..	54	117	..	..	..	..
..		

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS																
Name of Scheduled Caste		I											II		III	
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities					
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
TAPAN																
Total	Rural	23,866	12,372	11,494	7,575	451	4,727	93	2,272	204	60					
Bagdi or Duley	Rural	7	5	2	4	1	2	..	1	..	..			
2 Baiti	Rural	840	186	654	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bediya	Rural	32	14	18	14	..	9	..	2	..	..			
4 Bhumali	Rural	1,215	590	625	381	24	125	1	224	6	..					
5 Bhuiya	Rural	85	44	41	14	2	5	2	5	..	..			
6 Chantdar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	457	255	202	166	23	66	21	79	..	..			
7 Doai	Rural	5	3	2	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	
8 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	6	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
9 Ghasi	Rural	3	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	
10 Gourhi	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Hari	Rural	287	159	128	80	3	36	..	34	2	1					
12 Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	302	118	184	83	2	14	..	20	..	25					
13 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	42	31	11	16	2	..	..	3	..	4			
14 Kadar	Rural	124	45	79	28	35	6	..	21	35	..					
15 Karenga or Koranga	Rural	5	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
16 Keot or Keyot	Rural	17	7	10	7	5	2	..	1	5	..					
17 Koch	Rural	105	52	53	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	
18 Kotal	Rural	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	..		
19 Lalbegi	Rural	15	7	8	7	..	2	..	4	..	..			
20 Lohar	Rural	134	38	96	31	20	7	4	14	13	..					
21 Mahar	Rural	151	67	84	47	26	15	..	32	26	..					
22 Mal	Rural	251	144	107	69	19	15	..	53	15	..					
23 Mallah	Rural	127	30	97	19	1	..	..	2	..	..			
24 Mehtor	Rural	26	8	18	8	6	7	1	..	..	..		
25 Musabar	Rural	61	34	27	23	16	2	4	16	12	..					
26 Namasudra	Rural	1,389	698	691	417	13	243	5	75	3	2					
27 Nuniya	Rural	72	56	16	18	3	7	3	..	..	..		
28 Paliya	Rural	5,940	3,561	2,379	2,142	36	1,501	9	527	6	1					
29 Pan or Sawasi	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Pasi	Rural	42	4	38	3	7	..	2	..	3	..					
31 Patni	Rural	76	41	35	26	21	..	..	..	3	3		
32 Rajbanahi	Rural	11,605	5,985	5,620	3,784	86	2,572	23	1,082	5	24					
33 Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	13	4	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
34 Turi	Rural	425	173	252	133	88	42	17	77	70	..					
Raiganj																
Total	Rural	176,771	93,915	80,856	56,701	4,369	41,693	1,315	11,633	1,210	215	21				
	Urban	5,948	3,250	2,698	1,827	214	137	10	100	2	37					
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	21,950	13,312	8,638	7,927	202	6,764	91	880	21	1					
	Urban	178	42	136	20	1	..	..	4	..	..			
2 Baiti	Rural	10	9	1	9	..	5	..	3	..	..			
	Urban	20	10	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bauri	Rural	221	95	126	74	6	23	1	13	..	..			
	Urban	22	13	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry														Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
POLICE STATION																			
47	41	70	65	3	..	104	8	6	..	206	60	4,797	11,043	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	186	648	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
..	2	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	25	14	209	601	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	30	39	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	89	179	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	79	125	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	2	..	..	13	..	..	..	5	..	35	182	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	15	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	44	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	53	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	76	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	50	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	75	88	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	1	..	2	..	11	96	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
6	4	28	1	1	..	30	..	..	..	32	..	201	670	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	38	13	..	..	..	..
6	6	9	8	..	..	5	2	1	..	92	5	1,419	2,343	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	..	..	..	..
22	8	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	15	14	..	..	..	..
5	19	9	33	..	..	25	3	1	..	66	3	2,201	5,534	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	1	40	164	..	..	..	..
Subdivision																			
337	983	250	199	157	87	522	162	80	..	2,414	382	39,214	76,487	12	1	30	6		
60	28	277	26	189	24	278	14	199	26	541	84	1,423	2,404	60	..	1	..		
28	34	29	12	2	5	28	11	5	..	190	28	5,385	8,436	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	7	1	22	135	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	3	4	4	..	11	..	5	..	11	1	21	120	..	..	..	..
3	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	9	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS													
Name of Scheduled Caste		I								II		III	
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
4	Bediya	Rural	55	22	33	18	..	2	..	3	..	4	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beldar	Rural	496	314	182	186	26	77	9	82	16	..	..
		Urban	12	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bhuimali	Rural	2,473	1,291	1,182	783	90	292	12	372	9	..	..
		Urban	248	113	135	72	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
7	Bhuiya	Rural	346	270	76	87	47	34	13	33	25	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bind	Rural	794	481	313	277	131	94	83	108	31	30	..
		Urban	55	45	10	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	494	168	326	134	73	30	3	59	70	2	..
		Urban	415	245	170	161	13	10	..	12	2	1	..
10	Damai (Nepali)	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	284	146	138	104	18	24	4	23	2	..	..
		Urban	334	136	198	90	10	2	..	2	..	..	..
12	Doal	Rural	9,944	4,917	5,027	2,075	312	1,498	101	478	84	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	92	28	64	25	..	6	..	17	..	..	..
		Urban	42	2	40	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhuri or Dharhi	Rural	607	211	396	205	70	37	17	34	17	..	..
		Urban	430	268	162	199	38	..	..	..	..	4	..
15	Ghasi	Rural	947	246	701	167	24	80	9	59	12	..	..
		Urban	35	35	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Gonrhi	Rural	8,109	4,180	3,929	1,323	..	1,188	..	106	..	..	..
		Urban	125	71	54	42	9	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Hari	Rural	6,811	3,654	3,157	2,163	415	801	15	872	43	6	2
		Urban	184	107	77	53	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
18	Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	3,106	1,612	1,494	916	22	498	4	197	2	80	..
		Urban	46	23	23	20	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
19	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	844	358	486	271	5	125	3	64	..	7	..
		Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Kadar	Rural	126	83	43	59	26	8	5	49	21	..	..
		Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	17	14	3	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kandra	Rural	107	32	75	25	4	7	..	8	2	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kaora	Rural	94	51	43	48	13	21	2	2	10	..	..
		Urban	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Karenga or Koranga	Rural	147	23	124	7	12	1	..	2	12	4	..
		Urban	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Kaur	Rural	514	240	274	186	48	151	38	18	4	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Keot or Keyot	Rural	249	180	69	47	9	8	..	3	5	..	..
		Urban	49	27	22	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Khaira	Rural	835	396	439	214	119	8	6	149	89	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Khatik	Rural	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Koch	Rural	626	351	275	290	6	115	..	159	6	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Konai	Rural	182	92	90	51	33	22	7	3	26	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Konwar	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Kotal	Rural	105	18	87	15	4	13	..	..	2	..	..
		Urban	58	38	..	19	..	2	..	5	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS																WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
<i>Subdivisions—contd.</i>																			
..	9	..	4	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	1	128	136	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	60	6	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	94	9	508	1,092	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	7	..	32	2	4	..	21	3	41	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	18	..	183	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	1	..	2	6	19	4	..	..	24	7	204	182	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	6	9	..	2	..	9	..	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	1	..	3	..	35	..	34	254	..	..	4	..	..	..
23	..	41	3	13	1	10	..	34	..	17	7	84	157	50	..	1	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	48	12	42	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	1	1	..	10	..	..	..	64	9	46	188	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	51	14	30	13	23	13	7	4	..	54	15	2,842	4,715	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	..	3	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	83	13	46	33	5	..	..	..	83	3	6	326	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	5	14	..	54	20	26	..	69	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	79	677	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	7	22	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2,857	3,929	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	7	1	29	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	291	46	23	..	6	53	5	10	..	233	30	1,491	2,742	..	..	3	..	..	..
7	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	35	1	54	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	7	4	3	2	..	61	5	4	..	64	1	696	1,472	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	5	1	3	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	18	..	87	481	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	24	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	7	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	9	..	..	1	..	..	16	..	3	30	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	54	226	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	2	..	24	3	2	..	8	..	133	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	2	6	..	1	..	8	..	5	3	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	57	24	182	320	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	61	269	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	41	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	3	83	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	10	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	Raiganj	
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
33	Lalbegi	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Lohar	Rural	1,668	762	906	474	90	338	66	77	22	1		
	Urban	32	25	7	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Mahar	Rural	34	33	1	27	1	9	..	16	..	..
	Urban	7	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Mal	Rural	1,267	896	371	464	46	297	..	154	34	..		
	Urban	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Mallah	Rural	1,229	619	610	372	107	195	68	87	23	13		
	Urban	178	72	106	43	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Mehtor	Rural	358	229	129	148	8	16	..	67	..	..
	Urban	233	29	204	10	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Musahar	Rural	440	191	249	181	121	19	7	127	102	..		
	Urban	140	139	1	68	1	10	..	15	..	..	..
40	Namasudra	Rural	3,765	2,090	1,675	1,149	29	1,049	..	..	..	38
	Urban	813	446	367	234	12	38	..	8	..	..	..
41	Nuniya	Rural	2,067	1,177	890	805	258	253	117	307	69	1		
	Urban	402	312	90	171	11	5	..	..	..	..	..
42	Paliya	Rural	54,615	28,833	25,782	16,839	930	13,109	303	3,083	149	2		
	Urban	370	251	119	116	12	41	..	1	27	..	..
43	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	83	30	53	20	19	11	13	2	..	..
	Urban	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Pasi	Rural	60	54	6	49	1	15	..	2	..	..
	Urban	78	60	18	35	5	..	..	2	..	..	1
45	Patni	Rural	214	88	126	77	13	6	3	43	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Pod or Poundra	Rural	364	183	181	74	4	37	..	19	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Rajbanahi	Rural	48,435	27,166	21,269	17,807	847	14,298	293	3,014	160	19		
	Urban	678	297	381	163	17	12	9	9	10	..	29		
48	Rajwar	Rural	270	124	146	71	10	9	7	23	2	..		
	Urban	65	65	..	65	..	15	..	11	..	..	..
49	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	111	60	51	35	..	16	..	19	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	230	122	108	79	5	13	5	20	..	..
	Urban	259	149	110	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Tiyar	Rural	298	169	129	111	6	23	3	72	..	..
	Urban	8	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Turi	Rural	314	149	165	115	110	31	6	55	103	2		
	Urban	135	88	47	47	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Unclassifiable	Rural	338	142	196	109	49	12	1	48	37	..		
	Urban	261	74	187	42	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAIGANJ													20	
Total	Rural	44,830	23,467	21,363	13,815	964	8,641	263	3,594	238	134	..		
	Urban	3,621	1,992	1,629	1,143	164	30	..	10	..	37	..		
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	6,443	3,396	3,047	1,585	50	1,071	30	467	8	..		
	Urban	58	38	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Balti	Rural	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	20	10	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bauri	Rural	163	64	99	53	5	19	1	9	..	..
	Urban	22	13	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bediya	Rural	10	10	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	4		
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beldar	Rural	263	162	101	77	9	43	1	28	8	..		
	Urban	12	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bhuimali	Rural	107	59	48	31	2	13	..	10	2	..		
	Urban	248	113	135	72	5	..	..	1	..	..	..
7	Bhuiya	Rural	41	19	22	8	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Subdivision—contd.																			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	34	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	10	..	288	816	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	11	432	325	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1	5	..	9	..	17	2	..	..	33	13	247	503	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	7	..	16	..	7	..	12	2	29	103	10	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	2	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	50	2	81	121	7	..	18	3	..	..
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	13	19	178	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	4	..	7	..	1	..	34	12	10	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	1	25	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	8	..	3	..	25	6	16	..	35	..	941	1,646	3	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	76	1	10	..	..	1	20	..	51	10	212	355	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	12	1	30	6	42	9	2	..	153	56	372	632	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	4	..	62	6	15	2	10	1	69	2	141	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	301	16	86	2	..	39	38	3	..	533	53	11,994	24,852	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	7	4	..	..	..	11	..	6	..	26	4	135	107	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	10	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	..	16	5	8	2	..	11	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21	1	25	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	6	1	..	12	4	..	..	7	..	11	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
4	9	4	109	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	231	31	30	8	8	45	51	14	..	334	74	9,359	20,422	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	5	1	..	15	1	53	..	1	..	38	2	134	364	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	5	..	..	..	31	1	53	136	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	6	..	14	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	35	..	..	..	8	..	43	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	..	..	20	5	1	..	10	..	113	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	3	1	..	6	..	58	123	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	5	..	1	..	2	..	18	1	34	55	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	5	3	..	..	..	22	..	19	5	41	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	40	11	33	147	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	42	19	32	168	..	..	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

140	159	51	55	19	..	248	51	20	..	968	178	9,632	20,399	7	..	2	3
32	23	235	26	166	24	174	9	151	22	308	60	849	1,465	60	..	1	..
1	6	1	3	1	..	5	2	..	..	39	1	1,811	2,907	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	22	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	9	..	11	94	..	..	..	..
3	..	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	85	92	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	28	46	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	7	..	32	2	4	..	21	3	41	130	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	22	..	..	..	..
..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer				
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAIGANJ													
8 Bind	Rural	237	136	101	87	11	13	..	16	..	30	..	
	Urban	17	7	10	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Chamar, (Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi)	Rural	58	99	19	18	2	3	..	9	2	2	..	
	Urban	220	147	73	102	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	
10 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	37	17	20	15	3	3	..	5	..	..	..
	Urban	142	90	52	63	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Doai	Rural	14	8	6	8	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Dom or Dhangard	Rural	24	19	5	19	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	391	96	295	96	33	37	17	7	13	..	..
	Urban	406	244	162	175	38	..	..	..	..	4	..	
14 Ghasi	Rural	424	148	276	124	8	68	4	35	1	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
15 Gonrhi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	125	71	54	42	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	
16 Hari	Rural	2,984	1,535	1,449	886	158	206	3	423	17	2	2	
	Urban	184	107	77	53	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
17 Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	871	431	440	241	3	77	..	47	..	46	..	
	Urban	31	8	23	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	300	110	190	86	..	13	..	15	..	1	..	
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Kadar	Rural	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Kandra	Rural	46	12	34	12	4	7	..	..	2	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Kaora	Rural	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Urban	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Karenga or Koranga	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Kaur	Rural	225	102	123	48	38	34	38	14	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Keot or Keyot	Rural	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	49	27	22	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Khaira	Rural	733	345	388	180	96	..	..	124	72	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Khatik	Rural	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Koch	Rural	157	123	34	109	..	8	..	101	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Konwar	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Kotal	Rural	43	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Lohar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	24	17	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Mahar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	7	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Mal	Rural	60	28	32	12	1	..	..	11	..	..	..
	Urban	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Mallah	Rural	49	31	18	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	130	71	59	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Mehtor	Rural	36	26	10	17	6	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	19	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Musahar	Rural	162	93	69	92	25	..	2	77	18	..	..
	Urban	6	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS																WORKERS			
IV		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry				In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																			
..	2	6	19	4	2	..	7	7	49	90	..	..	..	..
..	4	4	..	..	..	..
3	..	36	3	10	1	9	..	33	..	10	5	21	17	50	..	1	..		
..	..	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	2	17	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	52	6	27	45	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	83	13	17	5	4	..	40	20	48	3	..	262	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	26	..	69	124	..	..	..	..
..	21	1	24	268	..	..	..	..
..		
1	7	12	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	7	1	29	45	..	..	..	..
92	102	23	17	3	..	20	3	7	..	113	14	649	1,291	..	..	1	2
7	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	35	1	54	76	..	..	..	..
6	2	2	..	1	..	38	1	..	..	24	..	190	437	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	22	..	..	..	..
..	54	..	..	..	3	..	24	190	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	30	..	..	..	..
..		
..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	54	85	..	..	..	..
..		
..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	2	6	..	1	..	8	..	5	3	5	17	..	..	..	..
..	56	24	165	292	..	..	..	..
..		
..	22	..	..	..	..
..		
..	14	34	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..
..		
2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	7	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	31	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	6	..	16	..	7	..	12	1	31	17	10	..	..	..
..	29	37	..	..	..	..
5	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	4	7	..	1	..
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	5	1	44	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		I				II				III			
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
RAIGANJ													
37	Namasudra	Rural	675	904	371	236	24	193	..	..	..	37	18
	Urban		470	299	171	128	5	7	..	3	..	..	..
38	Nuniya	Rural	327	194	133	110	48	24	22	40	4	1	..
	Urban		203	132	71	92	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Paliya	Rural	20,103	10,702	9,401	6,582	215	4,749	86	1,392	35	1	..
	Urban		233	126	107	49	11	19	..	4	..	..	..
40	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	16	10	6	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Pasi	Rural	29	28	1	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		53	35	18	32	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Patni	Rural	23	10	13	10	6	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Pod or Poundra	Rural	5	1	4	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban		2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Rajbanshi	Rural	9,163	4,908	4,255	2,850	153	2,000	47	679	28	8	..
	Urban		382	178	204	93	2	2	..	..	..	29	..
45	Rajwar	Rural	171	120	51	67	10	9	7	23	2	..	..
	Urban		4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	111	60	51	35	..	16	..	19	..	..	..
	Urban		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	26	8	18	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		217	112	105	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Tiyar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		8	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Turi	Rural	81	35	46	13	27	3	1	4	25	2	..
	Urban		35	16	19	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Unclassifiable	Rural	186	72	114	55	13	12	1	11	1	..	..
	Urban		257	71	186	39	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
KALIAGANJ													
	Total	Rural	42,494	24,480	18,014	14,294	858	11,359	235	2,168	259	19	1
	Urban		2,327	1,258	1,069	684	50	107	10	90	2	..	..
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	8,132	3,905	4,227	1,582	99	1,263	43	145	6	..	..
	Urban		120	4	116	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
2	Bediya	Rural	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bhuimali	Rural	166	79	87	43	..	21	..	13	..	..	..
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bhuiya	Rural	241	195	46	55	46	26	13	12	25	..	..
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bind	Rural	118	72	46	36	6	..	..	35	..	..	..
	Urban		38	38	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Chamar, Charnakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	70	43	27	38	11	2	..	11	11	..	..
	Urban		195	98	97	59	4	10	..	12	2	..	..
7	Damai (Nepali)	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	24	15	9	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	Urban		192	46	146	27	3	2	..	2	..	..	..
9	Doai	Rural	9,901	4,895	5,006	2,059	312	1,488	101	474	84	..	1
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	..	..	40	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	116	56	60	56	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		24	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ghasi	Rural	450	41	409	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		34	34	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Gonrhi	Rural	8,109	4,180	3,929	1,323	..	1,188	..	106	..	..	..
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Hari	Rural	595	320	275	200	54	73	2	74	5	..	..
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS																	
Name of Scheduled Caste 1			I											II		III	
			Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Fore- stry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities					
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
KALIAGANJ																	
15	Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	825	396	429	266	10	169	3	43	2	17	..				
		Urban	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
16	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Kandra	Rural	41	7	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Kaora	Rural	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Karenga or Koranga	Rural	136	14	122	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..		
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Keot or Keyot	Rural	15	13	2	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Koch	Rural	26	12	14	12	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kotal	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	
		Urban	58	58	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Lohar	Rural	74	66	8	27	..	4	..	9	..	1	..				
		Urban	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Mal	Rural	88	41	47	29	26	18	..	6	15	..	..		
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Mallah	Rural	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	48	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Mehtor	Rural	23	14	9	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	214	29	185	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Musahar	Rural	41	27	14	25	2	3	2	6	..	..	..	
		Urban	134	134	..	63	..	10	..	15	..	..	..	
28	Namasudra	Rural	372	335	37	108	..	91	..	..	..	1	..	
		Urban	343	147	196	106	7	31	..	5	..	..	..	
29	Nuniya	Rural	239	143	96	100	38	22	5	68	27	..	..		
		Urban	199	180	19	79	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
30	Paliya	Rural	..	..	..	..	1	22	1	23	..	..	..	
		Urban	137	125	12	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	54	7	47	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Pasi	Rural	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
		Urban	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Rajbanshi	Rural	12,499	9,548	2,951	8,263	162	6,977	48	1,145	43	..	..		
		Urban	296	119	177	70	15	10	9	10	..	..	..	
34	Rajwar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	11	..	..	..	
		Urban	61	61	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Sunri excluding Saba	Rural	24	14	10	8	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
		Urban	42	37	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Tiyar	Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Turi	Rural	75	37	38	32	29	8	..	8	29	..	..		
		Urban	100	72	28	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Unclassifiable	Rural	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HEMTABAD																	
Total		Rural	16,866	9,061	7,805	5,211	437	3,640	223	1,321	141	..	..		
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	2,091	1,128	963	595	34	425	18	151	7	..	..		
2	Baiti	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	
3	Bauri	Rural	6	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Beldar	Rural	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	
5	Bhumali	Rural	13	5	8	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	
6	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	213	41	172	41	22	21	3	14	19	..	..		

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry				In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																			
..	1	..	..	..	..	18	4	4	..	15	..	130	419	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..		
..	7	34	..	..	..	..
..	3	2	..	..	..	..
..	14	110	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	10	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	39	8	..	..	..	..
5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	12	21	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	46	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	4	10	3	6	9	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	6	..	16	..	2	12	..	..	..	..
..	25	..	71	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	19	..	3	4	14	..	12	..	1	..	227	37	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	28	7	41	109	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	2	6	9	..	4	..	8	..	43	58	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	51	2	101	17	..	..	..	..
1	7	..	..	..	14	..	58	11	..	..	..	..
..	7	34	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
7	28	..	15	..	8	..	2	6	..	129	18	1,285	2,789	..	..	..	..
4	5	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	31	1	49	162	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	3	..	13	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..
..	7	5	1	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	5	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	18	..	13	2	38	26	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION																			
32	46	2	4	8	..	18	11	10	..	180	12	3,830	7,308	1	..	10	..		
3	1	..	2	..	..	1	5	..	..	15	1	533	929	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	2	8	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	150	..	..	1	..		

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		I						II		III		
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HEMTABAD												
7	Dhoba or Dhobi	10	8	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Doal	3	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
9	Dom or Dhangad	17	8	9	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
10	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	96	55	41	49	4	..	..	24	4	..	..
11	Hari	396	250	146	117	19	58	..	47	..	..	..
12	Jalia Kaibartta	392	228	164	104	..	77	..	27	..	..	..
13	Kaora	78	39	39	39	11	20	..	2	10	..	..
14	Keot or Keyot	133	122	11	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
15	Koch	153	65	88	65	..	53	..	12	..	..	..
16	Kotal	58	14	44	14	4	12	..	2	2	..	..
17	Lohar	1,304	575	729	360	69	310	66	47	3	..	..
18	Mal	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Mallah	40	34	6	34	3	..	..	21	3	..	..
20	Mector	19	14	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Musahar	37	19	18	18	2	9	..	7	2	..	..
22	Namasudra	481	190	291	91	..	86	..	..	..	..	..
23	Nuniya	595	324	271	235	54	74	44	125	6	..	..
24	Paliya	8,430	4,323	4,107	2,544	161	1,926	61	561	64	..	..
25	Pan or Sawasi	11	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
26	Pasi	17	17	..	17	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
27	Rajbanahi	2,021	1,479	542	748	28	503	27	221	..	..	..
28	Rajwar	97	2	95	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Tiyar	37	30	7	29	..	6	..	23	..	..	..
30	Turi	91	50	41	48	25	19	4	25	21	..	..
31	Unclassifiable	8	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITAHAR												
Total		26,648	13,679	12,969	8,000	899	5,737	234	1,724	226	23	..
1	Bagdi or Duley	67	52	15	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
2	Bauri	20	10	10	5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
3	Bediya	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	Beldar	85	43	42	29	16	19	8	9	8	..	..
5	Bhuimali	892	461	431	270	8	101	..	140	..	..	..
6	Bhuiya	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bind	75	40	35	26	8	..	..	26	8	..	..
8	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Riahi	59	17	42	15	12	..	..	15	12	..	..
9	Dhoba or Dhobi	159	74	85	55	11	20	4	10	..	..	..
10	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
11	Hari	2,263	1,185	1,078	700	164	310	5	259	17	4	..
12	Jalia Kaibartta	648	358	290	198	7	126	..	55	..	3	..
13	Jhalo Malo or Malo	393	182	211	135	5	69	3	44	..	6	..
14	Khaira	24	8	16	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
15	Koch	205	104	101	74	4	47	..	16	4	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS							
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage, and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

POLICE STATION—*contd.*

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	23	..	6	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	16	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	133	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	..	28	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	215	660	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	6	5	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	99	291	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	2	..	13	3	1	..	17	1	89	217	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	29	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	51	5	1,779	3,946	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	17	1	731	514	..	..	..	7	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	16	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

58	312	20	54	13	..	78	30	6	..	341	43	5,679	12,070	1	..	11	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	..	191	423	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	18	7	19	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
30	134	2	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	87	8	483	914	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	3	1	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	160	283	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	14	..	47	206	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	20	97	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

Name of Scheduled Caste 1*	WORKERS										
	I				II				III		
	Total		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ITAHAR											
16 Konai Rural	179	89	90	48	33	22	7	3	26	..	..
17 Mahar Rural	34	33	1	27	1	9	..	16	..	..	..
18 Mal Rural	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Mallah Rural	586	267	319	155	37	86	6	52	18	..	..
20 Mehtor Rural	249	156	93	107	1	11	..	62	..	..	..
21 Musahar Rural	113	28	85	23	60	4	2	19	51	..	..
22 Namasudra Rural	608	223	385	107	1	94	..	..	..	..	..
23 Nuniya Rural	653	341	312	211	73	131	46	54	24	..	..
24 Paliya Rural	17,262	9,004	8,258	5,223	386	4,461	144	694	38	..	..
25 Pasi Rural	8	6	2	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
26 Patni Rural	172	63	109	54	7	5	3	29	..	..	..
27 Pod or Poundra . . . Rural	328	159	169	58	..	36	..	18	..	..	..
28 Rajbanahi Rural	1,012	480	532	281	39	157	3	89	..	10	..
29 Sunri excluding Saha . Rural	162	94	68	57	..	9	..	20	..	..	..
30 Tiyar Rural	260	139	121	82	6	17	3	49	..	..	..
31 Turi Rural	27	11	16	10	12	..	..	10	12	..	..
32 Unclassifiable . . . Rural	74	31	43	23	8	..	..	11	8	..	..
KUSHMUNDI											
Total Rural	29,014	16,691	12,323	10,454	569	8,686	128	1,259	143	33	..
1 Bagdi or Duley . . . Rural	4,921	4,674	247	4,057	3	3,936	..	84	..	1	..
2 Bauri Rural	32	16	16	11	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
3 Beldar Rural	53	53	..	51	..	..	..	33	..	..	..
4 Bhuimali Rural	205	124	81	75	36	5	..	48	..	..	..
5 Bhuiya Rural	17	10	7	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
6 Bind Rural	72	57	15	34	15	..	..	23	15	..	..
7 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Ruidas or Riahi . . . Rural	13	4	9	4	9	..	..	2	9	..	..
8 Dhoba or Dhobi . . . Rural	17	13	4	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
9 Doai Rural	26	11	15	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
10 Hari Rural	212	186	26	152	4	107	..	22	..	..	..
11 Jalia Kaibartta . . . Rural	88	53	35	21	..	4	..	2	..	10	..
12 Jhalo Malo or Malo . . Rural	38	32	6	16	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
13 Kadar Rural	28	26	2	16	2	..	2	14	..	..	..
14 Kami (Nepali) . . . Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Kandra Rural	20	13	7	13	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
16 Kaora Rural	9	9	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
17 Karenga or Koranga . . Rural	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
18 Kaur Rural	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
19 Keot or Keyot . . . Rural	88	39	49	32	5	5	..	1	1	..	..
20 Koch Rural	84	46	38	29	2	6	..	23	2	..	..
21 Konai Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Lohar Rural	203	108	95	81	21	24	..	20	19	..	..
23 Mal Rural	1,013	757	256	381	..	275	..	99	..	..	..
24 Mallah Rural	199	96	103	70	3	15	..	12	2	13	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

POLICE STATION—contd.

..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	41	57	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	13	112	282	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	32	1	49	92	..	..	9	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	25	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	116	384	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	7	3	1	..	12	..	130	239	..	..	..	..
5	152	4	46	..	..	7	..	1	..	51	6	3,781	7,872	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	1	..	7	4	..	..	4	..	9	102	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	169	..	..	..	..
11	14	2	5	..	..	5	17	..	..	7	..	199	493	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	5	..	37	68	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	6	..	57	115	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	8	35	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

70	191	84	22	21	..	59	24	2	..	240	61	6,237	11,754	3	..	3	1		
21	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	3	617	244	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	36	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	49	45	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	34	22	..	..	2	..		
6	2	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	32	35	..	..	1	..		
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	6	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	44	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	23	3	2	..	..	..	17	36	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	27	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	27	74	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	376	286	..	..	..	..
1	1	3	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	14	..	26	100	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		I				II				III			
		Total		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
KUSHMUNDI													
25 Mehtor	Rural	7	6	1	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
26 Namarudra	Rural	489	481	8	404	..	391	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Nuniya	Rural	187	118	69	95	41	1	..	12	4	..	..	..
28 Paliya	Rural	1,695	1,070	625	387	45	226	..	145	..	..	..	..
29 Pasi	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Patni	Rural	16	12	4	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
31 Pod or Poundra	Rural	31	23	8	15	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..
32 Rajbanahi	Rural	19,155	8,610	10,545	4,421	353	3,674	126	656	62	..	..	..
33 Rajwar	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	14	2	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Turi	Rural	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
36 Unclassifiable	Rural	64	25	39	22	28	..	..	21	28	..	..	..
BANGSHIHARI													
Total	Rural	16,919	8,537	8,382	4,927	642	2,630	232	967	203	6	..	..
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	296	157	139	99	16	69	..	24	..	..	..	..
2 Bediya	Rural	11	9	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Beldar	Rural	89	50	39	23	1	15	..	6	..	..	..	..
4 Bhuiwali	Rural	1,090	563	527	361	44	150	12	160	7	..	..	..
5 Bhuiya	Rural	32	31	1	16	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
6 Bind	Rural	292	176	116	94	91	81	83	8	8	..	..	..
7 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	81	24	57	18	17	4	..	8	17	..	..	..
8 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	37	19	18	10	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
9 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	51	1	50	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dosadh or Dosadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Ghavi	Rural	73	57	16	36	16	12	5	24	11	..	..	..
12 Hari	Rural	961	178	183	108	16	47	5	47	4	..	..	..
13 Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	282	146	136	86	2	45	1	23	..	4	..	..
14 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	113	34	79	34	..	29	..	5	..	..	..	..
15 Kadar	Rural	95	54	41	40	24	8	3	32	21	..	..	..
16 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	11	11	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Karenga or Koranga	Rural	5	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Kaur	Rural	286	135	151	135	10	117	..	1	4	..	..	..
19 Keot or Keyot	Rural	10	6	4	2	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
20 Khaira	Rural	78	43	35	26	23	8	6	17	17	..	..	..
21 Koch	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Konai	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Kotal	Rural	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Lalbegi	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Lohar	Rural	87	13	74	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
26 Mal	Rural	91	70	21	42	19	4	..	38	19	..	..	..
27 Mallah	Rural	335	191	164	113	63	94	61	2	..	..	..	..
28 Mehtor	Rural	24	13	11	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
29 Mumhar	Rural	87	24	63	23	32	3	1	18	31	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION—contd.																	
..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	77	8	3	..	..	..
2	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	63	37	23	28	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	17	1	..	2	12	..	..	10	16	683	500	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
22	152	11	4	3	..	18	6	..	..	37	3	4,169	10,192	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	3	11	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

18	145	13	11	28	..	23	21	2	..	240	30	3,618	7,740	..	..	1	..
..	4	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	9	58	123	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	27	38	..	..	..	..
..	16	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	44	9	202	483	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	82	25	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	9	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	6	70	167	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	60	134	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	141	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	12	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	74	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	78	101	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	8	11	..	..	1	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	31	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS														
Name of Scheduled Caste		I						II		III				
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BANGSHIHARI														
30	Namasudra . . . Rural	1,140	557	583	203	4	194	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Nuniya . . . Rural	66	57	9	54	4	1	..	8	4	..	..	..
32	Paliya . . . Rural	7,125	3,734	3,391	2,103	123	1,747	12	291	12	1	..	..
33	Pan or Sawasi . . Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
34	Pasi . . . Rural	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Patni . . . Rural	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Rajbanshi . . . Rural	4,585	2,141	2,444	1,244	112	987	42	224	27	1	..	..
37	Sunri excluding Saha . Rural	4	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Turi . . . Rural	38	15	23	11	16	1	1	7	15	..	..	..
39	Unclassifiable . . Rural	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Islampur														
Total . . . Rural		18,102	9,990	8,112	6,143	863	1,796	137	2,644	542	66	1	..	
Urban		240	148	92	101	30	6	..	14	..	3	..	..
1	Bauri . . . Rural	102	59	43	32	1	9	..	3	..	..	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhogta . . . Rural	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi . . Rural	4,449	2,867	1,582	1,941	84	486	18	597	2	22	1	..	
Urban		33	15	18	10	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	Chaupal . . . Rural	60	29	31	16	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dhoba or Dhobi . . Rural	161	101	60	59	2	3	..	7	..	..	..	..
Urban		4	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Dom or Dhangad . . Rural	245	155	90	31	8	2	1	4	..	..	..	..
Urban		50	25	25	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi . Rural	2,649	1,725	924	1,155	85	629	10	320	65	31	..	..
Urban		3	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
8	Ghasi . . . Rural	2,106	1,000	1,106	400	30	200	5	200	..	..	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Musahar . . . Rural	4,258	2,158	2,100	1,284	370	116	20	1,009	315	..	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Nat . . . Rural	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Pan or Sawasi . . Rural	16	6	10	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Pasi . . . Rural	175	104	71	52	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Rajwar . . . Rural	576	84	492	54	6	33	5	14	..	..	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Turi . . . Rural	2,460	1,274	1,186	824	186	198	78	418	98	6	..	..
Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Unclassifiable . . Rural	840	423	417	286	74	97	..	56	62	7	..	..
Urban		150	103	47	66	23	4	..	11	..	3	..	..
ISLAMPUR														
Total . . . Rural		2,633	1,301	1,332	685	25	219	1-	282	4	1	1	..	
Urban		240	148	92	101	30	6	..	14	..	3	..	..
1	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi . . Rural	1,066	411	655	305	2	101	..	110	..	1	1	..	
Urban		33	15	18	10	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
2	Dhoba or Dhobi . . Rural	75	47	28	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban		4	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dom or Dhangad . . Rural	30	14	16	11	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Urban		50	25	25	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi . Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban		3	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	8	..	354	579	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	3	5	..	..	..	..
13	84	4	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	47	..	1,631	3,268	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	34	3	..	1	..	5	7	..	..	23	2	897	2,332	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subdivision																			
188	62	155	4	43	3	383	20	77	..	791	94	3,847	7,248	216	7	6	1		
33	12	11	14	1	..	11	3	5	..	17	1	47	62	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	27	42	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
104	4	124	3	34	..	237	7	20	..	317	49	926	1,498	213	2	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	31	..	..	..	..
..		
8	1	1	..	..	..	13	1	4	..	23	..	42	58	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	10	2	124	82	2	..	5	1
21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	19	..	..	..	..
17	4	..	..	4	3	49	2	13	..	92	1	570	839	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	600	1,076	..	..	..	..
..		
6	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	144	30	874	1,730	..	5	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
..		
23	16	..	..	1	..	..	1	9	..	1	..	52	54	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	30	486	..	..	..	..
..		
15	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	15	..	168	7	450	1,000	..	..	..	..
..		
9	2	26	1	..	..	58	4	3	..	30	5	137	343	..	..	..	..
8	6	9	14	1	..	11	3	5	..	14	..	37	24	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION																			
17	16	27	..	8	..	36	4	16	..	79	..	516	1,406	28	1	1	..		
33	12	11	14	1	..	11	3	5	..	17	1	47	62	2	..	..	..
8	1	22	..	8	..	18	..	9	..	28	..	106	633	28	1	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	2	..	..	..
7	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	13	..	18	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	1	..
21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	19	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

WORKERS												
Name of Scheduled Caste		I										
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ISLAMPUR												
5	Ghasi Rural	807	456	371	160	11	77	..	83	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Musahar . . . Rural	521	215	306	136	5	6	1	87	4	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Rajwar Rural	31	21	10	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable . Rural	103	57	46	27	2	16	..	..	..	3	..
	Urban	150	103	47	66	23	4	..	11	..	..	..
KARANDIGHI												
	Total Rural	4,488	2,374	2,114	1,466	231	332	25	718	154	16	..
1	Bauri Rural	29	10	19	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhogta Rural	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi . Rural	1,001	650	351	486	12	52	5	228	..	14	..
4	Chaupal Rural	60	29	31	16	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
5	Dhoba or Dhobi . . Rural	61	36	25	24	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
6	Dom or Dhangad . . Rural	55	19	36	12	1	..	1	2	..	..	..
7	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi . Rural	426	334	92	127	16	26	..	33	12	..	..
8	Ghasi Rural	1,299	564	735	240	19	123	5	117	..	..	..
9	Musahar Rural	888	447	441	337	140	59	5	202	109	..	..
10	Nat Rural	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
11	Pasi Rural	26	16	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajwar Rural	126	54	72	32	..	16	..	13	..	..	..
13	Turi Rural	336	119	217	116	17	..	9	102	8	2	..
14	Unclassifiable . . Rural	176	91	85	51	25	51	..	..	25	..	..
CHOPRA												
	Total Rural	3,865	2,292	1,573	1,565	67	995	38	328	23	38	..
1	Bauri Rural	63	42	21	18	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
2	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi . Rural	863	662	201	938	10	190	8	25	..	7	..
3	Dhoba or Dhobi . . Rural	13	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dom or Dhangad . . Rural	48	38	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi . Rural	1,022	792	230	695	8	603	8	59	..	31	..
6	Musahar Rural	816	363	453	239	36	42	12	167	22	..	..
7	Pan or Sawasi . . . Rural	16	6	10	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
8	Rajwar Rural	408	4	404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Turi Rural	376	266	110	216	10	148	10	68	..	..	..
10	Unclassifiable . . Rural	240	109	131	53	2	..	..	9	1	..	..
GOALPOKHAR												
	Total Rural	7,116	4,123	2,993	2,427	539	230	73	1,316	361	11	..
1	Bauri Rural	10	7	3	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
2	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi . Rural	1,519	1,144	375	812	60	143	5	234	2	..	..
3	Dhoba or Dhobi . . Rural	12	8	4	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
4	Dom or Dhangad . . Rural	112	84	28	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi . Rural	1,201	599	602	333	61	..	2	228	53	..	..
6	Musahar Rural	2,033	1,133	900	572	189	9	2	553	180	..	..
7	Pasi Rural	149	88	61	41	17	18	..	..	..	..	..
8	Rajwar Rural	11	5	6	5	6	..	3	1	..	..	..
9	Turi Rural	1,748	839	839	492	159	50	59	246	90	4	..
10	Unclassifiable . . Rural	321	166	155	155	45	30	..	47	36	7	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Carrying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION—<i>contd.</i>																	
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	276	300	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	34	79	301	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	30	44	..	..	..	..
8	6	9	14	1	..	11	3	5	..	14	..	37	24	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION																	
22	16	13	..	2	..	62	6	41	..	200	20	908	1,203	14	4	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..
..
5	..	12	..	..	..	15	3	10	..	150	4	164	339	14	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	31	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	8	..	12	25	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	7	33	..	..	2	..
5	2	..	..	..	..	33	2	11	..	19	..	207	76	..	..	1	..
..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	716	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	26	110	301	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	5	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	22	72	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	200	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	60	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION																	
67	..	1	..	2	..	66	3	1	..	67	3	727	1,508	34	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	24	21	..	..	..	..
58	..	..	..	..	..	49	2	..	..	9	..	324	191	34	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	36	9	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	222	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	124	417	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	404	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100	..	..	..	..
9	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	26	..	56	129	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION																	
82	30	114	4	31	3	219	7	19	..	385	61	1,096	2,464	139	2	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
33	3	90	3	26	..	155	2	1	..	130	45	332	313	117	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	78	26	2	..	1	..
12	2	..	..	2	3	16	..	2	..	73	1	286	541	1	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	561	711	..	1	..	..
23	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	47	44	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	8	..	166	7	397	700	..	..	..	..
..	..	24	1	..	..	45	3	2	..	..	5	11	110	..	..	..	..

WORKERS										
I II										
Name of Scheduled Tribe		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WEST DINAJPUR										
Total	Rural	168,245	83,033	85,212	49,894	22,698	33,547	12,702	14,284	8,892
	Urban	1,904	1,045	819	519	68	56	17	185	25
1 Bhumi	Rural	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	226	119	107	82	57	17	28	59	29
	Urban	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chakma	Rural	201	107	94	41	39	20	6	4	15
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Garo	Rural	302	101	201	64	31	22	..	41	27
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Hajang	Rural	25	14	11	4	1	..	..	2	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ho	Rural	109	9	100	3	..	3	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Karmali	Rural	7	6	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kora	Rural	2,822	1,406	1,416	811	286	286	64	442	213
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Lepcha	Rural	217	96	121	66	35	10	..	56	33
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	Rural	205	147	58	120	25	12	6	82	12
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Magh	Rural	163	82	81	55	43	12	15	42	27
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mahali	Rural	2,031	1,028	1,003	661	492	139	46	134	14
	Urban	72	47	25	9	3	..	..	..	..
13 Mahli	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Mal Pahariya	Rural	1,668	835	833	528	176	255	12	235	134
	Urban	106	55	51	26	..	..	..	23	..
15 Mech	Rural	79	11	68	9	..	..	..	9	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Mru	Rural	171	7	164	5	10	1	5	..	3
	Urban	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Munda	Rural	14,892	5,460	9,432	3,472	1,280	2,403	713	939	541
	Urban	27	11	16	11	..	..	..	..	..
18 Nagesia	Rural	198	130	68	73	7	11	1	55	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Oraon	Rural	22,247	11,264	10,983	6,926	2,762	4,794	1,990	1,738	621
	Urban	40	7	33	2	3	..	..	..	..
20 Rabha	Rural	23	6	17	4	5	2	4	2	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Santal	Rural	120,660	61,724	58,936	36,743	17,425	25,458	9,807	10,355	7,216
	Urban	1,632	943	689	461	62	56	17	162	25
22 Sauria Paharia	Rural	28	8	20	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Unclassifiable	Rural	1,962	471	1,491	219	12	102	5	89	5
	Urban	18	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Rural	86,798	43,540	43,258	26,124	13,340	17,968	7,915	7,287	4,747
	Urban	1,340	775	565	380	53	28	14	128	24
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	53	8	45	..	29	..	26	..	3
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chakma	Rural	184	99	85	35	39	16	6	3	15
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Garo	Rural	22	4	18	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balorghat										

WORKERS																
III In Mining, Quarrying, Lumbering, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
DISTRICT																
417	82	423	585	125	53	77	19	32	15	23	..	946	339	33,139	62,384	
7	..	14	5	26	..	6	5	86	..	21	..	118	16	508	781	
..	7	
..	
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	50	
..	2	..	1	..	
16	1	18	66	53	
..	
..	1	4	37	170	
..	
..	2	1	10	10	
..	
..	6	100	
..	
..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
30	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	44	9	595	1,150
..	
..	2	30	86	
..	
10	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	27	33
..	
..	1	1	27	28	
..	
6	..	287	393	36	27	..	..	3	4	4	..	52	8	367	511
..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	22
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
3	..	20	24	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	6	307	637
..	3	..	29	51	
..	2	68	
..	
..	1	..	..	..	3	2	2	154	
..	6	..	
39	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	81	15	1,968	6,152
..	11	..	..	..	..	16	
..	3	..	..	..	4	6	57	61	
..	
235	58	1	35	7	6	33	..	11	1	2	..	85	51	4,338	8,221	
..	1	..	1	3	5	36	
..	2	12	
..	
52	18	86	138	64	20	44	19	24	7	16	..	644	200	24,961	41,511	
7	..	5	2	26	..	6	5	83	..	8	..	108	13	482	627	
..	8	16	
..	
6	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	8	..	252	1,471
..	3	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	
Subdivision																
84	15	286	482	46	47	66	9	21	8	9	..	977	137	17,416	29,911	
7	..	14	5	24	..	6	4	83	..	18	..	72	6	286	511	
..	8	11	
..	
16	16	64	..	
..	
..	1	2	3	3	
..	

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS									
		I						II			
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		Balurghat
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
4 Hajang	Rural	19	14	5	4	1	..	..	2	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ho	Rural	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kora	Rural	216	33	183	30	34	16	8	..	22	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Lepcha	Rural	32	26	6	25	6	5	..	20	4	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	103	85	18	74	18	..	6	65	12	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Magh	Rural	17	5	12	4	1	4	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mahali	Rural	1,773	855	918	571	445	125	41	121	14	
	Urban	72	47	25	9	3	..	..	..	..
11 Mal Pahariya	Rural	986	468	518	255	101	134	11	114	85	
	Urban	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mech	Rural	68	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Mru	Rural	22	4	18	2	7	1	5	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Munda	Rural	9,039	4,532	4,487	2,760	1,198	1,852	688	853	500	
	Urban	27	11	16	11	..	..	..	..	..
15 Nagesia	Rural	42	20	22	17	2	9	1	6	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Oraon	Rural	18,854	9,546	9,308	5,683	2,527	4,018	1,925	1,553	542	
	Urban	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Rabha	Rural	14	4	10	2	5	2	4	..	1	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Santal	Rural	54,938	27,561	27,397	16,567	8,914	11,722	5,190	4,530	3,544	
	Urban	1,210	705	505	359	50	28	14	128	24	
19 Unclassifiable	Rural	375	256	119	94	11	64	4	20	5	
	Urban	11	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Rural	6,535	3,274	3,261	1,980	1,154	1,257	826	642	488	
	Urban	59	29	30	14	..	2	..	9	..	
1 Hajang	Rural	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Mahali	Rural	102	51	51	22	31	3	2	6	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Mal Pahariya	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Munda	Rural	1,935	982	953	613	397	390	247	211	145	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Oraon	Rural	1,472	743	729	425	218	244	128	170	88	
	Urban	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Rabha	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Santal	Rural	3,018	1,491	1,527	896	507	618	249	753	255	
	Urban	40	26	14	13	..	2	..	9	..	
8 Unclassifiable	Rural	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Rural	27,695	13,997	13,738	8,696	4,899	5,936	3,096	2,969	1,549	
	Urban	637	238	190	168	27	26	14	43	4	
1 Garo	Rural	6	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Hajang	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS																
III In Mining, Quarry- ing, Lumbering, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Subdivision—cont.																
..	2	1	10	4	
..	21	
14	4	3	140	
..	2	1	..	
..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
..	1	1	11	
6	..	232	352	34	26	..	..	2	4	3	..	48	8	284	473
..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	22
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	213	417	
..	6	1	
..	68	
..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	
3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	32	4	1,792	3,399
..	11	..	..	..	..	16	
..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	30	
24	3	..	35	3	6	35	..	7	1	..	..	45	15	3,883	6,761
..	13	
..	2	5	
14	9	30	71	2	15	33	9	9	2	6	..	221	74	10,994	18,483	
7	..	5	2	24	..	6	4	83	..	6	..	72	6	546	455	
6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	162	106
..	5	5	
POLICE STATION																
5	1	2	34	11	..	10	..	5	1	..	..	38	4	1,314	2,397
..	1	..	2	..	13	80	
..	3	..	
..	28	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	29	20	
..	1	..	..
1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	369	356
2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	316	511	
..	12	
..	
2	..	2	2	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	8	1	595	1,080
..	2	..	19	14	
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	
POLICE STATION																
18	4	31	110	6	1	12	9	..	1	8	..	148	61	5,321	6,220	
..	4	..	..	11	..	28	5	120	171	
..	2	..	..
..	1	..	..
..	

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS							
		I				II			
		Total		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BALURGHAT									
3 Kora	Rural	18	16	2	16	..	16	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lepcha	Rural	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	96	78	18	74	18	..	6	65
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
6 Magh	Rural	8	1	7	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mahali	Rural	516	261	255	160	143	53	93	23
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
8 Mal Pahariya	Rural	402	202	200	91	12	91	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
9 Mech	Rural	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mru	Rural	15	1	14	1	4	1	4	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Munda	Rural	5,750	2,899	2,851	1,751	720	1,205	408	513
	Urban	27	11	16	11	..	..	..	310
12 Nagasia	Rural	38	16	22	13	2	7	1	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Oraon	Rural	4,287	2,236	2,051	1,356	574	942	500	399
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
14 Rabha	Rural	11	2	9	..	4	..	4	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Unclassifiable	Rural	16,539	8,225	8,314	5,234	3,347	3,541	2,139	1,563
	Urban	410	227	183	97	27	26	14	43
									1,137
									4
KUMARGANJ									
Total	Rural	13,323	6,437	6,886	3,380	2,906	2,994	1,499	206
	Urban	124	62	62	32	16	16	5	..
1 Chakma	Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Hajang	Rural	188	14	174	14	27	..	8	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
3 Kora	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	9	4	5	4	..	4	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Magh	Rural	314	126	188	90	98	21	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
6 Mahali	Rural	76	36	40	11	8	5	..	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
7 Mal Pahariya	Rural	61	..	61	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mech	Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mru	Rural	451	217	234	119	39	108	15	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
10 Munda	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Nagasia	Rural	989	476	513	249	217	218	136	13
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
12 Oraon	Rural	10,803	5,315	5,488	2,765	2,490	2,556	1,330	162
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,119
13 Santal	Rural	302	183	119	94	11	64	4	20
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
GANGARAMPUR									
Total	Rural	15,344	7,985	7,549	5,011	1,176	3,107	616	1,703
	Urban	844	508	336	258	25	..	..	76
1 Chakma	Rural	43	34	9	..	9	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2 Lepcha	Rural	21	21	..	21	..	5	..	16
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Mahali	Rural	543	274	269	196	104	34	5	58
	Urban	72	47	25	9	3	..	..	3

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

WORKERS										
I II										
Name of Scheduled Tribe 1		Total		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		
		Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8	Males 9		Females 10
GANGARAMPUR										
4	Mal Pahariya . . . Rural	124	59	65	40	14	9	..	30	12
	Urban	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Munda . . . Rural	510	264	246	158	13	72	7	82	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Orhoon . . . Rural	2,857	1,499	1,358	948	234	594	168	321	62
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Santal . . . Rural	11,446	5,844	5,602	3,648	802	2,393	436	1,196	321
	Urban	760	432	308	249	23	..	..	76	20
8	Unclassifiable . . . Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
TAPAN										
Total	Rural	23,781	11,887	11,804	7,877	3,274	4,754	2,079	2,167	1,086
Raiganj										
1	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatav, Tibetan and Yolmo . . . Rural	53	8	45	..	29	..	26	..	3
	Urban	17	3	14	3	14	..	1	3	13
2	Chakma . . . Rural	16	4	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	Garo . . . Rural	12	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
4	Hajang . . . Rural	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ho . . . Rural	10	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	7
6	Kora . . . Rural	9	5	4	4	4	..	..	4	4
7	Lepcha . . . Rural	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia . . . Rural	298	143	155	103	69	14	..	34	1
9	Mahali . . . Rural	383	171	212	113	66	29	11	80	53
10	Mal Pahariya . . . Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mech . . . Rural	6	3	3	1	3	..	1	..	..
12	Mru . . . Rural	393	190	203	119	29	77	11	40	18
13	Munda . . . Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
14	Nagasia . . . Rural	9,249	4,592	4,657	2,705	1,284	2,020	993	650	274
15	Oraon . . . Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
16	Rabha . . . Rural	13,152	6,686	6,466	4,024	1,768	2,614	1,036	1,356	712
17	Santal . . . Rural	73	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Unclassifiable . . . Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Rural	61,483	28,816	32,667	17,527	7,394	11,770	4,017	5,148	2,963
	Urban	543	294	249	130	15	25	3	53	1
1	Bhumij . . . Rural	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatav, Tibetan and Yolmo . . . Rural	173	111	62	82	28	17	2	59	26
	Urban	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chakma . . . Rural	17	8	9	6	..	4	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Caro . . . Rural	280	97	183	63	29	22	..	41	27
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hajang . . . Rural	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ho . . . Rural	88	9	79	3	..	3	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kora . . . Rural	2,589	1,350	1,219	767	248	270	56	442	191
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

WORKERS																X	
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		Non-workers		25	26
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																	
1	2	19	51		
..	6	1		
..	4	1	106	233		
..		
1	29	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	531	1,124		
..		
1	..	12	29	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	31	16	2,196	4,800		
7	..	5	2	24	..	6	..	83	..	6	..	42	1	203	285		
..		
..	3	2		
POLICE STATION																	
11	..	19	40	27	42	..	..	8	5	1	..	90	22	4,829	8,539		
..	8	16		
..		
..	1	..	3	12		
..	2	..	7	3		
..	21		
..	3	..		
..	1	..		
..	5	..		
..		
..	..	18	39	21	26	..	..	..	3	1	..	15	..	40	86		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	50	146		
..	1		
..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..		
..	2	..	71	174		
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	3	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	18	10	1,887	3,373		
..		
2	..	1	..	2	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	49	8	2,662	4,690		
..	73	..		
Subdivision																	
10	2	110	105	66	4	4	7	9	4	8	..	462	97	11,289	25,463		
..	2	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	44	10	164	234		
..	7		
..		
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	34		
..	2	..	1	..		
..	1	..	2	9		
..		
..	2	34	154		
..		
..	6		
..		
..	6	79		
..		
..		
2	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	44	1	588	971		
..		

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1		WORKERS							
		I				II			
		Total		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Females
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10
Raiganj									
8 Lepcha Rural	185	70	115	41	29	5	..	36	29
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia . . Rural	58	26	32	24	..	10	..	7	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Magh Rural	146	77	69	51	42	8	15	42	27
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Mahali Rural	258	173	85	90	47	14	5	13	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mal Pahariya Rural	640	340	300	246	65	121	1	99	40
Urban	99	49	50	26	..	..	..	23	..
13 Mech Rural	11	11	..	9	..	..	..	9	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Mru Rural	149	3	146	3	3	..	..	..	3
Urban	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Munda Rural	5,586	748	4,838	615	66	539	24	59	40
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Nagesia Rural	156	110	46	56	5	2	..	49	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Oraon Rural	1,227	632	595	496	92	434	36	39	55
Urban	26	6	20	1	3	..	..	..	..
18 Rabha Rural	9	2	7	2	..	..	..	2	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Santal Rural	48,587	25,016	23,571	14,950	6,550	10,307	3,878	4,241	2,530
Urban	402	223	179	94	12	25	3	30	1
20 Unclassifiable Rural	1,331	33	1,298	23	..	14	..	9	..
Urban	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
RAIGANJ									
Total Rural	12,105	6,176	5,929	3,551	995	2,265	433	1,019	489
Urban	375	205	170	82	3	8	..	45	..
1 Ho Rural	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Kora Rural	1,071	599	472	325	20	141	8	148	11
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia . . Rural	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	7	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Magh Rural	116	63	53	37	41	..	15	37	26
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Mahali Rural	31	15	16	8	15	..	4	1	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Mal Pahariya Rural	111	69	42	38	9	9	1	24	8
Urban	99	49	50	26	..	..	..	23	..
7 Mru Rural	140	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Munda Rural	532	170	362	97	22	65	13	21	8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Nagesia Rural	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Oraon Rural	592	279	313	168	85	113	36	95	48
Urban	14	5	9	..	1	..	..	..	..
11 Rabha Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Santal Rural	9,490	4,960	4,530	2,861	803	1,937	356	746	389
Urban	262	151	111	56	2	8	..	22	..

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

WORKERS																X
III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		
In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Subdivision—contd.																
..	29	86	
..	7	..	2	32	
..	
..	1	..	26	27	
..	
..	83	38	
..	..	55	41	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
..	4	..	94	235	
2	..	20	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	50
..	2	..	
..	
..	3	..	6	143	
..	
..	17	2	133	4,772	
..	
..	1	..	..	..	4	5	54	41	
..	
..	1	..	18	1	136	508	
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	5	17	
..	7	
..	
..	298	86	10,066	17,021	
6	2	33	40	50	3	4	7	5	4	6	..	35	7	129	167	
..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	1,290	
..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	

POLICE STATION

3	..	17	13	23	3	1	1	6	..	3	..	214	56	2,625	4,934
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	25	2	123	167
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	29	1	274	432
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	12
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1
..	..	5	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	31	85
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	73	340
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	1	111	228
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..
1	..	12	3	13	2	1	1	3	..	2	..	146	53	2,099	3,727
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	22	1	95	109

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

		WORKERS									
		I					II				
Name of Scheduled Tribe 1		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
KALIAGANJ											
Total	Rural	5,669	2,497	3,172	1,539	696	1,063	390	477	282	1
	Urban	168	89	79	46	12	17	3	8	1	
1 Bhumij	Rural	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chakma	Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Garo	Rural	112	10	102	10	..	9	..	1	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Hajang	Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kora	Rural	123	57	66	41	..	7	..	24	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Lepcha	Rural	57	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mal Pahariya	Rural	171	105	66	89	20	61	..	28	20	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mru	Rural	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Munda	Rural	83	44	39	31	15	25	..	6	15	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Oraon	Rural	373	120	253	105	..	105	..	..	..
	Urban	12	1	11	1	2	..	..	..	..
12 Santal	Rural	4,067	2,161	1,906	1,313	663	856	390	418	247	
	Urban	140	72	68	38	10	17	3	8	1	
13 Unclassifiable	Rural	674	..	674	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
HEMTABAD											
Total	Rural	3,082	1,534	1,548	998	352	649	173	321	174	
1 Chakma	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 Garo	Rural	30	14	16	12	..	11	..	1	..	
3 Ho	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
4 Kora	Rural	218	98	120	63	46	17	8	43	38	
5 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	Rural	34	10	24	10	..	10	..	..	..
6 Magh	Rural	6	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
7 Mahali	Rural	36	35	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mal Pahariya	Rural	21	10	11	10	..	1	..	9	..	
9 Mru	Rural	6	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	
10 Munda	Rural	30	15	15	12	..	4	..	5	..	
11 Nagesia	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
12 Oraon	Rural	32	16	16	10	7	6	..	4	7	
13 Santal	Rural	2,025	1,293	732	847	296	577	165	250	126	
14 Unclassifiable	Rural	640	33	607	23	..	14	..	9	..	
ITAHAR											
Total	Rural	10,345	5,247	5,098	3,225	1,670	2,229	910	930	731	
1 Hajang	Rural	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Mal Pahariya	Rural	82	34	48	34	24	9	..	5	..	
3 Munda	Rural	22	12	10	7	3	1	..	4	3	
4 Nagesia	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 Oraon	Rural	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Santal	Rural	10,232	5,199	5,033	3,183	1,643	2,219	910	921	728	

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF

		WORKERS									
		I					II				
Name of Scheduled Tribe		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Islampur											
6	Munda Rural	267	160	107	97	16	12	1	27	1	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oraon Rural	2,166	1,086	1,080	747	143	342	29	146	24	
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	Santal Rural	17,115	9,147	7,968	5,226	1,961	3,429	739	1,584	1,142	
	Urban	20	15	5	8	..	3	..	4	..	
9	Sauria Paharia Rural	28	8	20	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Unclassifiable Rural	256	182	74	102	1	24	1	60	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ISLAMPUR											
Total Rural		830	442	388	198	52	105	25	64	23	
	Urban	21	16	5	9	..	3	..	4	..	
1	Mal Pahariya Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Oraon Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	Santal Rural	719	332	387	133	51	81	24	36	23	
	Urban	20	15	5	8	..	3	..	4	..	
4	Unclassifiable Rural	101	100	1	55	1	24	1	20	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KARANDIGHI											
Total Rural		9,969	4,927	5,042	2,885	1,163	2,051	393	722	736	
1	Karnali Rural	7	6	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
2	Mal Pahariya Rural	36	25	11	25	10	..	..	22	9	
3	Munda Rural	42	25	17	14	4	8	..	3	1	
4	Oraon Rural	799	394	405	207	36	126	13	66	20	
5	Santal Rural	9,004	4,465	4,539	2,629	1,111	1,917	380	629	705	
6	Sauria Paharia Rural	28	8	20	..	1	..	..	..	1	
7	Unclassifiable Rural	53	4	49	4	..	..	..	2	..	
CHOPRA											
Total Rural		3,001	1,601	1,400	1,152	311	594	130	299	42	
1	Kora Rural	37	23	14	14	4	..	..	..	..
2	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia Rural	44	36	8	22	7	2	..	10	..	
3	Mal Pahariya Rural	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Munda Rural	185	132	53	81	12	4	1	24	..	
5	Oraon Rural	1,136	566	570	464	103	169	16	62	..	
6	Santal Rural	1,583	843	740	571	185	419	113	113	42	
7	Unclassifiable Rural	12	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
GOALPOKHAR											
Total Rural		6,164	3,707	2,457	2,008	618	1,059	222	854	376	
1	Mahli Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	Munda Rural	40	3	37	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	Oraon Rural	223	118	105	68	4	47	..	10	4	
4	Santal Rural	5,809	3,507	2,302	1,893	614	1,012	222	806	372	
5	Unclassifiable Rural	90	77	13	43	..	..	..	38	..	

PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—concl'd.

WORKERS																X	
III In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		Non-workers		25	26
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Subdivision—concl'd.																	
36	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	12	9	63	91		
..		
231	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	22	35	339	937		
..	1	..	..	..
32	7	23	27	12	2	7	3	10	1	4	..	125	40	3,921	6,007		
..	1	..	7	5		
..	8	19		
..		
..		
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	80	73		
..		
POLICE STATION																	
..	..	5	..	..	..	7	3	3	1	..	..	14	..	244	296		
..	2	..	7	3		
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1	..	..	..
..	7	3	..	1	..	..	9	..	199	336		
..	1	..	7	5		
..	43	..		
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..		
POLICE STATION																	
1	..	24	21	11	2	..	..	3	2	2	..	71	9	2,042	3,679		
..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	1		
..	2	1	..	2	1	11	13		
..	1	..	13	3	187	360		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	53	4	1,036	3,428		
1	..	16	20	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	19		
..	49		
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION																	
313	59	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	26	80	449	1,009		
14	4	9	10		
10	7	14	1		
..	4		
..	1	..	..	..	10	8	51	41		
36	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	32	102	467		
228	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	29	272	555		
..	1	11		
..		
POLICE STATION																	
9	6	12	7	2	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	56	7	1,009	1,830		
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37		
..	4	..	50	101		
3	4	..	..	..	52	7	1,614	1,888		
6	6	7	7	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	34	13		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-III PART A (i)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Educational Levels																		
Name of Scheduled Caste 1	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																		
Total	5,901	5,007	4,502	4,624	969	305	356	74	54	4	2	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
1 Bagdi or Duley	58	297	46	278	7	13	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Baiti	12	10	11	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bauri	13	9	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Beldar	7	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bhumali	368	325	252	298	99	25	11	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bind	45	19	34	19	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Chamar, Chamar- kar, Mochi Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	405	224	330	207	63	16	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Dhoba or Dhoibi	269	464	194	436	52	22	20	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Dom or Dhangad	27	93	27	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	271	170	242	163	22	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Ghasi	35	..	34	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Gourhi	73	57	48	52	24	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Hari	128	93	116	90	11	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Jalia Kalbarita	437	370	387	353	28	14	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 Jhalo Malo or Malo	174	194	141	175	11	7	19	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Kadar	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Kamj (Nepali)	8	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Kaora	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Karenga or Koranga	2	..	2	..	12	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Keot or Keyot	83	67	65	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Konai	5	13	4	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Konwar	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Kotai	58	..	56	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Lohar	25	7	16	5	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Mahar	9	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Mal	32	9	27	9	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Mallah	77	205	57	194	19	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Mehtar	32	247	30	238	1	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Musahar	139	1	97	1	32	..	88	14	17	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
30 Namasudra	922	553	623	500	188	39	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Nuniya	356	93	307	91	38	2	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Paliya	394	279	308	265	48	12	37	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Pan or Sawasi	7	8	7	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Pasi	70	20	55	18	12	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Patni	7	30	6	26	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Pod or Poundra	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Rajbanshi	492	675	347	636	94	32	42	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Rajwar	102	3	86	3	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Sarki (Nepali)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Sunri excluding Saha	151	112	59	58	83	53	1	..	4	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
41 Tiwar	5	3	5	2	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Turi	175	100	144	98	23	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Unclassifiable	417	248	303	206	54	28	48	13	9	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-III PART A (ii)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES[illegible]

TABLE SCT-III PART B (i)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste 1	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
							Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT										
Total	146,140	129,405	119,119	127,145	19,325	1,503	7,391	663	305	4
1 Bagdi or Duley	13,544	8,838	11,204	8,747	1,817	64	492	27	31	..
2 Baiti	288	756	233	742	33	9	21	5	1	..
3 Bauri	165	189	116	187	39	2	8	..	2	..
4 Bediya	64	78	62	78	..	..	2	..	..	..
5 Beldar	332	215	301	215	27	..	4	..	..	..
6 Bhogta	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhuimali	3,293	3,259	2,781	3,216	355	33	152	10	5	..
8 Bhuiya	653	363	600	363	32	..	21	..	..	..
9 Bind	494	1,793	443	1,793	51	..	..	..	..	..
10 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, or Rishi	3,532	2,315	3,116	2,295	306	20	104	..	6	..
11 Chaupal	29	31	28	31	1	..	..	..	..	..
12 Damai (Nepali)	6	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
13 Dhoba or Dhobi	297	254	240	232	36	13	21	9	..	..
14 Doai	4,935	5,062	4,434	5,024	219	29	282	9	..	..
15 Dom or Dhangad	190	162	167	159	20	3	3	..	..	..
16 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	1,946	1,328	1,571	1,312	249	12	116	4	10	..
17 Ghasi	1,261	1,872	1,029	1,872	212	..	18	..	2	..
18 Gonrhi	4,224	3,929	4,001	3,898	156	20	67	11	..	..
19 Hari	4,088	3,538	3,629	3,513	358	23	99	2	2	..
20 Jalia Kaibartta	2,293	2,238	1,946	2,212	219	15	118	11	10	..
21 Jhalo Malo or Malo	1,356	1,377	1,159	1,356	118	15	74	6	5	..
22 Kadar	130	122	130	122	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Kami (Nepali)	17	14	5	14	12	..	..	..	..	..
24 Kandra	43	75	43	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Kaora	51	43	45	43	2	..	4	..	..	..
26 Karenga or Koranga	25	127	22	127	3	..	..	..	..	..
27 Kaur	240	274	198	266	41	8	..	..	1	..
28 Keot or Keyot	188	79	177	77	11	2	..	..	..	..
29 Khaira	408	439	398	439	10	..	..	..	..	..
30 Khatik	69	97	60	95	7	2	1	..	1	..
31 Koch	560	356	439	352	70	4	51	..	..	..
32 Konai	92	99	73	99	17	..	..	..	..	..
33 Konwar	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Kotal	20	89	20	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Lalbegi	8	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Lohar	957	1,212	732	1,194	152	13	72	5	1	..
37 Mahar	109	102	104	99	4	2	1	1	..	..
38 Mal	1,106	526	809	526	291	..	5	..	1	..
39 Mallah	692	788	568	784	99	2	25	2	..	..
40 Mehtor	281	185	254	180	20	4	7	1	..	..
41 Musahar	2,567	2,600	2,447	2,576	106	21	13	3	1	..
42 Namasudra	5,607	4,795	4,386	4,475	754	261	424	56	43	3
43 Nat	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 Nuniya	1,646	1,305	1,505	1,298	104	6	37	1	..	..

TABLE SCT-III PART B (i)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Name of Scheduled Caste 1	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
							Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT—contd.										
45 Paliya	35,153	31,466	27,918	30,922	5,630	473	1,526	71	79	..
46 Pan or Sawasi	37	63	37	61	..	2	..	..	..	..
47 Pasi	186	131	166	131	13	..	7	..	..	..
48 Patni	212	212	162	202	34	6	16	4	..	..
49 Pod or Poundra	183	181	176	178	6	2	1	1	..	..
50 Rajbanshi	49,530	42,674	38,449	41,754	7,461	499	3,517	420	103	1
51 Rajwar	208	638	188	638	18	..	2	..	..	..
52 Sarki (Nepali)	60	51	55	51	4	..	1	..	..	..
53 Sunri excluding Saha	154	136	107	117	25	17	21	2	1	..
54 Tiwar	171	132	158	132	11	..	2	..	..	..
55 Turi	1,726	1,824	1,631	1,815	69	9	26	..	..	..
56 Unclassifiable	688	965	559	961	103	2	26	2	..	..

TABLE SCT-III PART B (ii)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
							Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT										
Total	83,033	85,212	75,121	84,394	5,056	615	2,788	200	68	3
1 Bhumij . . . . .	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	119	107	114	107	5	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chakma	107	94	97	94	6	..	4	..	..	..
4 Garo	101	201	91	200	8	1	2	..	..	..
5 Hajang	14	11	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ho	9	100	7	100	2	..	..	..	..	..
7 Karmali	6	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kora	1,406	1,416	1,287	1,404	108	12	10	..	1	..
9 Lepcha	96	121	78	119	17	2	1	..	..	..
10 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	147	58	132	57	11	1	4	..	..	..
11 Magh	82	81	75	81	6	..	1	..	..	..
12 Mahali	1,028	1,003	924	888	56	111	43	4	5	..
13 Mahli	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Mal Pahariya	835	833	790	822	33	9	11	2	1	..
15 Mech	11	68	2	68	9	..	..	..	..	..
16 Mru	7	164	4	164	3	..	..	..	..	..
17 Munda	5,460	9,432	4,847	9,374	290	29	319	29	4	..
18 Nagesia	130	68	113	68	16	..	1	..	..	..
19 Oraon	11,264	10,983	9,947	10,889	695	71	608	23	14	..
20 Rabha	6	17	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Santal	61,724	58,936	56,187	58,436	3,751	364	1,743	133	43	3
22 Sauria Paharia	8	20	7	20	1	..	..	..	..	..
23 Unclassifiable	471	1,491	391	1,467	39	15	41	9	..	..

TABLE SCT-V PART A—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES
(Households of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

Interest in land cultivated 1	No. of cultivating households 2	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres											Unspecified 13
		Less than 1 3	1-0-2-4 4	2-5-4-9 5	5-0-7-4 6	7-5-9-9 7	10-0-12-4 8	12-5-14-9 9	15-0-29-9 10	30-0-49-9 11	50 + 12		
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT													
Total	7,652	287	1,459	2,623	1,643	599	482	177	353	15	3	9	
1 Owned or held from Government	4,044	230	847	1,082	804	327	325	130	276	12	2	9	
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	801	37	269	368	101	17	8	..	1	..	..	..
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	2,807	20	343	1,173	740	255	149	47	76	3	1	..	

TABLE SCT-V PART B—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
(Households of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

Interest in land cultivated 1	No. of cultivating house- holds 2	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres											Unspeci- fied 13
		Less than 1 3	1-0-2-4 4	2-5-4-9 5	5-0-7-4 6	7-5-9-9 7	10-0-12-4 8	12-5-14-9 9	15-0-29-9 10	30-0-49-9 11	50 + 12		
		WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT											
Total	3,886	87	712	1,326	906	350	233	93	156	13	6	4	
1 Owned or held from Govern- ment	1,133	63	255	336	230	78	60	31	65	8	5	2	
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,273	16	361	536	244	64	34	6	12	..	..	..
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons, for payment in money kind or share	1,480	8	96	454	432	208	139	56	79	5	1	2	

TABLE SC-I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Educational Level 1	Total Non working Population			Full time Students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8	Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT											
ALL RURAL AREAS											
Total	181,984	59,694	122,290	10,504	2,221	456	3	99	35	41,435	129,031
Illiterate	173,198	52,888	120,310	4,631	1,494	385	..	55	26	47,817	118,787
Literate (without educational level)	5,788	4,338	1,450	3,679	593	19	..	17	9	623	848
Primary or Junior Basic	2,850	2,324	526	2,100	133	43	..	21	..	160	393
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	136	132	4	88	1	9	..	4	..	31	3
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	12	12	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
ALL URBAN AREAS											
Total	7,086	2,517	4,569	516	208	252	16	127	32	1,822	4,313
Illiterate	6,138	1,915	4,223	170	103	171	16	101	27	1,473	4,077
Literate (without educational level)	720	441	279	246	72	58	..	20	5	117	202
Primary or Junior Basic	196	133	63	87	30	13	..	5	..	28	33
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	24	20	4	11	3	7	..	..	..	2	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	8	8	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	..

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother Tongue and Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT					
Total	84,118	86,031	30,771	27,772	..
1 Bhumi . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..
	..	1. BENGALI	..	..	..
	..	7	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Tolmo .	122	107	..	3	..
	97	51	..	..	..
	16	..	..	..	..
	8	45	..	3	Bengali (F-3)
	1	11	..	..	..
3 Chakma	107	94	4	16	..
	38	21	..	..	..
	..	15	..	1	Hindi (F-1)
	64	35	4	14	Bengali (M-4, F-14)
	1	5	..	..	..
	4	18	..	1	Bengali (F-1)
4 Garo	101	201	..	3	..
	42	163	..	2	..
	..	2	..	..	..
	58	36	..	1	Bengali (F-1)
	1	..	..	..	..
5 Hajang	14	11	..	2	..
	9	4	..	..	..
	5	6	..	2	Bengali (F-2)
	..	1	..	..	..
6 Ho	9	100	5	..	..
	9	21	5	..	Hindi (M-5)
	..	79	..	..	..
7 Karmah	6	1	..	..	..
	6	1	..	..	..

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother Tongue and Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT—contd.

8 Kora	1,406	1,416	1,152	812	..
		1. BENGALI			
	478	296	342	1	Hindi (M-18, F-1), Koda/Kora (M-312), Santali (M-12)
		2. HINDI			
	30	174	6	..	Bengali (M-6)
		3. KURUKH/ORAO			
	4	3	..	..	..
		4. MALPAHARIA			
	25	29	..	..	..
		5. MUNDARI			
	855	903	804	811	Bengali (M-800, F-810), English (M-3), Santali (M-1, F-1)
		6. SADAN/SADRI			
	14	11	..	..	..
9 Lepcha	96	121	..	..	..
		1. BENGALI			
	40	54	..	..	..
		2. HINDI			
	21	..	..	..	..
		3. KURUKH/ORAO			
	..	2	..	..	..
		4. MALPAHARIA			
	35	65	..	..	..
10 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	147	58	7	1	..
		1. BENGALI			
	132	50	7	1	Hindi (F-1), Santali (M-7)
		2. KURUKH/ORAO			
	9	7	..	..	..
		3. MUNDARI			
	3	..	..	..	..
		4. SUNWAR			
	3	1	..	..	..
11 Magh	82	81	..	2	..
		1. BENGALI			
	70	60	..	..	..
		2. HINDI			
	4	5	..	2	Bengali (F-2)
		3. SANTALI			
	8	16	..	..	..
12 Mahali	1,075	1,028	338	419	..
		1. BENGALI			
	451	424	23	8	Hindi (M-19, F-8), Santali (M-4)
		2. HINDI			
	167	92	92	75	Bengali (M-92, F-75)
		3. MAHALI			
	206	248	105	132	Bengali (M-94, F-128), Hindi (M-1), Santali (M-10, F-4)

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Names of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother Tongue and Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>					
		4. MALPAHARIA			
	1	..	..	..	..
		5. PERSIAN			
	6	8	2	8	Bengali (M-2, F-8)
		6. SADAN/SADRI			
	35	10	..	..	..
		7. SANTALI			
	206	238	116	196	Bengali (M-116, F-194), Hindi (F-2)
		8. SUNWAR			
	3	8	..	..	..
13 Mahli	2	..	..	..	..
		1. SANTALI			
	2	..	..	..	..
14 Mal Pahariya	890	884	271	254	..
		1. BENGALI			
	321	408	43	24	Hindi (M-42, F-24), Santali (M-1)
		2. HINDI			
	149	9	69	..	Bengali (M-69)
		3. MALPAHARIA			
	256	349	146	220	Bengali (M-146, F-220)
		4. MUNDARI			
	28	6	6	..	Bengali (M-6)
		5. NEPALI			
	2	..	..	..	..
		6. PAHARIA			
	23	11	3	2	Bengali (M-3, F-2)
		7. SADAN/SADRI			
	88	75	..	..	..
		8. SANTALI			
	23	26	4	8	Bengali (M-4, F-8)
15 Mech	11	68	..	56	..
		1. BENGALI			
	..	68	..	56	Hindi (F-52), Santali (F-4)
		2. HINDI			
	11	..	..	..	..
16 Mru	13	164	..	2	..
		1. BENGALI			
	5	156	..	..	..
		2. HINDI			
	8	..	..	..	..
		3. KURUKH/ORAN			
	..	4	..	2	Bengali (F-2)
		4. MUNDARI			
	..	4	..	..	..
17 Munda	5,471	9,448	865	684	..
		1. BENGALI			
	2,493	721	16	2	Hindi (M-16, F-2)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother Tongue and Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT—contd.

17 Munda		2. HINDI			
	16	..	2	..	Santali (M-2)
		3. KURUKH/ORAO			
	2	11	..	3	Santali (F-3)
		4. MUNDARI			
	2,762	7,042	755	567	Bengali (M-752, F-567), English (M-1), Hindi (M-2)
		5. NAGARI-HINDI			
	56	3	11	3	Bengali (M-11, F-3)
		6. PAHARIA			
	112	122	77	84	Bengali (M-77, F-84)
18 Nagaria		7. SANTALI			
	23	1,344	4	25	Bengali (M-4, F-25)
		8. URDU			
	7	5	..	..	..
	130	68	1	1	..
		1. BENGALI			
	89	42	..	1	Hindi (F-1)
		2. HINDI			
	38	5	1	..	Bengali (M-1)
		3. SADAN/SADR I			
19 Oraon	3	19	..	..	..
		4. SUNWAR			
	..	2	..	..	..
	11,271	11,016	5,270	4,524	..
		1. BENGALI			
	1,166	1,469	85	51	English (M-21, F-3), Hindi (M-56, F-47), Kurukh/Oraon (M-8, F-1)
		2. GURUNG			
	..	1	..	1	Hindi (F-1)
		3. HINDI			
	119	53	19	25	Bengali (M-19, F-25)
20 Rabha		4. KURUKH/ORAO			
	9,663	9,331	5,103	4,411	Bengali (M-4991, F-4575), English (M-15), Hindi (M-49, F-23), Nepali (M-30), Santali (M-18, F-13)
		5. LOHARI-KURUKH/ORAO			
	8	1	6	1	Bengali (M-6, F-1)
		6. MUNDARI			
	2	..	..	..	..
		7. NAGARI-HINDI			
	55	..	30	..	Bengali (M-30)
		8. SADAN/SADR I			
	76	94	12	18	Bengali (M-7, F-18), English (M-1), Hindi (M-4)
		9. SANTALI			
	145	67	15	17	Bengali (M-7, F-17), Hindi (M-8)
		10. SUNWAR			
	37	..	..	..	..
	6	17	2	..	..
		1. BENGALI			
	2	5	..	..	..

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—concl.

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother Tongue and Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT—concl.

20 Rabha		2. HINDI			
	2	7	1	..	Bengali (M-1)
		3. NEPALI			
	2	..	1	..	Bengali (M-1)
		4. SADAN/SADRI			
	..	5	..	..	..
21 Santal	62,667	59,625	22,781	20,951	..
		1. BENGALI			
	955	412	25	102	Hindi (M-3, F-5), Santali (M-21, F-97), Tamil (M-1)
		2. HINDI			
	110	129	11	81	Bengali (M-9, F-81), English (M-2)
		3. KURUKH/ORAO			
	8	..	..	..	..
		4. MUNDARI			
	2	30	..	..	..
		5. NEPALI			
	1	..	..	..	..
		6. PAHARIA			
	24	32	19	17	Bengali (M-18, F-3), Hindi (M-1, F-14)
		7. SADAN/SADRI			
	2	..	..	..	..
		8. SANTALI			
	61,565	59,022	22,726	20,751	Bengali (M-22057, F-20313), Dogri (M-3), English (M-28, F-8), Hindi (M-621, F-420), Nepali (F-7), Urdu (M-17, F-3)
22 Sauria Paharia	8	20	4	14	..
		1. PAHARIA			
	..	20	..	14	Bengali (F-14)
		2. SANTALI			
	8	..	4	..	Hindi (M-4)
23 Unclassifiable	484	1,496	71	28	..
		1. BENGALI			
	353	1,373	30	..	English (M-13), Santali (M-17)
		2. HINDI			
	10	11	4	1	Bengali (M-4, F-1)
		3. LOHARI			
	8	5	8	5	Bengali (M-8, F-5)
		4. MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED			
	6	..	4	..	Bengali (M-4)
		5. SADAN/SADRI			
	20	10	19	8	Bengali (M-19, F-8)
		6. SANTALI			
	10	4	6	1	Bengali (M-6, F-1)
		7. SAVARA			
	37	..	..	..	..
		8. TIBETAN			
	1	..	..	..	..
		9. URDU			
	39	95	..	13	Bengali (F-13)

TABLE ST-II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Non-working Population			Full time Students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
1	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT											
Total	96,980	53,705	63,275	3,925	688	172	3	67	16	22,841	62,888
1 Bhumij	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dikpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	88	38	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	50
3 Chakma	121	66	55	16	2	..	..	1	..	49	33
4 Garo	207	37	170	2	6	..	..	..	..	35	164
5 Hajang	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
6 Ho	106	6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	100
7 Kora	1,725	595	1,130	76	18	2	..	2	3	515	1,109
8 Lepcha	116	30	86	1	2	..	..	..	..	29	84
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	60	27	33	12	..	..	..	..	..	15	33
10 Magh	65	27	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	24	38
11 Mahali	938	405	533	65	15	26	..	..	..	314	518
12 Mal Pahariva	1,044	336	708	17	5	3	..	1	..	315	703
13 Mech	70	2	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	68
14 Mru	162	8	154	2	7	..	..	..	..	6	147
15 Munda	10,156	1,988	8,168	281	42	8	..	4	..	1,695	8,126
16 Nagesia	118	57	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	61
17 Oraon	12,594	4,343	8,251	793	134	6	..	5	2	3,539	8,115
18 Rabha	14	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
19 Santal	67,601	25,463	42,138	2,626	432	120	3	50	11	22,667	41,692
20 Sauria Paharia	27	8	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	19
21 Unclassifiable	1,741	257	1,484	29	25	7	..	4	..	217	1,459

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

[(a) For description of Code, see Appendix II to the Explanatory Note.
(b) The figure in the bracket indicates number of Establishments.]

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

Total	200 (3, 226); 202 (1); 205 (67); 206 (4); 207 (2, 470); 209 (295); 212 (4); 213 (3); 214 (2); 215 (1); 217 (1); 220 (97); 223 (1); 233 (1); 235 (267); 240 (19); 241 (16); 244 (2); 273 (275); 278 (8); 280 (6); 281 (53); 282 (1); 287 (1); 288 (3); 289 (17); 302 (19); 303 (3); 310 (4); 311 (24); 314 (11); 315 (1); 331 (1); 332 (1); 333 (3); 335 (3); 336 (5); 340 (14); 350 (204); 355 (7); 356 (7); 362 (1); 365 (7); 367 (8); 368 (12); 369 (241); 378 (3); 384 (13); 388 (162); 389 (3); 390 (2); 392 (21); 393 (211); 394 (11); 399 (20).
Rural	200 (3,129); 202 (1); 205 (39); 206 (4); 207 (2,440); 209 (196); 212 (4); 213 (2); 214 (1); 217 (1); 220 (40); 235 (237); 240 (15); 241 (16); 244 (2); 273 (167); 278 (4); 281 (30); 282 (1); 288 (1); 289 (14); 303 (1); 310 (2); 311 (18); 314 (9); 315 (1); 331 (1); 332 (1); 333 (2); 335 (2); 336 (1); 340 (11); 350 (173); 355 (7); 365 (1); 368 (3); 369 (206); 388 (84); 389 (2); 392 (1); 393 (122); 394 (2); 399 (15).
Urban	200 (97); 205 (28); 207 (30); 209 (99); 213 (1); 214 (1); 215 (1); 220 (57); 223 (1); 233 (1); 235 (30); 240 (4); 273 (108); 278 (4); 280 (6); 281 (23); 287 (1); 288 (2); 289 (3); 302 (19); 303 (2); 310 (2); 311 (6); 314 (2); 333 (1); 335 (1); 336 (4); 340 (3); 350 (31); 356 (7); 362 (1); 365 (6); 367 (8); 368 (9); 369 (35); 378 (3); 384 (13); 388 (78); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (20); 393 (89); 394 (9); 399 (5).

Balurghat Subdivision

Total	200 (1,102); 205 (23); 207 (408); 209 (55); 212 (1); 213 (1); 220 (52); 235 (61); 240 (7); 273 (88); 278 (2); 281 (13); 288 (1); 302 (9); 303 (1); 311 (7); 314 (2); 333 (2); 335 (2); 340 (9); 350 (61); 355 (3); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (3); 368 (3); 369 (60); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (58); 389 (1); 392 (10); 393 (61); 394 (3); 399 (3).
Rural	200 (1,071); 205 (12); 207 (403); 209 (21); 212 (1); 220 (23); 235 (47); 240 (4); 273 (56); 281 (5); 303 (1); 311 (4); 314 (1); 333 (1); 335 (2); 340 (7); 350 (36); 355 (3); 369 (42); 388 (29); 389 (1); 393 (19).
Urban	200 (31); 205 (11); 207 (5); 209 (34); 213 (1); 220 (29); 235 (14); 240 (3); 273 (32); 278 (2); 281 (8); 288 (1); 302 (9); 311 (3); 314 (1); 333 (1); 340 (2); 350 (25); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (3); 368 (3); 369 (18); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (29); 392 (10); 393 (42); 394 (3); 399 (3).

HILLI POLICE STATION

Total	200 (42); 205 (2); 207 (20); 209 (6); 220 (27); 235 (1); 240 (6); 273 (8); 278 (1); 302 (1); 303 (1); 311 (1); 369 (4); 388 (7); 392 (2); 393 (6); 399 (1).
Rural	200 (34); 205 (1); 207 (19); 209 (1); 220 (5); 235 (1); 240 (3); 273 (6); 303 (1); 369 (4); 388 (3); 393 (1).
Urban	200 (8); 205 (1); 207 (1); 209 (5); 220 (22); 240 (3); 273 (2); 278 (1); 302 (1); 311 (1); 388 (4); 392 (2); 393 (5); 399 (1).
Villages	Tior 200 (1); 205 (1); 209 (1); 273 (3); 393 (1); Jot Tior 273 (2); 388 (2); Binsira 200 (1); 207 (3); Purbba Mustafapur 207 (1); Matais 200 (3); Syampur 207 (1); Chak Subid 200 (2); Sarenbari 220 (1); Dabra 220 (1); Ghak Daput 220 (1); Kismat Daput 200 (1); 220 (1); 235 (1); 273 (1); 303 (1); 369 (2); 388 (1); Mahishno a 207 (1); Aptair 200 (8); 207 (11); Pubba Raynagar 200 (3); 240 (1); Ramkrishnapur 369 (2); Bagura Fatepur 240 (2); Laskarpur 220 (1); Ramjibanpur 200 (2); Habibpur 200 (1); Gayespur 200 (4); 207 (2); Chak Maniko 200 (1); Maniko 200 (4); Jamalpur 200 (2); Lakma 200 (1).

HILI TOWN

200 (8); 205 (1); 207 (1); 209 (5); 220 (22); 240 (3); 273 (2); 278 (1); 302 (1); 311 (1); 388 (4); 392 (2); 393 (5); 399 (1).

BALURGHAT POLICE STATION

Total	200 (145); 205 (6); 207 (40); 209 (26); 220 (15); 235 (39); 240 (1); 273 (36); 278 (1); 281 (6); 288 (1); 302 (8); 311 (2); 314 (1); 333 (1); 340 (4); 350 (23); 355 (2); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (2); 368 (3); 369 (20); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (32); 392 (6); 393 (35); 394 (3); 399 (2).
Rural	200 (135); 207 (36); 209 (6); 220 (9); 235 (35); 240 (1); 273 (22); 281 (1); 340 (4); 350 (9); 355 (2); 369 (8); 388 (13); 393 (8).
Urban	200 (10); 205 (6); 207 (4); 209 (20); 220 (6); 235 (4); 273 (14); 278 (1); 281 (5); 288 (1); 302 (8); 311 (2); 314 (1); 333 (1); 350 (14); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (2); 368 (3); 369 (12); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (19); 392 (6); 393 (27); 394 (3); 399 (2).
Villages	Baul 200 (2); 273 (4); 388 (1); Mallikpur 200 (1); 281 (1); 369 (2); 388 (1); Rajuha 200 (1); Bhatra 200 (1); 207 (5); 235 (12); Osail 200 (1); Kasilabati 200 (3); Par Patiram 200 (2); 235 (1); Chak Gobinda 235 (16); Kajiali 235 (1); Narayanpur 200 (1); Asair 200 (1); Bara Kasipur 200 (1); Sibrambati 200 (2); Dogachhi 200 (4); 207 (2); Jalghar 273 (1); Radhanagar 200 (2); Badmuluk Kismat 200 (1); Chak Bhatsala 200 (3); 207 (1); Meria 200 (1); Kalaibari 200 (1); Chak Bhriagu 200 (8); 235 (1); 369 (2); Mayamari 200 (2); Chak Kasi 200 (2); Gangasagar 200 (5); Chak Chandan 200 (1); Kuaran 200 (1); 207 (1); Paschim Mustafapur 207 (2); 235 (1); Mamna 235 (1); Belain 200 (2); Dhau 200 (1); Dakra 200 (4); Mangalpur 340 (1); Bangi 200 (1); Baidyanathpara 207 (1); Badbangi 200 (1); Bhushila 200 (1) 207 (1); 355 (1); Dakshin Sibrampur 200 (2); Dakshin Khanpur 220 (1); Bara Raghunathpur 200 (1); 240 (1); 340 (1); Hazipur 200 (2); 340 (2); 350 (1); 355 (1); 369 (1); Danga 200 (1); 200 (1); Satihar 200 (1); Belgharia 200 (1); Taraganja 200 (3); Faridpur 235 (2); 369 (1); Chak Hay 200 (2); Patiram 200 (7); 207 (4); 209 (4); 220 (1); 273 (10); 350 (1); 388 (4); 393 (3); Uttar Raypur 220 (1); Baidun 200 (2); Nazirpur 209 (1); 273 (2); 388 (3); Mahala 200 (1); Uttar Khanpur 350 (1); Akhira 207 (2); Sewai 200 (1); Nunail 207 (1); 273 (1); Digra 393 (2); Tulshi-

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

BALURGHAT POLICE STATION—contd.

pur 207 (2); Dumair 369 (1); Amrita Khanda 200 (1); 209 (1); 273 (1); Satakhanda 207 (1); Sanihara 207 (1); Jhinaipota 207 (2); Mahadipur 200 (2); Chak Amod 207 (1); Kamarpura 200 (1); 207 (1); 273 (1); 369 (1); 388 (1); Gunjarpur 393 (1); Chak Binod 200 (1); Kusumbar 200 (1); Paschim Thakurpur 200 (1); 388 (1); Barakail 200 (1); Jamrail 200 (1); Bamnagar 207 (1); Panditpur 207 (1); Badamail 220 (1); Haripur 207 (2); Chak Ishtail 200 (2); Chhilimbadi 200 (1); Alipur 200 (6); Dakshin Chak Alam 200 (2); Sobra 200 (2); Sobra Syampur 200 (2); Chak Hosen 200 (1); Chak Andaru 200 (6); Purbha Chak Bhikan 200 (1); Amrail 220 (3); 350 (6); Gopalpur 393 (2); Purabha Hariharpur 200 (2); Durgapur 200 (3); 207 (3); 220 (2); 273 (2); Jabaripur 200 (1); Majatpur 200 (1); Chingispur 200 (2); 207 (1); Kismat Ramkrishnapur 200 (1); Siala 200 (2).

BALURGHAT TOWN

200 (10); 205 (6); 207 (4); 209 (20); 220 (6); 235 (4); 273 (14); 278 (1); 281 (5); 288 (1); 302 (8); 311 (2); 314 (1); 333 (1); 350 (14); 362 (1); 365 (2); 367 (2); 368 (3); 369 (12); 378 (1); 384 (7); 388 (19); 392 (6); 393 (27); 394 (3); 399 (2).

KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (191); 205 (1); 207 (29); 209 (3); 220 (3); 235 (7); 273 (2); 350 (2); 388 (3); 389 (1); 393 (1).

Villages Chakrasail 200 (4); Sibpur 200 (2); Azadpur 200 (3); 350 (1); Tara 200 (7); 209 (1); Amulia 200 (7); Kusumtara 200 (3); Kamdebpur 200 (6); Kulahari 200 (24); 393 (1); Palasi 200 (1); Jakhirpur 273 (1); Buribar 200 (3); Brahmapur 200 (9); Safa-nagar 200 (27); 209 (2); 235 (1); 388 (2); Par Sahazadpur 200 (3); Walitara 200 (1); Tilua 200 (3); Agachha 200 (1); 220 (2); 388 (1); 389 (1); Pyrapur 200 (1); Bayrapara 200 (1); Lat Mirzapur 200 (2); Chak Gopal 207 (2); Chak Ramray 200 (1); 235 (6); Balupara 200 (13); 205 (1); 220 (1); 350 (1); Kumarganja 200 (7); Udaypur 207 (3); Bhonar 200 (5); Mahipur 200 (1); Khamar Bodra 207 (2); Bodra 207 (2); Khamar Matizapur 207 (1); Ajhair 200 (14); Chak Ajhair 200 (5); Jigakuri 200 (3); Gayespur 200 (2); 207 (1); Biswanathpur 200 (1); Chandpur 200 (1); Kuraha 200 (3); Gaurangapur 200 (2); Dior 200 (1); Chhatma 207 (1); Pirgaon 200 (1); Parial 207 (1); Chak Baram 207 (2); Radhanagar 200 (1); Pirozpur 207 (2); Belara 200 (4); Mohana 200 (2); 207 (1); Udail 200 (1); Damodarpur 200 (1); 207 (4); Badalpur 207 (2); Muglipur 200 (3); 207 (1); Batun 200 (3); 207 (2); 273 (1); Abail 207 (1); Bhakla 200 (3); Saidpur 207 (1); Dakshin Kesabpur 200 (2); Kaitara 200 (1).

GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION

Total 200 (494); 205 (14); 207 (143); 209 (15); 213 (1); 220 (5); 235 (10); 273 (37); 281 (7); 311 (4); 333 (1); 335 (2); 340 (5); 350 (29); 367 (1); 369 (26); 388 (12); 392 (2); 393 (16).

Rural 200 (481); 205 (10); 207 (149); 209 (6); 220 (4); 273 (21); 281 (4); 311 (4); 333 (1); 335 (2); 340 (3); 350 (18); 369 (20); 388 (6); 393 (6).

Urban 200 (13); 205 (4); 209 (9); 213 (1); 220 (1); 235 (10); 273 (16); 281 (3); 340 (2); 350 (11); 367 (1); 369 (6); 388 (6); 392 (2); 393 (10).

Villages Sinfarka 200 (7); Anantapur 200 (1); Mallikpur 200 (4); Bachhuria 200 (1); 273 (3); 281 (1); 311 (1); 369 (1); Belaathali 200 (19); 207 (7); 273 (2); Uttar Gopalpur 200 (2); Chak Sibpur 200 (1); 207 (1); Damahar 207 (2); Lat Kesabpur 200 (1); 207 (2); Paschim Kasipur 369 (2); Haripur 200 (2); Damodarpur 200 (3); 207 (1); Takipur 207 (2); Daulatpur 205 (2); 207 (1); 273 (2); Khozapur 207 (4); Dafarpur 273 (2); Kasba 207 (3); Kathalhat Hosenpur 200 (26); Zafarpur 200 (2); Bhoral 200 (9); 207 (1); Katatair 200 (5); Naodapara 200 (2); Debipur 200 (10); Narayanpur 200 (4); 207 (2); Malipara 207 (3); Jaydebpur 200 (9); Pargaon 200 (2); Akchha 200 (1); Mahipur 207 (1); Patan 200 (24); 207 (5); Charulya 200 (1); Maharajpur 200 (9); Tengapara 207 (1); 369 (1); Bhaktipur 200 (1); Bikair 200 (5); Ranipur 200 (11); Hiranyabati 200 (9); Sahanali 200 (2); Jaypur 200 (59); 207 (11); Belbari 200 (23); 205 (1); 207 (3); 388 (1); Kadighat 281 (2); 220 (1); 273 (2); 333 (1); 335 (2); 350 (17); 369 (1); 388 (1); 393 (3); Saidpur 369 (1); Amgaon 369 (10); Ramchandrapur 207 (6); 340 (2); Aswinpara 200 (4); Raghunathbati 200 (1); 207 (1); 209 (1); Ratnamala 200 (9); 207 (2); Minapara 200 (4); 207 (2); Kamalpur 207 (1); 'Narai 200 (12); 207 (3); Gachhara 200 (5); 207 (1); Raghobpur 207 (3); Nazirpur 200 (4); Raghunathpur 200 (1); Tetraail 200 (18); Atas 273 (1); 281 (1); Sekh Mina 200 (1); 207 (1); Sikarpur 207 (1); Syampur 207 (1); Chakrapanipur 200 (3); 207 (3); Kesabpur 200 (6); 207 (4); Mahur Kismat 200 (37); 207 (2); 273 (1); Jahangirpur 200 (1); 207 (3); Nandair 200 (4); 207 (9); Siddim 207 (3); Kharpa 207 (1); Sultanpur 200 (3); 207 (1); Haridaspur 207 (1); Srinathbati 207 (2); Tilchhara 200 (5); 207 (3); Mathurapur 200 (13); Chhilimpur 207 (3); Sahara 200 (4); 207 (1); 273 (2); 369 (2); 388 (1); Ratnathpur 200 (13); 207 (4); Kumargara 200 (4); Bhadra 200 (6); Mahakhair 200 (5); Teliapara 200 (2); Hariharpur 200 (13); Faridpur Domutha 200 (3); 207 (2); 273 (1); 311 (2); Chalun 207 (2); Narail 207 (1); Chandura 273 (2); 311 (1); Purbha Sankarpur 207 (1); Kamakhair 200 (1); 207 (1); Purbha Bishnupur 200 (3); Garoa 207 (1); Asokgram 207 (2); 350 (1); 369 (1); 393 (1); Udhura Pranathpur 200 (1); 209 (1); Bholanathpur 207 (2); Srirampur 207 (2); Gokulpur 200 (3); 207 (3); 393 (1); Bhabanipur 273 (1); Nehamba 200 (2); 207 (8); 273 (1); 369 (1); Nilahari 207 (1); Raysali 200 (2); 207 (2); Raypur 200 (1); 207 (1); Mirzapur 200 (1); Parbatipur 200 (3); Adigram 200 (1); Uday 200 (3); Jagadisapur 200 (2); Chalunda 207 (3); Bhuinlara 200 (3); Mastafapur 200 (3); Durgaram Chak 200 (1); Pulinda 200 (4); Phulbari 200 (3); 205 (1); 273 (1); 388 (3); 393 (1); Sibpur 207 (3).

GANGARAMPUR TOWN

200 (13); 205 (4); 209 (9); 213 (1); 220 (1); 235 (10); 273 (16); 281 (3); 340 (2); 350 (11); 367 (1); 369 (6); 388 (6); 392 (2); 393 (10).

TAPAN POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (230); 207 (170); 209 (5); 212 (1); 220 (2); 235 (4); 273 (5); 314 (1); 350 (7); 355 (1); 369 (10); 388 (4); 393 (3).

Villages Babtail 200 (1); 207 (3); Sinhari 200 (10); 207 (3); Magurpur 200 (6); Guldanga 200 (1); Jormail 369 (6); 393 (1); Rampara 350 (2); Muktarampur 200 (25); Chandrail 200 (16); 207 (3); Nimitair 200 (2); Sutail 200 (2); Kasba Batair 200 (11); Ganahar 200 (8); 207 (1); Mandapara 200 (58); 207 (3); 369 (1); Naogan 200 (17); 207 (7); 235 (1); 369 (1); Sahapur 207 (1); kardaha 200 (1); Jamalpur 200 (1); Basuria 207 (9); Bazrapukur 200 (1); 209 (2); 235 (1); 350 (1); 355 (1); 388 (1); 393 (1); Dakhalain

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

TAPAN POLICE STATION—contd.

200 (2); 207 (2); Chak Hosen 200 (1); Saralhati 200 (2); 207 (3); Akhanagar 200 (2); 207 (2); Kadma 200 (6); 207 (1); Anatair 207 (3); Antasimul 207 (2); Budhaich 207 (4); Degaon 200 (1); 207 (2); Azmatpur 207 (2); Bajitpur 200 (1); Bataskhanda 207 (1); Tapan 200 (1); 207 (1); Salas 200 (2); 207 (1); Daudpur 207 (10); Chak Baliram 200 (1); 207 (2); Nihinagar 207 (1); Uttar Kesrail 200 (2); Khirtta 207 (5); Chechra 200 (4); 235 (1); Santirhati 207 (1); Hosenpur 207 (3); Karai 235 (1); Uttar Gauripur 200 (1); 207 (2); Kadoa Jagadisbati 200 (2); Hazratpur 207 (6); Malancha 207 (1); Kamalpur 207 (3); Harsura 200 (3); Rampur 200 (4); 207 (1); 273 (4); 388 (2); 393 (1); Jagadisbati 350 (1); Sirahal 207 (1); Suhari 200 (1); 212 (1); (1); Dwipkhanda 207 (4); Nodhan 207 (2); Banaswarbati 207 (4); Chhiraikuri 207 (1); Kishtapur 207 (2); Madnahar 200 (1); Halidana 207 (1); Ramchandrapur 207 (8); 388 (1); Badalpur 209 (1); Bhikahar 200 (2); 350 (2); Ganguria 200 (1); 207 (2); Bhaioir 200 (1); 207 (7); Aichanda 200 (1); Ghatul 200 (2); 207 (1); Lakshminarayanpur 369 (1); Berali 207 (1); Bakharpur 207 (3); 273 (1); Baturia 207 (4); 209 (1); 314 (1); 350 (1); 369 (1); Ghatika 207 (2); Salgaon 207 (1); Sisrail 200 (1); Bhadrail 200 (5); 207 (2); Garail 207 (5); Fatepur 207 (4); Aktail 207 (1); Paschim Nimpur 207 (1); Ahera 207 (2); Kamdebbati 207 (2); Kaikuri 200 (1); Dudhiakuri 200 (1); Dilalpur 200 (2); Naighati 200 (1); Patkola 200 (1); 220 (2); Dhundipara 200 (1); 207 (1); Madanpur 200 (1); Sibpur 200 (1); Izanagar 200 (1); Ksarukuri 207 (1); Dakshin Kesrail 200 (1); Mahukuri 207 (1); Balapur 200 (4); Purbba Nimpur 207 (2); Hazipur 207 (2); Maildanga 207 (1); Sondapukur 207 (1); Daing 200 (1); Bhabanipur 200 (1); Chenchai 200 (1); Parbbatpur 200 (1); Hasaipur 207 (1); Manipur 207 (1).

Raiganj Subdivision

Total 200 (2, 032); 202 (1); 205 (20); 207 (1, 930); 209 (154); 212 (3); 214 (1); 215 (1); 220 (29); 223 (1); 233 (1); 235 (179); 240 (1); 241 (15); 273 (126); 278 (2); 280 (6); 281 (33); 282 (1); 287 (1); 288 (2); 289 (4); 302 (8); 303 (2); 310 (3); 311 (15); 314 (6); 315 (1); 332 (1); 335 (1); 336 (4); 340 (5); 350 (124); 356 (7); 365 (5); 367 (5); 368 (7); 369 (140); 378 (2); 384 (6); 388 (75); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (7); 393 (136); 394 (8); 399 (10).

Rural 200 (1, 967); 202 (1); 205 (4); 207 (1, 905); 209 (89); 212 (3); 220 (5); 235 (164); 241 (15); 273 (61); 281 (18); 282 (1); 288 (1); 289 (4); 310 (1); 311 (12); 314 (5); 315 (1); 332 (1); 340 (4); 350 (118); 365 (1); 368 (1); 369 (126); 388 (31); 393 (89); 394 (2); 399 (8).

Urban 200 (65); 205 (16); 207 (25); 209 (65); 214 (1); 215 (1); 220 (24); 223 (1); 233 (1); 235 (15); 240 (1); 273 (65); 278 (2); 280 (6); 281 (15); 287 (1); 288 (1); 302 (8); 303 (2); 310 (2); 311 (3); 314 (1); 335 (1); 336 (4); 340 (1); 350 (6); 356 (7); 365 (4); 367 (5); 368 (6); 369 (14); 378 (2); 384 (6); 388 (44); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (7); 393 (47); 394 (6); 399 (2).

RAIGANJ POLICE STATION

Total 200 (756); 202 (1); 205 (13); 207 (501); 209 (51); 215 (1); 220 (9); 223 (1); 235 (144); 240 (1); 273 (70); 278 (1); 280 (6); 281 (12); 288 (2); 302 (6); 303 (2); 310 (2); 311 (2); 314 (1); 332 (1); 335 (1); 336 (2); 340 (1); 350 (16); 356 (7); 365 (4); 367 (5); 368 (6); 369 (33); 378 (2); 384 (5); 388 (37); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (6); 393 (38); 394 (6); 399 (1).

Rural 200 (706); 202 (1); 205 (1); 207 (487); 209 (4); 235 (130); 273 (5); 281 (2); 288 (1); 310 (1); 332 (1); 350 (10); 369 (21); 388 (4); 393 (2).

Urban 200 (50); 205 (12); 207 (14); 209 (47); 215 (1); 220 (9); 223 (1); 235 (14); 240 (1); 273 (65); 278 (1); 280 (6); 281 (10); 288 (1); 302 (6); 303 (2); 310 (1); 311 (2); 314 (1); 335 (1); 336 (2); 340 (1); 350 (6); 356 (7); 365 (4); 367 (5); 368 (6); 369 (12); 378 (2); 384 (5); 388 (33); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (6); 393 (36); 394 (6); 399 (1).

Villages Kuliara Anantapur 200 (3); 207 (1); Gopalpur 200 (48); 369 (1); Sarua 200 (2); Tazpur 200 (3); 235 (1); Basatpur 200 (2); 207 (1); Mallikpur 200 (2); 207 (1); Bhatol 200 (7); 205 (1); 207 (1); 235 (6); 281 (1); 388 (1); Maladkhanda 200 (6); 207 (3); Dhalgaon 200 (2); Parial 200 (3); 207 (3); Sangaon 200 (7); Pratappur 200 (2); 235 (11); Bhatganja 207 (6); 369 (2); Maslanadapur 200 (4); Malibari 200 (4); 207 (12); 369 (1); Kachnabari 200 (2); 207 (2); Jagadispur 207 (16); Paschim Gobindapur 200 (1); Panchbhahiya 207 (1); Dhusmal 207 (13); Patidha 207 (4); Jaunia 207 (5); Kesra 207 (4); Mahua 200 (4); 207 (7); 369 (1); Mahipur 200 (1); 207 (5); Bhagilata 200 (1); 207 (3); Bhagatgaon 200 (1); 207 (4); Baje Bindol 200 (2); 207 (4); 350 (3); Bahor 207 (19); Kailadangi 207 (1); 369 (1); Ratampur 207 (1); Balia 207 (5); Barabar 207 (5); Darra 200 (3); 207 (2); Mukundapur 200 (8); 207 (9); Rautgram 207 (1); Mojgaon 200 (1); 207 (7); Ban Nagra 200 (3); 207 (9); Basian 200 (1); 207 (11); Balaigaon 200 (2); 207 (7); Kantar 200 (4); 207 (5); Lakshmania 200 (27); 207 (11); 235 (1); Nazirpur 200 (1); Adiar 200 (3); 207 (6); 273 (2); 369 (3); 388 (1); Runia 207 (20); Sariabad 200 (11); 207 (2); 369 (1); Dumria 200 (1); 207 (5); Ghagra 207 (10); Tenra 200 (2); 207 (15); Chapra 200 (1); Sitgram 200 (12); 207 (4); Dhoabisua 200 (1); 207 (1); Makra 200 (1); Bahin 200 (15); Bishnupur 200 (38); Dulahur 200 (2); Pakamba 207 (2); Balihara 200 (3); Degaon 200 (6); Barai 200 (4); Dwipnagar 200 (2); Uttar Goalpara 200 (3); 207 (6); Rampur 200 (3); 207 (6); 209 (1); Lohagara 200 (3); 207 (4); Arthagaon 200 (4); 207 (2); Kumargari 207 (1); Gayas 200 (4); 350 (6); Bastor 207 (3); Durgapur 200 (4); 207 (1); Bamuha 200 (6); Bijgaon 200 (2); Puroipur 200 (2); 235 (9); Lohanda 200 (7); 207 (2); Gomarda 200 (1); Sahapur 200 (3); Ekamba 200 (2); Bhattadighi 200 (1); 207 (2); Soharai 200 (1); 207 (7); 235 (8); Kotgram 369 (1); Chapduar 200 (5); 207 (10); 235 (1); 273 (1); Madhupur 200 (3); 207 (4); Ekar 200 (4); 207 (5); Narayanpur 207 (4); Hatmani 200 (1); Nasratpur Katabari 200 (2); 209 (1); 235 (2); 350 (1); 369 (3); 388 (1); Bhatghara 200 (2); Gauri 200 (5); 207 (4); Teghara 200 (8); Kumarjol 200 (3); Jugiamer 200 (2); Galdaha 235 (2); Amritakhanda 207 (7); Birahimkhanda 200 (5); 207 (4); 369 (1); Dakshin Bishnupur 207 (4); Garna 207 (1); Hathia 207 (3); Nuripur 200 (1); Tenahari 200 (2); Maraikura 200 (6); 207 (2); 235 (1); Udayapur 200 (3); 207 (7); Sijgram 200 (6); 207 (12); Naopara 200 (12); Abdulghata 200 (1); Chandar 200 (2); 235 (1); Udaypur 235 (8); Bogram 200 (2); 235 (5); Karnajora 200 (10); 207 (5); 235 (4); 273 (1); 310 (1); 388 (1); Mehendigaon 200 (4); 207 (4); 235 (41); 393 (1); Khalsi 200 (4); 235 (4); Dhurail 200 (2); Daudpur 200 (1); 207 (1); Kokra 200 (2); Rolgaon 200 (3); 207 (1); Mathurapur 200 (1); 207 (1); Brahmapur 200 (4); 207 (6); Khoksa 200 (3); 207 (6); Sobhanpur 200 (11); 207 (4); Sibpur 200 (1); 207 (1); Serpur 200 (16); 207 (2); Gobindapur 207 (1); Mahespur 200 (1); Mirual 207 (3); Dangapara 200 (1); 202 (1); 207 (1); Kasba Mahaso 200 (3); 281 (1); 288 (1); 332 (1); 369 (2); Pirkasur 207 (3); Khadimpur 200 (8); Kamalabari 200 (4); Ganespur 200 (1); Bara Barua 200 (14); 207 (5); Susihar 200 (5); Chhota Parua 200 (17); 207 (8); 235 (4); Chhatrapur 200 (5); 235 (2); Bhomra 200 (28); 235 (18); 369 (1); Chhota Narayanpur 200 (3); Galaisura 200 (3); Gaitar 200 (3); Raria 200 (2); 207 (1); Maria 200 (3); 207 (2); Bamangram 200 (3); 207 (7); Samalgram 207 (3); Harigram 207 (1); Kachimuha 200 (7); 209 (1); Chhatian 200 (4); Malanchi 200 (8); 207 (6); Rupahar 200 (13); 207 (1); 273 (1); Sarai 200 (7); Paschim Mahadebpur

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

RAIGANJ POLICE STATION—contd.

200 (7); 207 (3); 235 (2); Paschim Sankarpur 207 (5); Kalibari 200 (4); 369 (1); Cheramati 369 (1); Paschim Gopalpur 207 (3); Deokhanda 200 (9); 207 (1); 393 (1); Piplan 200 (25); 207 (5); Jaynagar 200 (1); Mahish Bathan 200 (9); 207 (1); Birghai 200 (1); 207 (2); Budhor 200 (4); 207 (3); Kanaipur 200 (9); 207 (1); Rishipur 200 (12); 207 (6); 209 (1); 369 (1); Paschim Monoharpur 200 (5); 207 (3); Basamanpara 200 (12); 207 (5); Paschim Goalgaon 200 (4); 207 (3); Dharmadanaga 200 (8); 207 (6); Kumardangi 207 (2); Poaltair 207 (4); Pardha 207 (5).

RAYGANJ TOWN

200 (50); 205 (12); 207 (14); 209 (47); 215 (1); 220 (9); 223 (1); 235 (14); 240 (1); 273 (65); 278 (1); 280 (6); 281 (10); 288 (1); 302 (6); 303 (2); 310 (1); 311 (2); 314 (1); 335 (1); 336 (2); 340 (1); 350 (6); 356 (7); 365 (4); 367 (5); 368 (6); 369 (12); 378 (2); 384 (5); 388 (33); 389 (1); 390 (2); 392 (6); 393 (36); 394 (6); 399 (1).

KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION

Total 200 (496); 205 (4); 207 (248); 209 (25); 214 (1); 220 (19); 233 (1); 235 (1); 241 (2); 273 (6); 278 (1); 281 (8); 282 (1); 287 (1); 302 (2); 310 (1); 311 (1); 336 (2); 340 (1); 350 (23); 369 (7); 384 (1); 388 (16); 392 (1); 393 (22); 399 (1).

Rural 200 (481); 207 (237); 209 (7); 220 (4); 241 (2); 273 (6); 281 (3); 282 (1); 340 (1); 350 (23); 369 (5); 388 (5); 393 (11).

Urban 200 (15); 205 (4); 207 (11); 209 (18); 214 (1); 220 (15); 233 (1); 235 (1); 278 (1); 281 (5); 287 (1); 302 (2); 310 (1); 311 (1); 336 (2); 369 (2); 384 (1); 388 (11); 392 (1); 393 (11); 399 (1).

Villages Mirzapur 200 (5); 207 (8); Nischintapur 207 (4); Sadipur 200 (7); Uttar Durgapur 207 (1); Mitrabati 207 (3); Uttar Gauripur 200 (3); 207 (1); Mohanpur 200 (1); 207 (2); Purgram 200 (1); 207 (3); Pachakandar 207 (1); Mudafat 200 (4); Buridangi 200 (4); 207 (1); Batasan 200 (3); Jarang 200 (2); Uttar Lakshnipur 200 (2); 207 (2); Anantapur 200 (4); 207 (5); Dasia 200 (1); Mahinagar 200 (5); Sursa 200 (5); Gopalpur 200 (4); 207 (3); Daulatbati 200 (1); 207 (1); Lakshnipur 200 (5); 207 (2); Hazratpur 200 (8); Raghobpur Bara 200 (2); Lohatara 200 (7); 207 (1); 209 (2); Dalingaon 200 (11); Chak Lakshmi 200 (3); Balas 200 (1); Manoharpur 200 (1); Saharullapur 200 (1); Dhondarpail 200 (1); Madhya Gauripur 200 (3); 207 (4); Pandara 200 (2); 207 (2); Uttar Sankarpur 200 (1); Mirzapur 200 (1); 207 (3); Purbba Rampur 369 (3); Bagduar 200 (1); Chandgaon 200 (2); Udgaon 200 (5); Mirzagar 200 (1); Chapair 200 (2); Uttar Krishnapur 207 (2); Radhikapur 200 (4); 220 (2); Kaluhar 200 (1); 207 (1); Sukhandighi 200 (3); 207 (1); Maljum 200 (2); 207 (1); Narayanpur 207 (1); Ramganj 200 (1); Bagcha 207 (1); Chak Dilal 200 (3); 207 (9); Jagdala 200 (1); Kailtor 207 (1); Purbba Durgapur 207 (4); Baikunthapur 200 (6); 207 (9); Bhabanipur 207 (1); Jaydebpur 200 (5); 207 (1); Mahespur 200 (1); 207 (3); Khurkhuria 200 (1); Puria 200 (7); Deogaon 200 (7); Madhya Durgapur 200 (6); Dhankail 200 (1); 207 (4); 273 (1); 281 (1); 369 (1); Rasidpur 200 (1); Hariharpur 200 (6); 207 (3); 209 (2); 220 (1); 273 (2); 282 (1); 388 (2); 393 (2); Ganesbati 200 (9); Uttar Gobindapur 200 (9); Mujia 200 (11); Mahagaon 200 (1); Pakhuria 393 (2); Purbba Sankarpur 207 (1); Atghara 200 (5); Navirhat 200 (10); 207 (1); Haldibari 207 (1); Sintair 369 (1); Mahadebpur 207 (1); Baghan 200 (8); 241 (2); Keotan 200 (7); Sergram 200 (4); 207 (4); Bhandar 200 (7); Chandbari Mirzapur 207 (3); Tungail Bilpara 200 (7); 207 (7); 393 (1); Tilgaon 200 (2); 207 (1); Uttar Sibpur 200 (1); Madhabpur 200 (1); 207 (3); Kasidanga 207 (1); Changaon 200 (3); Maruadangi 200 (1); Sibpur 200 (4); Baral 200 (5); Tarangapur 200 (1); 388 (1); Mustafanagar 200 (10); 207 (1); 350 (1); Natuadangi 200 (6); 207 (7); Bochadanga 200 (3); 207 (8); Dakshin Bhabanipur 200 (4); 207 (1); Dakshin Krishnapur 207 (2); Gogra 207 (2); Fatepur 200 (2); 207 (7); 220 (1); Dhamia 200 (1); Chandipur 200 (8); 207 (9); Birmalpara 200 (2); 207 (1); Kachua 200 (3); 207 (2); Madhupur 200 (5); Raghobpur 200 (4); Atia 200 (7); 207 (4); Chauli 200 (3); Purbba Goalgaon 200 (16); 207 (7); 393 (3); Baruna 200 (21); Mehendipara 200 (1); Dakshin Gobindapur 200 (5); Tamichhari Mathbari 200 (1); Beurjhari 200 (5); 207 (2); Hamidpur 200 (3); Khataa 200 (1); 207 (2); Kuria 200 (2); 393 (2); Chaipara 200 (1); 207 (8); Rautgaon 200 (1); 207 (6); 209 (1); 350 (1); Raypur 200 (5); 207 (2); Bhuinhara 200 (5); 207 (2); 350 (13); 393 (1); Bansihara 200 (2); Hatpara 200 (3); 340 (1); Kunor 200 (7); 207 (5); 209 (2); 273 (3); 281 (2); 350 (8); 388 (2); Mukundapur 200 (2); 207 (1); Dhekipara 200 (2); Palaibari 200 (2); 207 (2); Gangua 207 (2); Kaludanga 200 (2); 207 (1); Jingaon 200 (1); Pahargaon 207 (3); Mahesdangi Dhekipara 207 (2); Phulamani 207 (2); Banigaon 200 (1); Phulatti 200 (1); 207 (4); Lahanda 200 (5); Sahapur 207 (2); Dhabail 207 (1); Malgaon 207 (1); Raghunathpur 207 (5); Raynagar 207 (6); Palihar 200 (18); 207 (11); Balabanda 207 (3); Kusgram 200 (3); Medinipur 200 (28); Jhapail 200 (12); Majhiar 200 (2); Kahil 200 (3).

KALIAGANJ TOWN

200 (15); 205 (4); 207 (11); 209 (18); 214 (1); 220 (15); 233 (1); 235 (1); 278 (1); 281 (5); 287 (1); 302 (2); 310 (1); 311 (1); 336 (2); 369 (2); 384 (1); 388 (11); 392 (1); 393 (11); 399 (1).

HEMTABAD POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (127); 207 (118); 235 (8); 273 (1); 281 (3); 314 (2); 388 (2); 393 (2).

Villages Simuldanga 200 (5); 207 (2); Santara 200 (5); 207 (3); Dharmapur 200 (1); Asmanhat 200 (2); Jatapur 200 (4); 207 (2); Birgram 200 (1); Jalalpur 200 (2); Bharatpur 207 (1); Bamra 200 (3); Babin Paharpur 207 (13); Sekhpura 207 (2); Garura 207 (2); Chainagar 207 (2); Bishnupur 207 (17); Bamair 200 (7); Sunair 200 (1); Rosanpur 200 (3); Dhantair 200 (1); Malan 207 (2); Bhannail 200 (4); 207 (4); Nisairol 200 (2); 393 (1); Darimanpur 207 (1); 388 (1); Uttar Kotagaon 200 (2); 207 (4); Poaltair 200 (3); 207 (3); Rajra 200 (2); Kalua 200 (3); 207 (6); Bhogram 207 (4); 273 (1); Kastara 314 (2); Sitalpur 200 (2); 207 (1); Titih 200 (2); 207 (1); Madhabpur 200 (1); Turiban 200 (1); 207 (6); Surangapur 207 (1); Ghagra 200 (6); Krishnabati 200 (2); Kasia 200 (1); Sekhpur 207 (1); Kismat Simla 200 (1); 207 (1); 281 (3); 388 (1); Samaspur 200 (1); 207 (1); 235 (8); 393 (1); Rahugaon 207 (1); Dehuchi 207 (2); Kasimpur 200 (1); Sonabanda 200 (3); Kantor 200 (1); Arazi Kasimpur 207 (5); Ranhatta 207 (5); Simla 207 (1); Kakarsing 200 (7); Harinarayanpur 200 (6); 207 (1); Mahipur 200 (5); Dudhanda 207 (3); Arazi Dudhanda 207 (2); Balaigaon 207 (2); Nahusara 200 (1); Islampur 200 (1); 207 (4); Nurpur 200 (8); 207 (4); Bhatia 207 (1); Dadhikotbari 200 (11); 207 (1); Dakshin Krishnapur 200 (2); Bangalbari 207 (2); Jagubati 200 (4); 207 (3); Kamalpur 200 (2); Sasan 200 (3); 207 (1); Gutin 200 (4).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

ITAHAR POLICE STATION

Rural	200 (457); 205 (1); 207 (250); 209 (37); 212 (2); 220 (1); 235 (25); 241 (13); 273 (43); 281 (5); 289 (3); 311 (9); 314 (3); 315 (1); 340 (1); 350 (61); 365 (1); 369 (38); 388 (6); 393 (12); 394 (2).
Villages	Gorahar 200 (1); 207 (5); Bajitpur 207 (1); Kotar 207 (1); 369 (1); Balijol 235 (2); Keotal 207 (4); 235 (7); 273 (1); 369 (2); Palaibari 200 (6); 207 (1); 235 (6); 393 (1); Abhinagar 200 (3); 393 (1); Belul 200 (1); 235 (1); Hasua 200 (3); 207 (5); Ujani 207 (17); Haripur 200 (1); 207 (4); 350 (3); Indran 200 (5); 273 (1); Surun 207 (1); Chandol 200 (2); Rahai 200 (1); Mahasunda 200 (3); 207 (3); Durgapur 200 (7); 205 (1); 207 (1); 209 (5); 220 (1); 273 (7); 289 (3); 315 (1); 369 (5); 388 (2); 393 (5); Kamalai 200 (8); 207 (1); Dharanda 200 (6); Sadapur 200 (10); Kukrakunda 200 (4); Sonapur 207 (2); Dakshinal 207 (19); Betor 207 (10); Uttar Mahespur 207 (2); Bhagnail 207 (6); Asrafpur 207 (8); Nandangaon 207 (6); Parbatipur 207 (4); Uttar Jamalpur 207 (4); Laskarpur 207 (2); Purbba Nagua 207 (7); Sridharpur 200 (6); Sibrampur 200 (4); Taltungi 200 (1); 207 (7); Bhelagachhi 200 (12); Mahinagar 200 (3); Patirajpur 200 (3); 209 (4); 281 (2); 388 (1); Kokna 200 (6); Gunarajpur 200 (1); Guniakhanda 200 (1); Mohagachhi 207 (8); Ghugudanga 207 (7); Bhatingaon 207 (6); Aldhanda 207 (1); Purbba Durllabhpur 207 (3); Dhamdhol 200 (4); Sandia 200 (5); 207 (1); Hematpur 200 (1); Fatepur Syampur 200 (8); Sujal 200 (6); Sahabhita 200 (8); Chalania 207 (9); Mirzatpur 350 (3); Bhadrasila 350 (21); Osmanpur 200 (1); Chauduar 200 (2); Kanaipur 200 (6); Morebarakpur 200 (3); Baje Banagram 200 (3); Balihara 200 (5); 388 (1); Khayerbari 200 (6); 207 (1); 273 (1); Bhabanipur Bejpukur 200 (12); 273 (1); Dangapara Belua 200 (2); Chhabhat 200 (2); 235 (1); Kurmanpur 200 (4); Itahar 200 (1); 207 (1); 209 (4); 212 (1); 235 (1); 273 (3); 314 (1); 350 (1); 369 (3); 388 (2); 393 (1); Porsha 209 (1); 273 (2); 350 (1); 369 (1); Bans-thupi 207 (2); Sripur 207 (3); 209 (1); Sahapur 207 (1); Banbol 207 (1); Ramdanga 207 (4); Garia 207 (1); Ghera 200 (2); Dhulahar 200 (1); 207 (1); 350 (22); 369 (5); Banagram 200 (3); 350 (3); Belua 200 (1); 369 (2); Para 200 (2); 207 (1); 209 (2); 235 (1); Kharsata 200 (2); Syampur 200 (3); Bara Bella 393 (1); Bausa 200 (6); Mohan Bhuban 314 (1); Pukhuria 200 (11); 207 (1); Gulandar 200 (27); 207 (4); 209 (2); 273 (1); 369 (1); Nalbhiti Madhabpur 369 (6); Lalganj 207 (1); 369 (1); Srimanta-pur 200 (22); Gopinathpur 207 (1); Gauripur 209 (2); 273 (2); 365 (1); Churaman 273 (2); 281 (1); 311 (6); 394 (1); Mahainagar 273 (2); Chandanpur 207 (3); 273 (4); 369 (3); Kamardanga 200 (2); 209 (8); 311 (2); 369 (1); Gopalpur 281 (1); 369 (2); Kapasia 200 (9); Chhilimpur 350 (1); Saiyadpur 200 (1); 207 (1); 273 (5); Jathigram 200 (3); Binair 200 (2); 207 (2); Musan 200 (4); 207 (4); 241 (10); 340 (1); Khanjapur 200 (5); 207 (2); 209 (1); 273 (3); 311 (1); Sigram 200 (2); 207 (2); Baragram 207 (2); Fatepur 200 (1); Lahuchar 200 (2); 241 (3); Gokarna 207 (2); 273 (1); Pinglu 207 (8); Baldu 207 (6); Chandipur 207 (3); Chahatpur 207 (3); Fasiabad 207 (4); Muskipur 200 (1); 207 (6); 209 (2); Thilbil 200 (8); 235 (5); 273 (1); Barot 207 (1); 235 (1); 273 (1); Birnagar 200 (13); Bagduma 200 (21); Rajkot 200 (5); 350 (5); 369 (2); Sisai 200 (2); Mirzadighi 200 (1); 394 (1); Basaratpur 200 (10); 207 (3); 369 (1); Bangar 207 (1); 209 (3); Marnai 200 (2); 209 (1); 393 (2); Ghritala 200 (5); Malanchi 200 (4); Halimpur 200 (1); 314 (1); Gopibati 350 (1); 369 (1); Tharais 200 (12); Dakshin Syampur 200 (5); Katabari 200 (2); Jot Narottam 200 (3); 393 (1); Kasba 207 (2); Golhat 207 (6); Jayhat 200 (3); 207 (6); 273 (2); 281 (1); 369 (1); Aminhat 200 (5); Dharampur 200 (4); Bahadol 200 (7); 273 (1); Sarishatuli 200 (1); Jagadal 200 (5); 207 (1); Dakshin Mahes-pur 200 (1); Nahanipur 200 (3); Chhilampur 200 (4); Baidara 200 (4); 207 (3); 212 (1); Parameswarbati 200 (3); Khesra 200 (2) 209 (1); 273 (2).

KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION

Rural	200 (14); 205 (1); 207 (546); 209 (22); 273 (2); 281 (3); 289 (1); 311 (1); 350 (10); 369 (27); 388 (8); 393 (54); 399 (8).
Villages	Chapra 207 (1); 393 (2); Rajapur 207 (5); Saraihat Baje Dinor 207 (1); 281 (1); 399 (1); Khagail 207 (1); 393 (1); Beldanga 393 (3); Hariharpur 207 (2); 209 (1); 393 (3); Deul 207 (3); Manikor 207 (2); 393 (3); Paschim Mollapara 207 (5); Titih 369 (1); 393 (1); Kathalbari 207 (1); 350 (3); 393 (1); Paschim Balarampur 200 (1); 393 (1); Jugati 200 (1); Daharol 200 (1); 207 (1); 209 (1); 369 (1); 388 (1); Deokhanda 207 (1); Upadail 207 (3); Nabhor 207 (7); Bhaktipur 207 (3); Beraol 207 (5); 393 (1); Kalancha 369 (3); Poradanga 393 (3); Bansbari 207 (2); Mahator 200 (1); Ekdala Bahirhata 207 (22); Domnagar 207 (3); Silimpur 207 (1); Ranipur 207 (3); Kasimpur 207 (3); Kunarbari 207 (4); Siala 200 (1); 207 (1); Tejihar 207 (1); Baghna 207 (2); Pupra 207 (2); Sarala 369 (1); 388 (1); Dhadarang 393 (1); Subarnapur 207 (2); 369 (1); Nayapara 207 (6); Isnail 207 (26); 393 (1); Barail 207 (1); 393 (1); Sahapur 207 (2); Lakshmipur 207 (7); 311 (1); Gopalpur 207 (3); Sabdalpur 207 (5); Ukhalia 207 (1); 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Balaspur 207 (1); Betahar 207 (9); 350 (1); Ujil 207 (2); Karanj 207 (21); 209 (2); 369 (2); 393 (2); Choragachhi 207 (1); Madhyam Karai 393 (5); Nahit 207 (18); 393 (9); 399 (2); Gilapukur 207 (1); Dhakdhol 200 (1); 207 (7); 350 (3); 369 (1); Sibkrishnapur 207 (14); Bara Krishnapur 388 (1); 393 (3); Angaripara 207 (3); Baragachhi 207 (8); Pathanpara 207 (1); 369 (1); Bhetahar 207 (5); Basail 207 (1); Mirapara 207 (2); Kumruk 207 (1); Buripukur 200 (1); Jarail 207 (9); 209 (1); Sahapur 207 (2); Lakshmipur 207 (7); 311 (1); Gopalpur 207 (3); Sabdalpur 207 (5); Ukhalia 207 (1); 350 (1); Kusamandi 200 (2); 209 (4); 281 (1); 289 (1); 388 (3); 393 (2); Kasba 207 (18); 369 (1); Sarnsia 207 (5); Bateswar 200 (1); 207 (5); Goalgaon 207 (3); Bangaon Krishnapur 207 (2); 399 (1); Dharmadanga 207 (1); Ghatua 207 (2); 209 (1); Nij Uttarpara 369 (1); Balapukur 207 (13); Khantapara 207 (8); 369 (1); 388 (1); 393 (1); Parameswar-pur 207 (1); Anantapur 207 (2); 393 (1); Minapara 207 (6); Arazi Srirampur 369 (2); 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311 (1); Gopalpur 207 (3); Sabdalpur 207 (5); Ukhalia 207 (1); 350 (1); Kusamandi 200 (2); 209 (4); 281 (1); 289 (1); 388 (3); 393 (2); Kasba 207 (18); 369 (1); Sarnsia 207 (5); Bateswar 200 (1); 207 (5); Goalgaon 207 (3); Bangaon Krishnapur 207 (2); 399 (1); Dharmadanga 207 (1); Ghatua 207 (2); 209 (1); Nij Uttarpara 369 (1); Balapukur 207 (13); Khantapara 207 (8); 369 (1); 388 (1); 393 (1); Parameswar-pur 207 (1); Anantapur 207 (2); 393 (1); Minapara 207 (6); Arazi Srirampur 369 (2); Arazi Minapara 207 (2); Nakarna 209 (1); Makail 393 (3); Kesabpur 207 (4); Sarenga 207 (4); Balaspur 207 (1); Betahar 207 (9); 350 (1); Ujil 207 (2); Karanj 207 (21); 209 (2); 369 (2); 393 (2); Choragachhi 207 (1); Madhyam Karai 393 (5); Nahit 207 (18); 393 (9); 399 (2); Gilapukur 207 (1); Dhakdhol 200 (1); 207 (7); 350 (3); 369 (1); Sibkrishnapur 207 (14); Bara Krishnapur 388 (1); 393 (3); Angaripara 207 (3); Baragachhi 207 (8); Pathanpara 207 (1); 369 (1); Bhetahar 207 (5); Basail 207 (1); Mirapara 207 (2); Kumruk 207 (1); Buripukur 200 (1); Jarail 207 (9); 209 (1); Sahapur 207 (2); Lakshmipur 207 (7); 311 (1); Gopalpur 207 (3); Sabdalpur 207 (5); Ukhalia 207 (1); 350 (1); Kusamandi 200 (2); 209 (4); 281 (1); 289 (1); 388 (3); 393 (2); Kasba 207 (18); 369 (1); Sarnsia 207 (5); Bateswar 200 (1); 207 (5); Goalgaon 207 (3); Bangaon Krishnapur 207 (2); 399 (1); Dharmadanga 207 (1); Ghatua 207 (2); 209 (1); Nij Uttarpara 369 (1); Balapukur 207 (13); Khantapara 207 (8); 369 (1); 388 (1); 393 (1); Parameswar-pur 207 (1); Anantapur 207 (2); 393 (1); Minapara 207 (6); Arazi Srirampur 369 (2); Arazi Minapara 207 (2); Nakarna 209 (1); Makail 393 (3); Kesabpur 207 (4); Sarenga 207 (4); Balaspur 207 (1); Betahar 207 (9); 350 (1); Ujil 207 (2); Karanj 207 (21); 209 (2); 369 (2); 393 (2); Choragachhi 207 (1); Madhyam Karai 393 (5); Nahit 207 (18); 393 (9); 399 (2); Gilapukur 207 (1); Dhakdhol 200 (1); 207 (7); 350 (3); 369 (1); Sibkrishnapur 207 (14); Bara Krishnapur 388 (1); 393 (3); Angaripara 207 (3); Baragachhi 207 (8); Pathanpara 207 (1); 369 (1); Bhetahar 207 (5); Basail 207 (1); Mirapara 207 (2); Kumruk 207 (1); Buripukur 200 (1); Jarail 207 (9); 209 (1); Sahapur 207 (2); Lakshmipur 207 (7); 311 (1); Gopalpur 207 (3); Sabdalpur 207 (5); Ukhalia 207 (1); 350 (1); Kusamandi 200 (2); 209 (4); 281 (1); 289 (1); 388 (3); 393 (2); Kasba 207 (18); 369 (1); Sarnsia 207 (5); Bateswar 200 (1); 207 (5); Goalgaon 207 (3); Bangaon Krishnapur 207 (2); 399 (1); Dharmadanga 207 (1); Ghatua 207 (2); 209 (1); Nij Uttarpara 369 (1); Balapukur 207 (13); Khantapara 207 (8); 369 (1); 388 (1); 393 (1); Parameswar-pur 207 (1); Anantapur 207 (2); 393 (1); Minapara 207 (6); Arazi Srirampur 369 (2); Arazi Minapara 207 (2); Nakarna 209 (1); Makail 393 (3); Kesabpur 207 (4); Sarenga 207 (4); Balaspur 207 (1); Betahar 207 (9);

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION—contd.

Villages Jagadalla 200 (2); 207 (3); Cheuti Mahespur 200 (7); 207 (3); Bairahata 200 (2); 207 (1); 209 (1); Kotkhamar 207 (3); Dolkura 207 (5); Mahindra 200 (2); 207 (4); Jaganail 200 (6); 207 (1); 393 (3); Manohara 369 (2); Dolgaon 369 (1); Bagichapur 207 (2); Nendra 207 (1); Ramkrishnapur 200 (1); 207 (1); Bhebrahar 207 (3); Betna 393 (1); Harirampur 200 (2); 207 (2); 209 (6); 369 (3); 388 (1); Sonahan 200 (2); 207 (3); Chhayghata 207 (5); Panpara 207 (10); Simuldanga 200 (4); Khola 207 (1); Dan-gram 200 (2); 209 (1); Bora 200 (2); Jot Gauri 200 (1); Lakshmipur 200 (1); 207 (1); Dakshin Bahadurpur 207 (3); Kismat kasba 200 (1); 207 (1); 369 (4); Daulatpur 200 (1); 209 (2); 281 (1); 388 (1); Mahakhori 207 (2); Jot Hisyra 207 (2); Birahar 200 (3); Kokil 207 (2); Debarajpur 200 (3); Kadimabad 200 (1); 209 (1); Hasimabad 207 (1); Pundari 207 (1); 209 (1); Asraipur 207 (1); Gurkhair 207 (2); Kundana 207 (3); Kakihar 200 (4); Chhatrakunda 388 (1); 393 (1); Aminpur 207 (1); Charla 200 (2); 207 (4); Jafarpur 207 (1); Kasba 369 (3); Bahir Dhanjor 200 (1); 207 (7); Bagulahar 200 (1); 207 (17); Maliara 207 (1); Chakla 207 (19); Madhupur 207 (2); Chakpara 207 (2); Bhagabatdanga 200 (1); Kela 207 (2); Kakahar 207 (5); Dahuakuri 207 (2); Badalpur 200 (3); 207 (5); 369 (1); Mungarail 207 (2); 340 (1); Paschim Chandipur 200 (4); 207 (1); Bighua 207 (2); Bhaior 200 (5); 207 (6); Baragram 207 (3); 350 (9); 369 (1); Sardarpur 200 (1); Ranbindul 393 (1); Kusumba 200 (1); 207 (5); Alipur 200 (2); Bhitari Masun 207 (2); Par Mahasu 207 (3); Raynagar 200 (20); Rasulpur 200 (2); 207 (1); Angaran 200 (2); Ranthail 207 (2); Kalyani 207 (1); Mangalpur 207 (1); Sahabaddipur 207 (1); Kuskari 207 (3); Bhutihari 207 (1); Jadupur 200 (3); Baharail 200 (1); Mahammadpur 200 (1); 369 (1); 388 (1); Kesarghata 207 (8); Barahari 207 (1); Amilas 207 (1); Deogaon 369 (4); Rajapur 207 (3); Mirahati 207 (4); 369 (1); Dakshin Gopalpur 207 (1); Sisa 207 (1); Balmanipur 200 (2); Ganguria 200 (2); Bikaldanga 200 (2); Chhota Faizullapur 207 (1); Srirampur 207 (1); Baje Rupahata 207 (1); Panjarpara 207 (6); Mahabari 207 (1); Habili 207 (1); Sarai 200 (11); Kamalpur 200 (3); Malam 200 (4); 281 (1); 350 (1); Rahimpur 207 (1); Rangapukur 207 (1); Krishnabati 207 (1); 340 (1); Bansihari 207 (1); Mahugram 207 (2); 209 (1); 369 (1); Chandipur 369 (1); Dasul 207 (1); Raghavnagar 207 (3); Jagannathpur 205 (1); 311 (2); Uttar Amarapur 207 (2); Jamar 200 (1); Suripukur 209 (1); Sihai 200 (1); 207 (1); 209 (1); 369 (1); 393 (1); Jasodapur 207 (1); Jaharpur 207 (7); Elahabad 207 (10); 369 (4); Mahadipur 207 (2); Karai 200 (1); 207 (6); Elankuri 200 (1); 207 (1); Nandura 369 (1); Uttar Daulatpur 207 (2); Pathanpara 207 (3); Bara Hara 200 (1); Khusipur 207 (1); Barail 200 (1); Sihpur 200 (1); Jaydebpur 200 (3); Kail 200 (16); Buniadpur 200 (3); 209 (4); 212 (1); 273 (4); 350 (3); 368 (1); 369 (3); 388 (2); 393 (1); Thingur 200 (4); Dilkanthi 207 (4); 350 (1); 369 (1); Kuarsai 207 (5); Baje Kanur 200 (3); Chhota Khidirpur 207 (1); Bara Bila 207 (1); Gauripara 200 (17); 207 (2); Deuria 200 (4); 207 (1); Bil Barail 200 (1); Baje Haripur 200 (1); Bagduar 200 (2); 207 (8); 235 (1); 369 (2).

Islampur Subdivision

Total 200 (92); 205 (24); 206 (4); 207 (132); 209 (86); 213 (2); 214 (1); 217 (1); 220 (16); 235 (27); 240 (11); 241 (1); 244 (2); 273 (61); 278 (4); 281 (7); 289 (13); 302 (2); 310 (1); 311 (2); 314 (3); 331 (1); 333 (1); 336 (1); 350 (19); 355 (4); 368 (2); 369 (41); 388 (29); 389 (1); 392 (4); 393 (14); 399 (7).

Rural 200 (91); 205 (23); 206 (4); 207 (132); 209 (86); 213 (2); 214 (1); 217 (1); 220 (12); 235 (26); 240 (11); 241 (1); 244 (2); 273 (50); 278 (4); 281 (7); 289 (10); 310 (1); 311 (2); 314 (3); 331 (1); 333 (1); 336 (1); 350 (19); 355 (4); 368 (2); 369 (38); 388 (24); 389 (1); 392 (1); 393 (14); 399 (7).

Urban 200 (1); 205 (1); 220 (4); 235 (1); 273 (11); 289 (3); 302 (2); 369 (3); 388 (5); 392 (3).

ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION

Total 200 (15); 205 (3); 207 (42); 209 (6); 220 (5); 235 (7); 273 (17); 281 (1); 289 (3); 302 (2); 310 (1); 369 (13); 388 (12); 392 (3); 393 (1);

Rural 200 (14); 205 (2); 207 (42); 209 (6); 220 (1); 235 (6); 273 (6); 281 (1); 310 (1); 369 (10); 388 (7); 393 (1);

Urban 200 (1); 205 (1); 220 (4); 235 (1); 273 (11); 289 (3); 302 (2); 369 (3); 388 (5); 392 (3).

Villages Ramganj 200 (1); 205 (1); 207 (4); 209 (1); 273 (1); 369 (4); 388 (2); Nandoi 235 (3); Masid Khas 273 (1); 281 (1); Agdimti 200 (1); 369 (3); Khanti 207 (2); Mati Khunda 200 (1); 209 (3); 235 (3); 388 (1); 393 (1); Jagtagaon 207 (2); Bolhanja 200 (4); Pachhurasia 200 (1); 205 (1); 209 (1); 220 (1); 273 (4); 369 (2); 388 (2); Gunjaria 310 (1); Dhantola 209 (1); 388 (2); Gaisal 200 (3); 207 (1); Kalanagin 200 (1); 207 (4); Gunabari 207 (19); Benikandar 200 (1); 207 (5); Benikaner Khari 207 (2); Bhela Gachhi 200 (1); 207 (2); 369 (1); Birna Kundi 207 (1).

ISLAMPUR TOWN

200 (1); 205 (1); 220 (4); 235 (1); 273 (11); 289 (3); 302 (2); 369 (3); 388 (5); 392 (3).

KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (15); 205 (6); 207 (78); 209 (13); 220 (2); 235 (19); 240 (11); 273 (9); 281 (4); 314 (1); 333 (1); 336 (1); 350 (11); 355 (4); 369 (8); 388 (4); 392 (1); 393 (3).

Villages Dalkola 200 (4); 205 (6); 209 (5); 220 (2); 240 (8); 273 (7); 281 (1); 333 (1); 336 (1); 369 (2); 388 (3); 392 (1); 393 (3); Mithapur 240 (3); Haripur 200 (1); Ghordha 200 (1); 207 (1); Jalalpur Milik 200 (2); Mankaur 200 (3); Raniganj 207 (4); 209 (1); 235 (2); 369 (1); Pichla 207 (1); Chaunagra 388 (1); Damdama 207 (2); Chaprabari 209 (1); Bishunpur 235 (1); Begman 207 (2); Bajargaon 235 (15); 369 (1); Rautara 209 (1); Andharia 207 (2); Borra 207 (3); 273 (1); 355 (4); Bhawanipur 273 (1); Madhupur 209 (1); Khurka 207 (3); Fatepur 207 (4); Singardaha 207 (5); Jadopur 207 (1); Dharipara 207 (2); Khanta 314 (1); Keahopur 207 (5); 235 (1); Dhangaon 207 (3); Bhagdoarin 207 (5); Parua 207 (4); Maheshbathna 207 (9); Karandighi 209 (1); 281 (2); Gorulbhasa 207 (1); Mehadabari 207 (2); Tunibhita 207 (3); Juiharpur 207 (4); 209 (2); Jadopur 207 (1); 350 (11); Raghobpur 200 (1); 209 (1); 281 (1); 369 (4); Sadipur 207 (3); Bihnagar 207 (1); Santuspara 207 (1); Nakol 200 (3); 207 (3); Bilaspur 207 (3);

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—concl'd.

CHOPRA POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (19); 205 (5); 206 (4); 207 (1); 209 (32); 213 (1); 214 (1); 217 (1); 220 (1); 273 (14); 281 (2); 289 (10); 311 (1); 314 (2); 350 (8); 368 (2); 369 (10); 388 (5); 389 (1); 393 (8); 399 (1).

Villages Dangapara 209 (4); 273 (1); 369 (3); 393 (2); Barobila 209 (5); 273 (4); 281 (1); 314 (1); 369 (4); 393 (4); Juropani 200 (1); Bhata 200 (2); Jiakhori 200 (1); Jiakhori Gachh 209 (11); 214 (1); 273 (3); 281 (1); 289 (4); 311 (1); 369 (1); 388 (2); 393 (1); 399 (1); Chopra 205 (2); 209 (6); 273 (2); 314 (1); 368 (1); 388 (1); Ariagaon 200 (5); 206 (4); 289 (4); 350 (7); 369 (1); 393 (1); Butijhari 200 (3); 217 (1); 289 (2); Majhiali 350 (1); Ariagaon 200 (1); Chutiakhori 209 (1); Andharihari 200 (3); Udhral 205 (2); Chutiakhori 200 (1); 205 (1); 209 (1); 273 (2); 388 (1); Dalua 200 (1); Mohangachh 209 (4); Jaipura 207 (1); Gorasahid 273 (1); Jibhakata 213 (1); 273 (1); 368 (1); 369 (1); 388 (1); 389 (1); Panch Mouz 200 (1); 220 (1).

GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION

Rural 200 (43); 205 (10); 207 (11); 209 (35); 213 (1); 220 (8); 235 (1); 241 (1); 244 (2); 273 (21); 278 (4); 311 (1); 331 (1); 369 (10); 388 (8); 393 (2); 399 (6).

Villages Bhotar 200 (1); Majlisapur 200 (1); 209 (1); 273 (2); Malduar 200 (1); Kurhila 200 (2); Majhok 200 (3); Hanskunda 200 (5); 205 (1); 209 (7); 220 (3); 235 (1); 244 (2); 273 (7); 388 (4); Satbhita 200 (12); Laskargaon 200 (3); Mahua 209 (1); 273 (2); Biprit 200 (1); Chhota Patna 207 (2); Ghoramara 205 (1); 209 (2); Dharampur 200 (1); 205 (1); 209 (2); 220 (1); 273 (2); 369 (1); 388 (2); Singhnath Kalan 200 (1); Singhnath 273 (1); Satmerhi 207 (1); Shikarpur 200 (1); Chakalia 200 (1); 209 (5); 220 (1); 273 (1); 388 (1); Simalia 200 (1); 209 (2); 220 (2); 273 (1); Basatpur 205 (1); 220 (1); Lalkuri 209 (1); 393 (1); 399 (6); Gachhinagar 369 (1); 393 (1); Goalpokhar 200 (1); 205 (2); 207 (2); 209 (2); 273 (1); 278 (4); 311 (1); 331 (1); 369 (8); 388 (1); Godasimal 209 (1); Surjapur 273 (2); Arani 200 (2); Khudan 200 (1); Satbhiti 200 (2); Rampur 200 (1); Bidyanandpur 209 (4); 273 (2); Talhari 207 (1); Bangawan 207 (3); Chhipi 209 (4); 213 (1); Nazirpur 205 (4); 209 (2); Basantpur 241 (1); Kabutar Khopi 207 (2); Uttargualdob 200 (1); Paraul 209 (1); Shahpur 200 (1).

B. OFFICIAL STATISTICS

RAINFALL AND
TABLE 1.1—RAINFALL AND

Months	1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall
BALURGHAT								
January	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	4	4.11	2	2.38
February	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	1	1.04
March	2	0.29	(a)	(a)	3	1.51	Nil	Nil
April	(a)	(a)	3	4.26	Nil	Nil	5	11.05
May	(a)	(a)	12	15.00	4	7.17	18	36.32
June	15	28.49	11	33.51	10	12.97	15	28.36
July	15	16.80	21	34.94	23	47.38	9	18.49
August	16	25.15	11	13.97	12	17.43	11	11.98
September	8	6.26	10	17.46	17	29.64	4	5.20
October	(a)	(a)	6	9.12	1	6.35	Nil	Nil
November	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
GANGARAMPUR								
January	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	1.69	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	1	0.15	2	0.50	1	0.75	Nil	Nil
April	2	2.23	5	3.08	1	0.72	Nil	Nil
May	3	2.40	10	7.98	5	2.40	4	4.61
June	9	7.40	15	16.98	16	12.30	16	15.27
July	12	10.45	13	10.70	22	21.31	14	21.66
August	9	9.25	8	7.38	9	5.32	11	13.60
September	7	4.95	12	17.58	10	22.86	11	8.86
October	4	2.65	3	2.00	1	1.35	2	0.93
November	2	0.75	1	1.05	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
RAIGANJ								
January	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	2	1.60	2	1.00
February	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	Nil	Nil	3	1.47	2	0.35	Nil	Nil
April	1	3.00	4	4.17	2	1.15	Nil	Nil
May	6	3.50	11	13.67	4	5.80	7	5.91
June	8	8.10	12	10.30	8	11.00	14	13.97
July	12	7.49	11	14.35	10	14.76	14	16.90
August	7	9.26	14	9.55	9	9.60	11	14.83
September	10	6.22	7	12.69	12	14.70	6	6.80
October	4	4.55	3	4.90	3	3.65	2	1.46
November	1	0.80	1	0.73	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ITAHAR								
January	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1.30	1	0.24
February	Nil	Nil	1	0.22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	1	0.25	3	1.27	2	0.72	Nil	Nil
April	1	1.05	6	4.20	1	0.90	Nil	Nil
May	7	4.15	(a)	(a)	3	4.65	4	2.65
June	10	7.72	(a)	(a)	7	6.82	13	12.96
July	12	9.09	(a)	(a)	15	15.70	12	11.14
August	11	5.67	(a)	(a)	3	5.45	14	10.05
September	8	4.22	(a)	(a)	14	17.64	6	5.03
October	7	2.34	(a)	(a)	2	0.79	Nil	Nil
November	2	0.45	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Data not available.

NOTE: Rainfall figures upto 1958 have been shown in "Inches" and from 1959 onwards have been shown in "Millimetres".

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

TEMPERATURE

RAINY DAYS—1951-60

1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall
STATION											
2	0-40	5	2-35	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
1	0-42	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
1	0-75	1	0-25	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
1	2-08	4	6-80	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
4	7-50	8	8-85	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
14	21-00	17	20-60	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
(a)	(a)	11	24-80	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
(a)	(a)	17	35-25	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
14	20-48	6	9-20	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
6	3-37	6	12-80	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
1	1-25	2	1-35	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
STATION											
2	0-55	Nil	Nil	4	4-45	Nil	Nil	4	89-4	Nil	Nil
1	0-30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	0-42	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	1	0-75	1	0-32	Nil	Nil	4	82-2	Nil	Nil
2	1-70	4	6-22	Nil	Nil	2	0-33	4	85-9	Nil	Nil
4	2-05	7	3-16	Nil	Nil	6	5-89	4	104-4	Nil	Nil
13	6-35	19	23-70	10	7-25	10	11-75	12	340-6	Nil	Nil
25	18-28	11	12-56	14	14-47	15	12-04	12	208-4	Nil	Nil
18	19-83	16	16-76	14	7-39	18	19-03	10	189-6	Nil	Nil
16	13-59	11	11-79	6	4-69	9	8-00	8	134-6	Nil	Nil
3	1-11	4	4-15	3	1-26	6	6-28	9	345-8	Nil	Nil
1	0-24	Nil	0-35	Nil	0-35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0-11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
STATION											
1	0-26	1	0-25	3	3-70	1	0-13	6	74-9	(a)	(a)
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0-25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	38-1	(a)	(a)
1	1-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	3-10	4	31-5	(a)	(a)
4	3-12	5	4-36	Nil	Nil	4	7-50	5	99-0	(a)	(a)
8	2-75	16	22-83	6	8-10	8	9-85	10	222-7	(a)	(a)
13	19-85	10	11-54	12	12-60	18	13-82	17	310-9	(a)	(a)
13	13-37	9	11-89	13	10-50	21	17-13	13	175-3	(a)	(a)
8	17-15	10	17-57	6	10-25	13	12-21	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
2	0-80	5	6-15	1	1-00	3	4-55	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nil	Nil	1	1-79	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0-01	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
STATION											
Nil	0-05	Nil	0-05	4	1-60	(a)	(a)	4	210-8	Nil	Nil
(a)	(a)	Nil	0-04	1	0-23	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a)	(a)	1	0-63	1	0-32	(a)	(a)	4	127-0	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	Nil	0-13	Nil	0-13	(a)	(a)	2	60-9	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	2	0-40	2	0-40	(a)	(a)	1	24-1	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	18	22-18	14	7-40	(a)	(a)	10	188-0	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	13	11-29	17	12-87	(a)	(a)	10	210-9	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	17	14-43	12	5-04	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	11	13-50	6	2-65	(a)	(a)	3	56-8	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	7	7-24	2	0-38	(a)	(a)	4	276-6	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	1	1-30	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)
(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)

**TABLE 1.2—MEAN MAXIMUM AND HIGHEST ; MEAN MINIMUM AND LOWEST
TEMPERATURE—1951-60
(IN CENTIGRADE)**

BALURGHAT STATION																					
Months	1951				1952				1953				1954				1955				
	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	
January	24.3	27.2	9.8	6.1	26.0	28.3	11.3	7.2	23.1	26.1	11.3	7.2	23.1	26.7	10.4	6.7	23.7	27.2	11.2	6.7	
February	28.3	33.3	11.7	7.2	29.0	33.9	13.8	10.6	27.6	32.2	14.3	10.6	28.8	32.2	15.1	10.6	27.3	31.7	12.1	8.9	
March	33.5	37.2	17.2	12.2	30.8	37.8	17.2	13.3	33.5	39.4	20.7	17.2	33.4	37.2	17.3	12.2	34.3	41.1	18.4	13.9	
April	36.6	40.6	21.6	17.2	34.8	40.6	22.2	18.9	36.9	41.1	22.2	16.7	39.6	42.8	24.2	18.9	35.9	40.6	20.5	16.7	
May	36.9	43.9	24.7	20.6	33.7	37.2	24.1	19.4	36.5	43.3	25.6	21.1	36.9	43.3	25.7	21.7	36.6	41.7	24.7	18.9	
June	34.1	38.9	25.7	23.3	34.1	40.6	25.9	21.1	33.0	44.4	25.4	22.8	32.1	37.8	25.3	22.8	33.4	38.9	25.4	20.0	
July	31.6	36.1	26.1	23.3	31.4	35.0	25.8	22.2	31.3	33.9	26.2	25.0	31.3	33.3	25.8	23.9	30.9	33.3	25.6	23.3	
August	32.4	34.4	26.4	25.0	31.5	33.3	26.6	25.0	32.0	35.0	26.4	23.3	31.7	33.3	26.6	25.0	30.9	33.3	25.9	23.9	
September	32.7	35.6	25.8	23.3	31.2	33.3	25.9	23.3	31.3	35.0	25.7	23.9	32.2	34.4	26.3	22.8	31.9	33.9	26.1	23.9	
October	31.7	33.9	24.3	22.2	31.1	33.3	23.4	21.1	31.4	33.9	22.7	18.3	30.1	32.8	22.0	16.1	31.4	33.3	23.7	17.8	
November	28.2	30.6	17.4	12.8	28.3	31.7	17.2	10.6	28.1	30.0	16.9	11.7	27.6	29.4	14.9	12.2	28.3	31.1	18.3	17.2	
December	25.7	29.4	11.9	8.3	25.2	26.1	11.4	6.7	26.8	28.3	14.4	12.8	25.0	28.3	12.7	10.0	24.9	28.9	12.1	7.8	

Months	1956				1957				1958				1959				1960			
	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est	Mean Maxi- mum	High- est	Mean Mini- mum	Low- est
January	24.3	27.2	10.6	6.1	22.8	26.7	13.0	10.0	26.3	29.4	11.9	9.8	23.4	26.1	12.1	7.7	24.7	27.6	11.0	8.3
February	27.4	32.8	12.3	8.3	25.4	30.2	12.7	8.9	27.5	30.8	12.9	7.9	25.8	30.6	12.5	9.9	30.0	32.8	14.3	7.9
March	33.1	36.7	18.2	13.9	31.0	35.6	17.5	11.1	34.5	39.4	18.0	13.0	32.0	36.7	17.0	12.8	31.0	39.1	17.4	15.0
April	37.4	43.3	22.5	18.9	37.9	41.2	21.9	16.7	37.4	41.1	23.7	19.4	36.1	41.8	23.4	18.3	39.5	43.6	22.6	16.9
May	35.4	37.8	25.7	23.3	40.3	43.9	26.3	22.2	38.3	45.0	25.5	18.6	36.9	43.3	25.3	21.7	37.4	43.9	25.3	22.2
June	31.5	35.6	25.3	23.9	35.0	39.4	25.8	22.8	37.6	44.4	27.2	23.2	33.1	37.2	25.8	20.7	34.2	38.3	26.4	21.2
July	31.7	34.4	25.8	22.8	31.3	33.4	26.3	24.1	34.0	37.2	26.8	25.0	32.0	35.0	26.2	24.0	31.9	35.6	26.1	24.2
August	31.2	33.9	25.8	23.3	32.2	36.7	26.7	25.2	31.1	32.9	26.3	23.4	32.0	34.1	26.2	23.3	32.6	35.2	26.8	25.2
September	31.1	34.4	25.7	22.8	33.1	35.0	25.8	23.3	32.4	34.0	26.5	23.9	31.3	34.1	25.7	23.4	31.5	35.0	25.5	23.3
October	30.3	33.9	23.3	19.4	32.1	35.2	22.2	15.6	31.7	34.0	24.0	18.3	29.3	33.3	23.4	19.4	32.8	35.1	23.2	17.2
November	26.7	28.9	17.0	13.3	29.3	31.1	15.6	12.1	29.1	31.7	18.4	15.8	28.2	31.7	16.7	13.9	29.4	31.0	15.7	11.9
December	24.9	27.2	13.1	9.4	25.9	27.8	12.4	9.3	25.4	27.8	13.8	10.0	25.1	27.8	12.8	9.6	27.4	30.2	11.7	9.0

NOTE: The observatory was founded at Balurghat on 12.9.60. As such figures before October 1960 were taken from the nearest observatory at Maldah.

Sources: Regional Meteorological Centre, Calcutta.

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 2.1—BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD—1951-60

Births and Deaths							1951-60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1							2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Births																	
Male							119,572	8,066	9,777	9,082	8,909	10,386	11,123	12,960	14,354	19,237	15,646
Female							110,143	7,239	9,354	8,368	8,254	9,452	10,005	11,849	12,918	18,145	14,559
2 Birth Rate (a)																	
Male							12.21	8.26	9.98	9.27	9.10	10.62	11.36	13.23	14.66	19.64	15.98
Female							11.25	7.39	9.55	8.54	8.43	9.65	10.22	12.10	13.19	18.55	14.67
3 Birth Rate (b)																	
Male							12.30	11.39	13.13	11.81	11.09	12.41	12.75	10.82	11.65	15.19	12.63
Female							11.33	10.19	12.74	10.88	10.28	11.28	11.47	9.89	10.49	14.33	11.19
4 Female Births reported per 1,000 male births							921.14	895.25	956.74	921.38	926.48	909.02	899.49	914.27	899.96	945.23	930.33
5 Deaths																	
Male							55,634	6,924	5,630	5,484	5,478	4,317	4,019	5,202	6,690	5,841	6,040
Female							47,714	6,096	5,044	4,966	4,619	3,490	3,291	4,394	5,530	5,046	5,256
6 Death Rate (c)																	
Male							10.70	13.32	10.83	10.55	10.54	8.31	7.73	10.01	12.87	12.24	11.64
Female							10.38	13.27	10.98	10.81	10.05	8.03	7.16	9.56	12.03	10.98	11.39
7 Death Rate (d)																	
Male							10.87	18.39	14.49	13.51	12.94	9.79	8.77	8.25	10.35	8.78	8.66
Female							10.37	18.27	14.58	13.69	12.16	8.80	7.95	7.75	9.47	8.40	8.47
8 Female Deaths reported per 1,000 male deaths							857.64	880.42	895.91	905.54	843.19	808.43	818.86	844.68	826.61	864.24	865.60

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of total population calculated on the population at the Census of 1951.

(b) Number of births per 1,000 of total population calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

(c) Number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population at the Census of 1951.

(d) Number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 2.2—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES[illegible]

TABLE 2.2—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES—*contd.*

Cause of Death 1	1951-60 2	1951 3	1952 4	1953 5	1954 6	1955 7	1956 8	1957 9	1958 10	1959 11	1960 12
5 Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteric Group of Fevers											
Actual Deaths											
Male	1,833	147	119	148	163	128	121	136	210	280	381
Female	1,315	106	91	99	90	81	89	139	128	204	288
Death Rate											
Male	·36	·39	·31	·36	·38	·29	·26	·22	·32	·42	·56
Female	·29	·32	·26	·07	·24	·20	·21	·25	·22	·34	·47
6 Respiratory Diseases other than T.B. of Lungs											
Actual Deaths											
Male	*6,872	913	873	927	995	865	613	756	930	..	..
Female	*4,654	641	548	701	737	558	426	469	574	..	..
Death Rate											
Male	*1·34	2·43	2·25	8·28	2·35	1·96	1·34	1·20	1·44	..	..
Female	*1·01	1·92	1·58	1·93	1·94	1·41	1·03	0·83	0·98	..	..
7 Suicide											
Actual Deaths											
Male	221	14	20	10	24	23	26	23	24	36	21
Female	184	12	24	12	16	20	12	20	23	29	16
Death Rate											
Male	·04	·04	·05	·02	·06	·05	·06	·04	·04	·05	·03
Female	·04	·04	·07	·03	·04	·05	·03	·04	·04	·05	·03
8 Child Birth†											
Actual Deaths											
Female	2,246	226	298	225	199	209	205	206	188	258	202
Death Rate											
Female	9·78	14·25	15·02	14·12	11·23	10·22	9·70	8·11	6·77	6·80	6·56
9 Malaria											
Actual Deaths											
Male	4,757	730	904	940	906	305	198	197	156	202	219
Female	4,151	604	832	926	728	242	158	158	124	199	180
Death Rate											
Male	·93	1·94	2·33	2·32	2·14	·69	·43	·31	·24	·30	·32
Female	·90	1·81	2·41	2·55	1·92	·61	·38	·28	·21	·33	·29
10 Kala-azar											
Actual Deaths											
Male	1,204	219	163	208	174	131	75	48	58	63	65
Female	876	110	136	161	166	100	43	46	35	40	39
Death Rate											
Male	·23	·58	·42	·51	·41	·29	·16	·08	·09	·09	·09
Female	·20	·33	·39	·44	·44	·25	·10	·08	·06	·07	·07
11 T. B. of Lungs											
Actual Deaths											
Male	848	30	56	66	67	74	91	109	124	153	78
Female	254	15	19	20	21	27	26	41	36	26	23
Death Rate											
Male	·17	·08	·14	·16	·16	·17	·20	·17	·19	·23	·11
Female	·06	·04	·05	·06	·06	·07	·06	·07	·06	·04	·04
12 Snake Bite											
Actual Deaths											
Male	425	29	51	40	56	32	35	51	38	51	42
Female	422	33	53	40	45	27	42	42	51	58	31
Death Rate											
Male	·08	·08	·13	·10	·13	·07	·08	·08	·06	·08	·06
Female	·09	·09	·15	·11	·12	·07	·10	·07	·09	·10	·05

NOTE: The Death Rate is the number of annual death per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population of 1951.

*Relates to the period 1951-58.

†Rates have been calculated on per thousand of live and still births.

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL AND PLANTATION STATISTICS

TABLE 3.1—PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS
(In Thousand Metric Tons)

Crops 1	1950-51 2	1951-52 3	1952-53 4	1953-54 5	1954-55 6	1955-56 7	1956-57 8	1957-58 9	1958-59(P) 10	1959-60(P) 11
Rice	173.4	151.6	217.6	220.3	234.4	190.4	227.0	224.3	334.4	342.9
Rice—Aus (a)	15.3	21.9	23.0	29.8	31.8	31.3	24.6	48.3	47.2	46.3
Rice—Aman (b)	158.1	129.7	194.6	190.5	202.6	159.1	202.4	176.0	306.9	296.4
Rice—Boro or Summer (c) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.2
Wheat	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.5	2.1	0.9	0.3
Jowar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maize	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
Barley	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	4.0	3.0	1.9	3.9	5.1	4.2
Gram	1.6	3.3	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.3	6.6	7.6	2.8
Sugarcane*	2.3	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	5.9	7.8	6.1
Rape and Mustard	11.6	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.6	10.7	1.8	6.9	12.5	6.9
Sesamum or Til . . . . .	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4
Jute †	81.6	93.5	171.4	123.4	56.7	138.1	78.8	168.5	356.5	325.7
Cotton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea ‡ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206.2	197.1	211.3
Tobacco leaf	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

(a)—Harvested from mid-June to mid-November.

(b)—Harvested from mid-November to mid-February.

(c)—Harvested from 1st March to mid-June.

*Production in terms of Gur.

†Thousand bales of 200 kgs. each.

‡Production in thousand kgs. and shown in terms of manufactured tea.

.. Not available.

... Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

(P) Provisional.

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.2—AREA UNDER CROPS
(In Thousand Hectares)

Crops 1	1950-51 2	1951-52 3	1952-53 4	1953-54 5	1954-55 6	1955-56 7	1956-57 8	1957-58 9	1958-59(P) 10	1959-60(P) 11
Rice										
(1) Bhadoi or Aus	19.1	29.1	38.7	35.8	32.2	33.8	33.5	67.0	78.1	64.1
(2) Aman or Winter	204.4	191.8	209.5	205.9	206.4	200.6	210.8	298.7	318.9	310.4
(3) Boro or Summer	(a)	(a)	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.4	0.4
Wheat	0.6	2.2	0.9	1.2	2.3	3.6	6.2	9.9	1.3	1.0
Barley	1.5	4.5	2.0	3.2	6.1	4.7	5.4	8.1	7.7	12.9
Jowar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	..
Bajra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maize	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gram	1.8	8.2	3.2	2.3	4.6	4.9	2.3	10.0	9.4	8.6
Other Foodgrains	14.6	..	15.4	18.5	20.6	20.8	17.8	25.2	29.7	32.2
Sugarcane	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.7	2.0
Other Crops grown for Sugar	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	25.4	20.6	23.0	20.3	16.2	19.6	12.1	19.3	22.6	27.5
Til or Sesamum . . . . .	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Linseed	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.2	3.7
Other Oilseeds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condiments and Spices	4.5	2.1	4.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.9
Jute	18.2	19.4	28.2	21.7	14.0	23.6	23.2	37.6	50.1	60.2
Cotton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fibres	0.6	..	0.4	0.5	0.5†	7.9	18.0	12.8	15.9	11.8
Tea* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tobacco	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Cinchona . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Hemp . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Drugs and Narcotics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fodder Crop . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits & Vegetable (including root crops)	4.0	..	4.5	5.9	5.0	5.7	4.1	4.8	2.3‡	3.9‡
Miscellaneous Food crops	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	296.9	279.2	331.2	319.5	313.0	335.5	331.2	505.4	560.1	567.2

(a) Less than 30 hectares.

*Figures are for calendar years upto 1955-56.

†Mesta not included.

‡Potatoes only.

(P) Provisional. — Not available.

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

.. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

TABLE 3.3—AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES
(In Acres)

Year	Total	Government Canal	Private Canal	Tank	Well	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56	37,700	..	18,000	19,000	200	500
1956-57	38,400	..	18,100	19,500	200	600
1957-58 (P)	39,600	..	18,000	19,600	500	1,500
1958-59 (P)	39,200	..	17,700	19,300	500	1,700

.. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).
(P) Provisional.

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.4—CROPS IRRIGATED
(In Acres)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1955-56	28,500	2,000	1,200	..	..	100	200	800	7,000	..	..
1956-57	29,600	2,000	1,000	..	..	200	300	700	6,500	..	..
1957-58 (P)	36,000	3,400	900	..	..	200	300	800	..	..	..
1958-59 (P)	29,200	8,300	1,000	..	..	200	400	1,100	1,000	..	..

.. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).
(P) Provisional.

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.5—HARVEST PRICES OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT CROPS
(Rupees Per Maund)

Crops	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Winter rice (cleaned)	22.25	..	15.50	14.62	13.50	17.12	19.50	20.31 (P)	20.00	21.50
Autumn rice (cleaned)	18.50	12.00	14.00	16.25	10.75	14.00	17.75	15.12 (P)	14.87	20.00
Wheat	23.31	20.00	18.00	15.00	15.00	..	..	15.50	15.00 (P)	15.25 (P)
Barley	14.12	11.00	10.00	11.00	8.00	..	..	..	10.00 (P)	12.00 (P)
Gram	20.12	18.50	17.00	..	10.25	..	..	15.37 (P)	..	14.75
Gur	30.00	20.00	22.00	21.00	17.25	13.75	18.00	16.00 (P)	20.00	18.75
Cotton (cleaned)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	35.44	22.00	19.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	26.00	21.00 (P)	24.00	27.00
Jute	38.00	54.00	22.75	22.12	22.00	24.00	24.12	23.62 (P)	20.50	19.37
Tobacco leaf	113.31	80.00	120.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	160.00

.. Not available.
(P) Provisional.

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1961.

TABLE 3.6—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERIES AND IMPLEMENTS

Year	Agricultural implements						Sugarcane crusher			Irrigation implements				
	Tractor	Plough (wooden)	Plough (Iron)	Harrow	Spade	Small items	Carts	Power	Others	Diesel pumps	Other pumps	Persian wheels	Dones	Others
1951	1	128,059	95	55,417	119,465	331,786	..	5	134	8	6	1	18,344	8,863
1956	7	192,722	61		398,935		58,689	1	117	43	—	3	17,952	14,782

.. Not available.

— Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source : Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

***TABLE 3.7—LIST OF IMPORTANT FLOOD CONTROL, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE SCHEME**

*As there is no such scheme at West Dinajpur, this table is not furnished for this district.

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION

Name of Tea Estate	Regd. No.	Estates P.O	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co. Rupee Co. Pvt. Ltd. Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Debijhora	200	Debijhora	Debijhora Tea Co. Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	Indian Tea Planters' Association.

Source : All India Tea Directory, 1960.

**TABLE 3.9—AREA UNDER TEA
(Figures in Hectares)**

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
969-92	976-31	990-11	213-93	213-93

Source : Tea Statistics, 1961 published by Tea Board, India.

**TABLE 3.10—PRODUCTION OF BLACK AND GREEN TEA
(Quantity in Kg.)**

1957			1958			1959			1960		
Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
154,032	52,290	206,262	109,696	87,412	197,108	142,964	68,525	211,489	100,199	90,317	190,516

Source : Tea Statistics, 1961 published by Tea Board, India.

STAPLE

TABLE 4.1—INDEX NUMBER OF RETAIL
(Base : November,

Months 1	Cereals			Pulses			
	Rice 2	Rice products 3	Wheat products 4	Mung 5	Musur 6	Kalai 7	Other Pulses 8
BALURGHAT							
1957							
January	98	100	75	72	84	94	81
February	100	94	75	65	78	80	78
March	102	101	74	65	78	73	77
April	111	100	74	62	76	84	77
May	115	112	74	64	78	100	84
June	113	110	74	62	78	100	84
July	113	106	72	70	81	104	77
August	113	107	73	86	82	94	79
September	111	104	71	87	84	104	78
October	102	102	71	89	84	104	81
November	104	101	71	86	83	99	82
December	104	96	69	84	83	94	79
1958							
January	102	99	69	84	78	94	79
February	106	103	69	81	81	94	78
March	111	102	68	81	82	94	78
April	119	138	69	90	88	94	78
May	121	136	66	92	78	94	77
June	128	132	66	90	81	84	78
July	136	142	69	98	80	84	83
August	149	156	81	102	86	94	88
September	147	154	84	102	86	94	91
October	151	142	83	96	86	94	91
November	132	136	81	96	86	104	90
December	107	127	78	96	90	94	96
1959							
January	96	118	78	90	90	82	99
February	100	119	67	82	94	84	110
March	100	118	66	85	99	84	104
April	100	120	64	82	88	84	94
May	107	122	64	82	78	84	89
June	112	126	64	82	78	84	88
July	128	126	64	82	78	84	89
August	130	136	64	84	78	84	89
September	125	136	64	85	78	84	86
October	126	138	64	88	78	84	84
November	120	132	64	94	78	84	83
December	125	126	66	92	78	84	82
1960							
January	116	121	66	87	78	84	84
February	120	121	66	79	78	88	85
March	115	123	66	79	78	90	85
April	115	125	66	79	74	84	83
May	120	126	66	80	74	84	83
June	125	128	66	92	74	84	80
July	122	128	66	92	74	90	82
August	122	133	64	92	74	90	81
September	116	132	66	92	74	88	80
October	116	138	66	94	74	90	81
November	104	127	66	92	74	90	79
December	107	114	66	90	74	90	81

(...) Indicates non-availability of base price.

Source : State Statistical Bureau.

FOODSTUFF

PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES

1950-100)

Mustard Oil	Salt	Spices	Sugar		Milk and Milk products		Vegetables				Fish	Meat	Egg
			Sugar	Gur	Milk	Ghee	Potatoes	Onions	Other Non-leafy	Leafy			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
TOWN													
97	71	78	93	62	48	..	38	70	130	108	66	93	63
95	71	71	93	66	48	..	28	76	120	100	72	100	61
91	71	70	87	62	34	..	22	88	80	58	60	92	57
97	71	67	87	55	37	..	32	100	125	112	75	83	53
82	71	76	87	50	37	..	35	50	155	62	37	78	53
82	71	77	93	50	37	..	45	58	180	88	51	70	63
84	71	74	93	50	37	..	52	66	150	58	58	67	71
91	81	77	99	50	37	..	63	96	145	96	82	79	77
87	90	73	105	50	41	..	69	100	130	68	76	75	75
89	90	79	99	50	37	..	71	123	140	75	63	67	72
87	81	84	99	50	41	..	80	111	125	133	66	71	87
87	71	85	99	50	41	..	53	111	85	134	62	83	71
84	71	94	99	57	37	..	31	76	125	104	66	83	66
73	71	83	99	57	37	..	26	76	135	79	68	83	64
73	76	86	111	57	36	..	32	75	120	58	68	75	57
75	76	96	99	57	33	..	29	60	105	46	53	64	63
77	67	90	99	70	27	..	38	52	140	58	59	67	60
73	67	88	99	70	27	..	44	50	145	79	59	58	59
73	67	110	99	70	24	..	54	50	80	25	68	58	59
82	67	115	105	70	24	..	59	67	100	33	70	67	84
82	57	118	105	70	27	..	62	79	145	33	43	75	68
82	57	121	99	70	29	..	62	100	130	58	34	67	69
75	57	120	99	70	31	..	63	94	120	62	33	71	76
73	57	117	99	70	34	..	61	104	85	71	63	85	71
71	57	115	99	70	37	..	24	65	75	112	62	92	69
77	57	117	99	70	34	..	27	71	65	67	78	83	71
73	57	109	105	70	27	..	27	69	75	58	67	83	68
73	57	109	105	70	27	..	24	54	90	46	50	72	60
75	57	112	99	70	26	..	40	42	105	54	53	71	69
75	57	126	105	78	26	..	52	38	150	42	61	71	59
74	57	127	111	78	26	..	56	42	105	33	75	75	74
73	57	127	124	76	32	..	60	62	135	50	75	92	66
73	57	127	124	76	34	..	60	64	155	62	76	83	81
73	57	127	102	76	36	..	68	73	200	88	50	89	91
73	57	112	124	76	41	..	67	73	190	79	42	88	87
73	57	119	118	76	41	..	64	94	130	96	76	100	79
73	57	114	111	76	39	..	32	100	135	112	80	96	77
79	57	116	124	57	34	..	26	100	110	96	70	97	79
82	57	117	124	57	34	..	25	88	110	79	80	96	77
82	57	117	107	57	32	..	28	66	160	79	52	83	76
82	76	124	107	57	37	..	37	46	185	58	59	82	76
82	76	126	107	57	37	..	52	50	190	54	63	79	73
87	76	127	107	57	31	..	57	54	105	33	61	71	121
91	76	126	107	57	34	..	55	58	125	29	87	83	92
82	76	122	109	57	41	..	57	64	150	38	37	80	86
82	76	122	107	57	41	..	58	73	210	125	66	96	80
84	76	121	107	57	55	..	67	73	145	92	78	83	88
89	76	121	107	57	58	..	59	88	120	138	92	100	84

Government of West Bengal.

***TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60**

*As there is no selected market at West Dinajpur, this table is not furnished for this district.

TABLE 4.3—COST OF LIVING INDEX
(Base : November, 1950=100)

Year	Expenditure Levels in Rupees									
	1-100		101-200		201-350		351-700		701 and above	
	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1954	83.6	91.1	81.3	89.2	80.2	89.7	79.2	91.4	80.7	91.8
1955	80.5	87.9	78.8	86.4	77.5	86.6	76.0	88.0	77.0	87.8
1956	90.5	94.6	89.4	93.3	87.1	92.0	84.6	92.2	82.8	90.0
1957	91.5	97.4	90.6	96.0	88.7	94.7	86.6	95.2	84.8	92.1
1958	97.1	103.6	96.0	102.1	92.8	100.1	89.7	100.4	85.8	95.8
1959	95.2	103.1	93.7	101.4	91.3	99.5	88.7	100.2	86.3	96.4
1960	99.3	104.9	97.9	103.3	95.6	101.2	93.1	101.1	90.7	97.0

Source: State Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY

TABLE 5.1—LIVESTOCK

Year	Cattle				Buffaloes				Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Pigs	Others	Poultry	
	Total	Cows	Bulls and Bullocks	Young Stock	Total	Cows	Bulls and Bullocks	Young Stock						Fowls	Ducks
1951	529,608	153,183	229,967	146,458	43,359	3,413	38,304	1,642	5,413	204,058	2,741	19,746	21	293,333	128,970
1956	811,034	226,706	351,122	233,206	60,972	7,608	48,025	5,339	6,131	235,543	4,515	24,916	86	583,313	768,194

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.2—VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year	Grand Total	Hospitals managed by		Dispensaries managed by	
		State Government	State Government and Local Bodies	State Government	State Government and Local Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960	10	1	..	9	..

.. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.3—ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED BY VETERINARY ASSISTANTS ON TOUR

Year	Number of Villages visited	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed	Treated for contagious diseases				Treated for non-contagious diseases				Castrations performed				Total number of cases treated and castrations performed
			Total	Equines	Bovines	Others	Total	Equines	Bovines	Others	Total	Equines	Bovines	Others	
1959-60	1,350	9	249	..	121	128	5,813	66	4,966	781	14	..	11	3	6,075

.. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.4—ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED IN VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Assistants employed	Inpatients treated during the year				Outpatients treated during the year				Grand Total of inpatients and outpatients during the year	Total No. of cases supplied with medicines not brought to Hospitals	Castrations performed			
			Total	Equines	Bovines	Other animals	Total	Equines	Bovines	Other animals			Total	Equines	Bovines	Other animals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1959-60	10	10	271	..	259	12	10,730	210	7,663	2,855	11,001	2,268	80	..	32	28

.. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

FOREST

TABLE 6.1—CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREA
(In Acres)

Description of Forests	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Reserved Forests	1,271	632
Protected Forests	54	1,243	105
Unclassed State Forests and Lands	275	*863	*1,829	1,909	2,079	491	1,355
Khas Forests
Leased Lands
Forests owned by Civil authorities
Forests owned by corporated bodies
Forests owned by private individuals	1,280	1,700	1	526	526	463	..	..	..
Total	—	1,280	1,700	276	1,389	2,355	2,372	2,133	3,005	2,292

*Includes 49 acres of unclassified State Forests.

— Not available.

.. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

MINES AND POWER

TABLE 7.1—PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY, 1959-60
(In Million Kilowatt Hours)

Name of Undertakings	Generation by				Purchased from outside West Bengal	Total of generation and purchase
	Steam	Oil	Hydro	Total		
(a) By Private Undertakings						
Nil						
(b) By State Undertakings						
Balurghat Grid
Raiganj
Haldibari

.. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 7.2—ANALYSIS OF SALES OF ELECTRICITY, 1959-60
(IN Kilowatt Hours)

Name of Undertakings	Kilowatt hours sold	Domestic or residential consumption		Commercial		Industrial power		Public lighting	Traction		Irriga- tion	Public water works and sewage pumping	Supplies in bulk to distrib- uting licensees
		Heat and small power	Light and fan	Heat and small power	Light and fan	Low and medium voltage supplies	High voltage supplies		Tram- ways	Electric railways			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) By Private Undertakings													
Nil													
(b) By State Undertakings													
Balurghat Grid	313,347	930	67,543	140	100,857	121,808	..	22,069	..	..	..	..	..
Raiganj	173,915	23	25,233	2,582	77,489	57,453	..	11,135	..	..	..	..	..
Haldibari	48,355	15	5,724	..	30,563	9,007	..	3,046	..	..	..	..	..

.. Nil or negligible (less than half unit).

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 7.3—LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED WITH ELECTRICITY

Places Electrified	Police Station	Town/Village	Date of Electrification
	(a) By Private Undertakings		
	Nil		
	(b) By State Undertakings		
Balurghat	Balurghat	Town	14. 1.1936
Bara Raghunathpur	Balurghat	Village	14. 4.1936
Hasipur	Balurghat	Village	14. 4.1936
Gangarampur	Gangarampur	Village	15. 8.1936
Indranarayanpur	Gangarampur	Village	15. 8.1936
Rajibpur	Gangarampur	Village	15. 8.1936
Hili	Hili	Town	26. 1.1936
Kaliaganj	Kaliaganj	Village	1. 3.1939
Kaliaganj	Kaliaganj	Town	1. 3.1939
Raiganj	Raiganj	Town	17.10.1937

Source: 1. Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.
2. State Electricity Board, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES AND REGISTERED FACTORIES**TABLE 8.1—DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES**

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
18	19	20	20	23	25	36	37	33	34

Source: Labour Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 8.2—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED FACTORIES

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
880	644	1261	1253	1462	1780	2053	1594	1555	1684

Source: Labour Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 8.3—FACTORY WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government and Local Fund Factories:										
Rice Mills	880	644	1,261	1,253	1,462	1,331	1,370	1,211	1,498	1,601
Ten Factories . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	449	481	963	57	85
Total	880	644	1,261	1,253	1,462	1,780	2,851	1,894	1,555	1,684

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

STATISTICS OF BANKS, INSURANCE AND WAREHOUSES

TABLE 9.1—BANKS

Police Station	Name of Bank with location	Year of Establishment	Type	Total number of Employees
	2	3	4	5
Balurghat	State Bank of India, Balurghat, P.O. Balurghat, West Dinajpur.	1957	Commercial	18
	Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. P.O. Balurghat, West Dinajpur.	1915	Mixed type	25
	Balurghat Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. P.O. Balurghat, West Dinajpur.	1951	Primary Agricultural Long term Credit.	7
Raiganj	State Bank of India, Kumardangi Road, P.O. Raiganj, West Dinajpur.	1958	Branch	22
	Central Bank of India Ltd., Mahanbati, P.O. Raiganj, West Dinajpur.	1946	Commercial	96
	Raiganj Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., P.O. Raiganj, West Dinajpur.	1947	Co-operative	28
Kaliaganj	State Bank of India, (Near Railway Station) P.O. Kaliaganj, West Dinajpur.	1962	Pay Office	5
Islampur	State Bank of India, P.O. Islampur, West Dinajpur.	1961	Pay Office	6

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 9.2—INSURANCE

Year	Volume of New Business Completed		1st year Premium Income (Rupees in Lakhs)
	Number	Sum Assured (Rupees in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4
1959	2,584	56.63	2.11
1960	2,685	72.92	2.65
1961	2,919	87.45	2.93

The figures excludes Islampur Subdivision.

Source: Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jalpaiguri Division

TABLE 9.3—WAREHOUSES, 1961-62

A—List of Warehouses

Name of warehouse

1. Balurghat
2. Islampur Sub-Centres at Raiganj and Durgapur
3. Kaliaganj

B—Distribution of Fertilizers through Warehouses
(In Metric Tons)

Name of Warehouses	Ammonium Sulphate	Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	Urea	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	Superphosphate	Paddy Mixtures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balurghat	62.200	19.120	10.25	..	19.296	..
Islampur . . . . .	..	2.500	..	..	..	..
Kaliaganj	62.975	1.750	..	42.374	..	..

Source: West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation.

ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

TABLE 10.1—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Offences or Nature of Proceedings 1	Persons convicted or bound over in									
	1951 2	1952 3	1953 4	1954 5	1955 6	1956 7	1957 8	1958 9	1959 10	1960 11
<i>All Offences</i>										
Offences against public tranquillity . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	3	3	1
Culpable homicide	1	2	..	..	3	1	2	4	4	2
Rape	1	..	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
Hurt with aggravating circumstances	3	..	2	1	3	6	8	..	6	4
Hurt with criminal force or assault	5	..	6	3	2	5	5	9	2	5
Dacoity	3	17	26	7	5	4	4	6	20	8
Robbery	13	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	9	6
Theft	41	48	78	64	48	47	77	93	113	96
Other offences against the Indian Penal Code	103	105	167	113	83	81	83	133	137	131
Bad livelihood	5	4	3	6	7	5	8	5	7	5
Keeping the peace	8	7	9	6	5	8	8	9	7	10
Salt Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excise Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stamp Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Law	33	45	37	28	27	38	40	36	37	35
Other offences	439	327	387	428	398	389	426	420	362	385

Source: Superintendent of Police, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 10.2—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES TRIED

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
A-Serious Crimes										
<i>I Cognizable cases</i>										
(a) Offences against State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice	92	107	183	158	149	173	155	118	97	118
(b) Serious offences against the person	148	191	199	186	171	213	194	236	307	152
(c) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	223	401	247	288	294	315	212	201	242	151
<i>II Non-Cognizable cases</i>										
(a) Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	28	38	50	45	58	58	304	892	435	158
(b) Serious offences against the person	21	..	22	16	19	11	21	31	42	2
(c) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	19	19	30	31	39	34	23	10	16	7
Total of I & II	531	765	731	724	730	884	889	1,488	1,139	888
B-Minor Crimes										
<i>I Cognizable cases</i>										
(a) Minor offences against the person	121	104	123	149	171	156	64	48	95	73
(b) Minor offences against property	727	635	621	654	790	879	818	909	882	732
(c) Other offences not specified above	394	455	425	395	380	466	690	617	686	588
<i>II Non-Cognizable cases</i>										
(a) Minor offences against the person	306	240	302	303	296	314	201	122	164	156
(b) Minor offences against property	100	122	101	130	157	129	248	128	140	114
(c) Minor offences not specified above	409	475	687	808	626	773	2,080	1,855	2,008	1,881
Total of I & II	2,867	2,829	2,259	2,439	2,689	2,717	4,881	2,879	3,879	2,884

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 10.3—CIVIL JUSTICE

	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed
I Money Suits	337	293	387	324	299	257	302	264	355	230
II Rent Suits	2,777	2,764	2,850	2,854	3,037	3,024	2,720	2,851	2,893	3,005
Total	3,114	3,057	3,237	3,178	3,336	3,281	3,022	2,915	3,248	3,235
(a) For enhancement of rent . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Title & other suits . .	428	386	514	550	550	519	536	459	488	516

	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed
I Money Suits	323	328	365	358	396	414	604	461	527	522
II Rent Suits	2,326	2,276	2,393	2,617	1,647	1,699	489	525	344	331
Total	2,649	2,604	2,758	2,975	2,043	2,113	1,093	986	871	853
(a) For enhancement of rent . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Title & other suits . .	455	477	688	596	719	779	673	608	851	686

Source: District Judge, West Dinajpur and Malda.

TABLE 10.4—STRENGTH OF POLICE IN 1960

Description of the staff

Thana	S.P.	A.S.P.	D.S.P.	Insp.	S.I.	Srgt.	A.S.I.	H.C.	Naik	Const.	Total	Number of Unions	Number of Anchals	Number of Chaukidars	Number of Dafadars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 Hilli	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	3	..	26	5
2 Balurghat	1	1	1	1	4	..	4	2	..	46	60	9	..	86	17
3 Kumarganj	2	..	1	..	..	8	11	8	..	72	16
4 Gangarampur	1	2	..	2	..	..	8	13	..	10	80	18
5 Tapan	2	..	1	..	..	8	11	11	..	118	22
6 Raiganj	1	3	..	4	2	..	35	45	..	13	119	15
7 Kaliaganj	3	..	2	..	..	10	15	..	9	95	9
8 Hemtabad	2	..	1	..	..	8	11	..	5	56	5
9 Itahar	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	11	..	113	17
10 Kuahmundi	2	..	1	..	..	8	11	8	..	85	16
11 Bangshihari	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	9	..	94	9
*12 Islampur	2	6	..	8	2	..	43	61	17†		109	17
*13 Karandighi	2	..	2	1	..	17	22	13†		82	13
*14 Chopra	4	..	3	..	..	18	25	15†		83	15
*15 Goalpokhar	4	..	3	..	..	19	26	34†		195	34
Court Reserve
Indo-Pak Passport	80	85	..		..	..
D.I.B.	1	5	..	10	..	..	26	45	..		..	..
D.E.B.	2	9	..	7	1	..	29	43	..		..	..
Miscellaneous	4	..	28	..	..	11	23	..		..	..
Armed Police	1	4	..	..	24	49	16	48	..		..	..
Total	1	1	1	9	75	..	81	32	49	925	1,174	..	..	..	..

*The strength shows is the permanent Police Set-up for Islampur Subdivision with effect from 1.3.64.

†Total number of Circles.

Source: 1. (Col. Nos. 1 to 12) Inspector General of Police, Government of West Bengal.
2. (Col. Nos. 13 to 16) District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 10.5—JAILS

Name and class of jail	Accommodation in 1960			Daily average number of prisoners in									
	Total	Males	Females	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Bahurghat Sub-jail	34	31	3	88.43	85.33	75.19	57.43	64.02	72.62	71.60	125.06	126.16	100.96
2 Raiganj Sub-jail	66	62	4	50.81	45.88	27.66	19.91	24.97	48.67	141.72	230.43	222.68	219.88

Source: Prisons Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.6—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1960-61

Description	No. of Societies at the end of the year	Number of Members	Working Capital (Rupees)				Loans issued to members and other Societies
			Loans from private persons, other Societies and Banks	Share Capital Paid up	Reserve and other funds	Total	
			4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Banks	2	1,268	2,183,870	404,990	158,093	2,746,953	1,642,522
Agricultural Societies	933	51,259	2,131,307	717,623	488,853	3,337,783	1,807,519
Non-Agricultural Societies	47	13,600	197,348	93,302	130,598	421,248	800

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.7—NUMBER OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED

Description	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Central Banks . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Societies	64	80	49	81	24	35	32	31	39	83
Non-Agricultural Societies	3	1	1	2	4	4	13	16	22	9

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.8—RECEIPTS OF EXCISE REVENUE
(In Rupees)

Revenue for the year	Total receipt from country spirits	Total receipt from country fermented liquors other than malt liquors	Foreign Liquor		Total receipt from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicinal and toilet spirituous preparations	Total receipt from opium	Total receipt from hemp drugs	Licence fees for the sale of cocaine and its allied drugs under D.D. Act	Fines and forfeitures	Receipt from private distilleries	Miscellaneous	Total receipt	Deductions		Total net excise revenue for the year
			Total receipt from Malt Liquors (Beer)	Total receipt from wines and spirits including medicated wines									Refunds	*Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1951-52	156,749	6,650	..	297	591	18,691	23,981	..	801	..	64	207,824	315	34,346	172,363
1952-53	124,843	7,466	..	275	185	24,085	34,450	..	746	..	84	192,134	79	31,582	160,473
1953-54	130,342	13,827	..	717	150	17,475	39,375	..	1,776	..	149	204,611	63	34,130	169,818
1954-55	122,934	16,910	..	569	495	12,619	39,276	..	2,728	..	72	195,603	..	33,129	160,474
1955-56	105,500	16,238	..	511	290	9,853	34,350	..	2,038	..	510	169,290	100	36,365	132,825
1956-57	143,086	15,507	..	545	3,445	12,293	35,899	..	1,515	..	30	212,330	296	42,086	169,948
1957-58	177,077	19,301	..	488	2,301	13,506	27,752	..	1,590	..	78	242,093	649	51,170	190,274
1958-59	213,210	17,965	..	548	3,606	9,312	30,666	..	2,208	..	25	277,540	1,508	49,113	226,919
1959-60	285,201	22,862	..	511	2,180	8,890	39,489	..	2,053	..	108	361,294	..	58,801	302,493
1960-61	345,585	26,023	..	673	4,380	5,345	36,415	..	2,364	..	..	420,785	..	62,129	358,656

*Expenditure includes Pay of officers and establishment, allowances other than rewards, supplies and services other than rewards and rewards.

Source: Commissioner of Excise, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.9—EXCISE SHOPS

Shops and licenses for the year	Manufacture of liquor-number of				Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of							Country liquor							
	Breweries	Government distilleries	Private distilleries	Out-stills	Country spirit	Liquor other than commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines	Commercial spirits	Opium	Ganja	Charras	Bhang	Number of tappers' licenses	Number of shops licensed for retail sale of						
													Spirits under distillery system (permanent)	Spirits under distillery system (temporary)	Spirits under outstill system (permanent)	Fermented tari	Unfermented tari	Other country fermented pachwai, etc. (ordinary licenses)	Other country fermented liquors (house-brewing licenses)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1951-52	2	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	8	..	..	1,186
1952-53	2	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	8	..	..	1,093
1953-54	2	..	..	..	..	24	17	..	..	8	..	..	2,112
1954-55	2	..	..	..	..	51	17	..	..	8	..	..	1,914
1955-56	2	..	..	..	..	59	16	..	..	8	..	..	2,137
1956-57	2	..	..	..	..	8	32	..	..	8	..	..	1,544
1957-58	2	..	..	..	..	10	32	..	..	10	..	..	1,698
1958-59	2	..	..	..	..	10	32	..	..	10	..	..	1,280
1959-60	2	..	..	..	..	10	32	..	..	10	..	..	2,879
1960-61	2	..	..	..	..	10	31	..	..	10	..	..	2,975

Source: Commissioner of Excise

AND LICENSES

Foreign liquor									Number of shops licensed for the retail sale of					Retail licenses-Number for sale of			
Malt liquors only	Foreign liquor to be consumed "on" premises and "off" premises	Foreign liquor to be consumed "off" premises	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, clubs, refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshments (excluding canteens)	Liquors in canteens	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors)	Foreign liquors all other special retail licenses	Rectified spirits and medicated wines (druggists' permits)	Denatured spirits	Raw opium	Ganja	Charas	Bhang	Opium and its preparations for medicinal purposes only (ordinary druggists' permits)	Morphia (special druggists' permits)	Hemp drugs for medicinal purposes only (druggists' permits)	Cocaine (druggists' permits)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	10	14	8	17	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	11	15	8	17	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	13	16	8	17	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	13	16	8	17	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	12	17	7	16	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	12	23	21	32	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	21	22	21	32	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	28	24	21	32	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	29	24	21	32	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	28	24	18	31	..	4	..	..	..	..

Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.10—RECEIPTS OF SALES TAX
(In Rupees)

*Total Collection Under the *Bengal Finance Sales Tax Act, 1941 and the *West Bengal Sales Tax Act*

1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
..	3,94,511	3,89,500	4,23,503	6,23,536	2,52,292	2,73,371	3,25,431

* The Act came into force with effect from 28.3.54.

** Not available Malda charge comprising the districts of Malda and West Dinajpur was reconstructed in the year 1953-54 and the old records are not available.

Source: Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.11—RECEIPTS OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX
(In Rupees)

1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
53,190	50,627	42,544	45,978	51,060	91,294	63,096	81,007	86,820	96,086

Source: Collector, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 10.12—RECEIPTS OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAX**(In Rupees)***Under the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941*

1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
*	*	1,02,822	1,29,948	1,28,469	1,49,347	1,42,848	1,67,318	1,50,309	1,51,597

* Not available Malda charge comprising the districts of Malda and West Dinajpur was reconstructed in the year 1953-54 and the old records are not available.

Source: Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.13—RECEIPTS OF INCOME TAX

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of assesses	497	506	557	557	696	634	711	778	827	918
Net collection (Rupees in thousand)	95	227	186	65	142	121	144	92	290	342

Source: Commissioner of Income Tax, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.14—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of assesses		891	795	763	658	708	716	1,157	1,021	1,314
Tax collected including miscellaneous and advance (In Rupees)	148,162	163,696	209,729	356,887	277,388	290,322	322,952	215,491	208,668	269,550

Source: Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.15—COLLECTION UNDER THE BENGL RAW JUTE TAXATION ACT, 1941**(In Rupees)**

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
3,898	2,258	3,580	2,021

Source: Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.16—COLLECTION UNDER THE *CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956**(In Rupees)**

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
143	3,769	5,285	1,569

* The Act came into force with effect from 1.7.57.

Source: Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.17—STAMPS**(In Rupees)**

Class of Stamps	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Judicial	102,998	119,193	120,090	136,947	156,788	150,611	188,529	164,980	172,707	202,405
Non-Judicial	277,863	283,535	273,812	243,117	293,120	299,998	357,594	350,599	384,707	467,066

Source: Finance (Taxation) Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.18—LAND REVENUE, 1951-60
Part I—Pre-Zamindari Abolition Period
(In Rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
<i>Permanently Settled Estates</i>				
Current Number	465	465	465	465
Demand	5,84,551	5,38,401	5,85,934	6,63,451
Collection	4,74,681	4,31,076	4,01,092	1,42,290
<i>Temporarily Settled Estates</i>				
Current number	8	8	8	8
Demand	611	611	633	765
Collection	414	611	599	425
<i>Estates Held Directly by Government</i>				
Current Number	8	8	8	8
Demand	*	*	10,192	11,944
Collection	11,813	12,340	7,610	7,455
<i>Road and Public Works Cesses</i>				
Current Number	567	567	567	567
Demand	1,88,242	1,96,262	1,22,126	1,26,676
Collection	1,19,753	1,12,551	73,450	45,763

*All the 8 estates held directly by the Government were originally of Dinajpur district. After creation of West Dinajpur district these Estates became common estates. There is no paper in West Dinajpur district to show the demands of 1951-52 and 1952-53. No demand figure for the said periods has also been received from the Collector, Dinajpur, East Pakistan.

Part II—Post Zamindari Abolition Period
(In Rupees)

Particulars	*1362 B.S.	*1363 B.S.	*1364 B.S.	*1365 B.S.	*1366 B.S.	*1367 B.S.	*1368 B.S.
<i>Land Revenue of Vested Estates</i>							
Demand	14,18,582	15,73,910	19,81,741	26,03,901	24,81,531	25,09,163	25,70,208
Collection	12,65,164	13,20,554	8,40,860	18,85,863	13,61,509	11,30,576	1,101,234
<i>Road and P. W. Cess of Vested Estates</i>							
Demand	50,949	50,785	61,752	83,745	73,605	77,721	79,745
Collection	46,314	41,179	23,489	58,794	41,971	44,433	33,711
<i>**Kishanganj (Islampur) Subdivision Land Revenue of Vested Estates</i>							
Demand . . . . .	..	12,10,662	18,94,212	22,06,740	20,46,455	20,85,565	21,29,331
Collection . . . . .	..	2,85,473	5,89,273	9,44,475	7,77,015	7,71,127	5,94,079
<i>†Road and P. W. Cess</i>							
Demand . . . . .	..	1,24,227	1,91,173	2,18,437	2,01,960	2,07,626	2,11,845
Collection . . . . .	..	24,037	49,273	83,582	64,721	65,919	49,963

*The land revenue demand and collection figures relating to the post-zamindari abolition period being maintained according to the Bengali calendar years, the figures could not be supplied according to the financial years. However, the Bengali years 1362 B.S. to 1368 B.S. approximately correspond to the financial years 1955-56 to 1961-62.

**Islampur subdivision has been formed with the Kishanganj area of Bihar transferred to West Bengal with effect from 1.11.56. The figures relating to Islampur sub-division have, therefore, been furnished separately from 1363 B.S. corresponding to the financial year 1956-57.

†The figures of cess demand of Islampur subdivision represent the assessments made under the Bihar Cess Act.

Source: Board of Revenue, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.19—NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERED DOCUMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED IN 1960

Number of Registration Offices	Number of Registration						Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents			Total ordinary fees Rs. (000)	Total other receipts Rs. (000)	Total receipts Rs. (000)	Total expenditure Rs. (000)
	Immovable Property			Movable Property	Wills	Total	Affecting immovable Property Rs. (000)	Affecting movable property Rs. (000)	Total Rs. (000)				
	Compulsory	Optional	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	65,514	193	65,707	493	33	66,233	27,085	160	27,245	205	22	227	88

Source: Inspector General of Registration, Government of West Bengal.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL STATISTICS

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of the Municipality or Anchal/Union with the name and J. L. No. of the mauza within which the institutions are located	Name of the Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and M. & C. W. Centres	Bed	Maintained by
1	2	3	4	5
Belurghat Subdivision				
Hilli Police Station	Hilli Union/Hilli-360 Hilli Union/Purba Raynagar-368 Binshira Union/Teor-289 Binshira Union/Binshira-293	Hilli Ch. Dispensary. Hilli P.H.C. Teor Ch. Dispensary. Binshira S.H.C.	10	D. B. State Govt. D. B. State Govt.
Belurghat Police Station	Belurghat Municipality Belurghat Municipality Belurghat Municipality Belurghat Municipality Belurghat Municipality Patiram Union/Nazirpur-202 Patiram Union/Patiram-187 Boalder Union/Bharanda-55 Bolla Union/Mallikpur-8 Jalghar Union/Jalghar-72 Jalghar Union/Chakvrigu-90 Bhatpara Union/Bhatpara-111 Patiram Union/Patiram-187 Bolla Union/Bolla-22 Boalder Union/Khaspur-42	Belurghat Genl. Hospital Belurghat Police Hospital Sadar V. D. Clinic Sadar Chest Clinic M. & C. W. Centre attached to Sadar Hospital Nazirpur S.H.C. Patiram Ch. Dispensary. Bharanda (Boalder) S.H.C. Mallikpur Ch. Disp. Jalghar Ch. Disp. Chakvrigu M. & C. W. Centre Bhatpara M. & C. W. Centre Patiram M. & C. W. Centre Bolla S.H.C. Khaspur Ch. Disp.	136 22	State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. B.D. State Govt. D.B. D.B. Private Private Private State Govt. Private
Kumarganj Police Station	Samjia Union/Palasi-30 Safanagar Union/Safanagar-47 Safanagar Union/Kumarganj-100 Jakirpur Union/Jakirpur-34	Samjia S.H.C. Safanagar Ch. Disp. Kumarganj Ch. Disp. Jakirpur Ch. Disp.	10	State Govt. Private D.B. N.A.
Gangarampur Police Station	Basuria Anchal/Basuria-14 Chaloon Anchal/Mathurapur-141 Damdama Anchal/Rajibpur-84 Damdama Anchal/Rajibpur-84 Damdama Anchal/Rajibpur-84 Damdama Anchal/Rajibpur-84 Uday Anchal/Uday-182 Gangarampur Anchal/Gopalpur-90 Gangarampur Anchal/Raghabpur-106 Jhangirpur Union/Jhangirpur-119	Basuria (Sarbamangala) S.H.C. Chaloon (Mathurapur) S.H.C. Gangarampur Ch. Disp. Rajibpur St. Joseph Catholic Ch. Disp. Gangarampur M. & C. W. Centre Gangarampur P.H.C. Uday Ch. Disp. Nayabazar Ch. Disp. Raghabpur Ch. Disp. Jhangirpur Ch. Disp.	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	State Govt. State Govt. D.B. Private Private State Govt. D.B. N.A. D.B. N.A.
Tapan Police Station	Chandipur Union/Tapan-63 Ramchandrapur Union/Kardah-30 Ajamatpur Union/Monohali-50 Gurail Union/Bhaier-188 Gofanagar Union/Gofanagar-268 Autina Union/Bishnupur-163 Rampara Chenchra Union/ Ramparachenchra-11 Harsura Union/Rampur-102	Tapan Ch. Dispensary. Kardah Ch. Dispensary Monohali S.H.C. Gurail Ch. Disp. Gofanagar Ch. Disp. Laskarhat Ch. Disp. Ramparachenchra S.H.C. Rampur Ch. Disp.	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	D.B. D.B. N.A. D.B. D.B. D.B. N.A. N.A.
Raiganj Subdivision				
Raiganj Police Station	Raiganj Municipality Raiganj Municipality Raiganj Municipality Raiganj Municipality Rampur Anchal/Adiar-58 Bhatun Anchal/Bhatole-9 Bindole Anchal/Bindole-40 Birghai Anchal/Bhupalpur-209 Bahin Anchal/Bahin-78	Raiganj Subdivisional Hospital Chest Clinic attached to Raiganj Sub. Div. Hosp. V.D. Clinic attached to Raiganj Sub. Div. Hosp. M. & C. W. Centre attached to Raiganj Sub. Div. Hosp. Ramkrishnapur Leprosy Clinic Raiganj Leprosy Treatment Centre Rampur S.H.C. Bhatun S.H.C. Bindole S.H.C. Durgapur S.H.C. Bahin Ch. Disp.	58 10	State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. Private State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. State Govt. Private
Kaliaganj Police Station	Kaliaganj Anchal/Kaliaganj-98 Kaliaganj Anchal/Kaliaganj-98 Kaliaganj Anchal/Kaliaganj 98 Anantapur Anchal/Maddhya Gouripur-40 Boruna Anchal/Majhiar-220 Bochandanga Anchal/Tarangapur-125	Kaliaganj P.H.C. M. & C. W. Centre attached to Kaliaganj P.H.C. Kaliaganj Ch. Disp. Ramrishiha Ch. Disp. Majhiar S.H.C. Tarangapur Ch. Disp.	50	State Govt. State Govt. D.B. Private State Govt. N.A.
Hemtabad Police Station	Bangalbari Anchal/Nurpur-100 Chainagar Anchal/Bharatpur-13 Hemtabad Anchal/Hemtabad-81 Noada Anchal/Darimonpur-36	Bangalbari S.H.C. Tilan Ch. Disp. Hemtabad P.H.C. Darimonpur Ch. Disp.	.. .. 10 ..	State Govt. D.B. State Govt. Private
Itahar Police Station	Itahar Union/Itahar-109 Itahar Union/Itahar-109 Marnai Union/Marnai-217 Saidpur Union/Balihara-99 Joyhat Union/Joyhat-233	Itahar P.H.C. Itahar Ch. Disp. Marnai S.H.C. Balihara S.H.C. Joyhat S.H.C.	10	State Govt. D.B. State Govt. State Govt. State Govt.
Kushmundi Police Station	Kasba Union/Kushmundi-70	Kushmundi Ch. Disp.	..	D.B.
Bangshihari Police Station	Illahabad Union/Sihole-224 Bagichapur Union/Harirampur-28 Ganguri Union/Mohammadpur-163 Mahabari Union/Kalyani-145	Sihole Ch. Disp. Harirampur Ch. Disp. Daulatpur Ch. Disp. Kalvani Ch. Disp.	.. .. .. ..	Private Private Private Private

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES—*contd.*

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of the Municipality or Anchal/Union with the name and J. L. No. of the mauza within which the institutions are located	Name of the Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and M. & C. W. Centres	Bed	Maintained by
1	2	3	4	5
Islampur Subdivision*				
Islampur Police Station . . .	Mahabari Union/Chopra Jahar-91 Mahabari Union/Ramgunj-8	Islampur S.H.C. Ramgunj S.H.C.	.. ..	State Govt. State Govt.
Karandighi Police Station . . .	Mahabari Union/Dalkhola-34 Mahabari Union/Karandighi-204	Dalkhola S.H.C. Karandighi P.H.C.	.. ..	State Govt. State Govt.
Chopra Police Station . . .	Mahabari Union/Chopra-38 Mahabari Union/Lakhipur-116 Mahabari Union/Chittalghata-7	Chopra S.H.C. Lakhipur S.H.C. Sonapurhat Ch. Disp.	.. .. ..	State Govt. State Govt. N.A.
Goalpokhar Police Station . . .	Mahabari Union/Lodhan-150 Mahabari Union/Goa Gaon-303	Goalpokhar S.H.C. Goa Gaon S.H.C.	.. ..	State Govt. State Govt.

*As regards Islampur Subdivision, the names of Anchal/Unions are not readily available.

NOTE: D.B. means District Board; Ch. means Charitable; P.H.C. means Primary Health Centre; S.H.C. means Subsidiary Health Centre; V.D. means Venereal Disease; M. & C.W. means Maternity and Child Welfare; N.A. means Not Available.

Source: Chief Medical Officer of Health, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 11.2—FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE

1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
Government	Non-Government	Government	Non-Government	Government	Non-Government	Government	Non-Government	Government	Non-Government	Government	Non-Government
..	1	..	..	..	2	..

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.3—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Year	Number of School Health clinic	Number of students examined	Percentage defective	Total attendance of school children at school clinics	Percentage of school population covered by medical examination	Average number of school children supplied with milk daily
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1959	25	3828	27 %	1144	22 %	..
1960	25	9840	40 %	2561	56 %	4895

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.4—INOCULATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA AND SMALL POX

Particulars	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Anti Cholera . . .	93,936	105,534	54,985	74,718	134,549	158,707	129,430	137,570 ..	132,751	175,905
Anti Small Pox . . .	361,453	254,192	276,656	275,324	229,078	..	376,560	535,254	413,589	398,424
Primary Vaccination . . .	62,022	95,290	34,342	34,434	30,637	..	53,416	79,721	53,898	46,985
Revaccination . . .	299,431	218,902	242,314	240,870	198,441	..	323,144	455,533	359,691	351,439

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.5—TUBERCULIN TEST AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
Tested Vaccn.		Tested Vaccn.		Tested Vaccn.		Tested Vaccn.		Tested Vaccn.		Tested Vaccn.		Tested Vaccn.		Tested Vaccn.		Tested Vaccn.		Tested Vaccn.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	25,527	12,090	58,663	25,332	224,654	100,271	..	..	14,630	6,461	49,843	19,816

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

**TABLE 11.6—MALARIA ERADICATION
Consumption of Residual Insecticides**

Particulars	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D.D.T. 100 Percentage in lbs.	33,509	51,739	59,701	67,753	62,471	79,561	143,012	141,512

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

**TABLE 11.7—EYE EXAMINATION AND LECTURE UNIT
Travelling Eye Dispensary**

Year	Places where the dispensary worked	Period for which the dispensary worked	Number of patients treated	Total number of patients treated during the year
1	2	3	4	5
1953	(a) Raiganj (b) Kaliaganj	(a) October to November (b) December	(a) 2,699 (b) 1,094	3,793
1954	(a) Kaliaganj (b) Balurghat	(a) January (b) February to March	(a) 1,060 (b) 2,896	3,956
1957	(a) Raiganj (b) Kaliaganj	(a) September to November (b) December	(a) 5,910 (b) 1,742	7,652
1958	Balurghat	January to March	5,142	5,142

Source: Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Government of West Bengal.

EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT**TABLE 12.1—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS IN 1960-61**

Class of Institution	Under the management of Government or Local Bodies						Under Private management			
	Total		Managed by Government		Managed by Municipalities & Dist. School Board		Aided by Govt. & District or Municipal Board		Unaided	
	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Colleges	2	1,034	..	..	..	..	2	1,034	..	..
Higher Secondary Schools	10	5,727	..	..	..	..	10	5,727	..	..
High Schools	27	7,641	..	..	..	..	23	6,478	4	1,163
Senior Basic Schools	3	100	..	..	..	..	3	100	..	..
Junior High Schools	90	6,889	..	..	13	440	67	5,755	10	694
Junior Basic Schools	69	6,330	..	..	69	6,330	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	1,067	78,788	19	4,065	1,041	73,542	7	1,181	..	..
Technical Schools including Engineering Schools	6	78	6	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	2	90	2	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Schools	11	436	..	..	..	..	10	396	1	40

NOTE: (1) Excludes the Statistics of Anglo Indian Schools, Schools for Adults & Schools for Social Workers.
(2) Figures are Provisional.

Source: Education Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 12.2—EDUCATION (NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS) 1951-60

Type of Institutions	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils
Grand Total	396	55,643	621	57,298	701	63,711	885	67,276	847	72,335	1,095	79,536	1,122	85,485	1,181	96,076	1,209	100,556	1,298	107,124
Colleges	2	307	2	377	2	462	2	595	2	673	2	851	2	895	2	1,098	2	1,028	2	1,034
Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3,854	8	3,658	8	3,619	8	4,034	10	5,727
High Schools	16	5,057	17	5,384	20	6,076	20	6,367	22	6,900	16	4,135	16	3,913	18	4,354	23	5,845	27	7,641
Junior High Schools (a)	38	6,054	19	2,051	46	2,450	49	3,221	53	3,288	73	4,322	82	4,905	86	5,557	96	5,874	93	6,989
Primary Schools (b)	509	42,259	550	47,863	616	53,931	716	56,070	753	60,706	975	65,360	993	71,091	1,048	80,521	1,069	82,859	1,136	85,118
Technical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	3	41	6	78
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	67	2	90
Other Schools (c)	7	707	6	154	7	183	9	302	10	276	12	388	9	277	9	264	10	308	11	436
Unrecognised Schools	24	1,260	7	1,469	10	699	9	721	7	492	9	626	11	746	9	651	6	420	1	11

* Schools with no scholar.

(a) Including Senior Basic Schools. (b) Including Junior Basic Schools. (c) Excluding Schools for Adults.

Notes: Excludes the Statistics of Anglo Indian Schools.

Source: Education Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 12.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	J.L. No./Municipal Ward No.	Name of School	Date of origin	Date of affiliation either to University or Board of Secondary Education
1	2	3	4	5
HILLI POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 363 and 365	Hili Ramanath High School	1924	1926 (University)
2	J.L. No. 290	Teor Krishnastami High School	1950	1950 (University)
3	Not known	Hili Girls' High School	1923 (Primary)	1.1.54 (Board)
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION				
1	Ward No. 4	Balurghat High School	1907	1910 (University)
2	Ward No. 2	Balurghat Khadimpur High School	1949	1952 (Board)
3	Ward No. 5	Balurghat L.M.A.U. Bidyalaya	1949	1950 (University)
4	J.L. No. 111	Balurghat J.L.P. Bidyachakra	1953	1956 (Board)
5	J.L. No. 42	Khaspur H.K. High School	1948	1950 (University)
6	J.L. No. 187	Patiram High School	1944	1947 (University)
7	J.L. No. 1	Baul P. High School	1944	1.4.60 (Board)
8	J.L. No. 194	Dasul High School	1942 (Junior High)	1.1.62 (Board)
9	J.L. No. 90	Nadipar N.C. High School	1951 (Junior High)	1.1.62 (Board)
10	J.L. No. 397	Chingiahpur High School	1954 (Junior High)	1.1.62 (Board)
11	Ward No. IV	Balurghat Girls' High School	1921	1.1.53 (Board)
12	Ward No. II	Khadimpur Girls' High School	1957	1.4.60 (Board)
KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 107	Kumarganj High School	1928 (Middle English)	1952 (Board)
2	J.L. No. 40	Anginabarait High School	1930 (Middle English)	1950 (University)
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 84	Gangarampur High School	1948	1950 (University)
2	J.L. No. 90	Nayabazar High School	1955 (Junior High)	1.4.59 (Board)
3	J.L. No. 84	Rajibpur St. Joseph High School	1950 (Middle English)	1.1.62 (Board)
TAPAN POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 63	Tapan High School	1928 (Middle English)	1.4.59 (Board)
RAIGANJ POLICE STATION				
1	Ward No. 2	Raiganj Coronation High School	1911	1914 (University)
2	Ward No. 6	Sudarsanpur D.P.U. Bidyachakra	1949	1950 (University)
3	Ward No. 4	Sri Sri Ramkrishna Bidyabhaban	1951	1957 (Board)
4	Ward No. 3	Debinagar G.R.U. Bidyapith	1954	1956 (Board)
5	Ward No. 5	Mohanbati High School	1955 (Junior High)	1.4.59 (Board)
6	J.L. No. 145	Maharaja Jagadishnath High School	1955 (Junior High)	1.1.62 (Board)
7	J.L. No. 202	Bhupal Chandra Bidyapith	1955 (Junior High)	1.4.60 (Board)
8	J.L. No. 89	Rampur Sch. Caste High School	1951 (Junior High)	1.1.62 (Board)
9	Municipality	Raiganj Girls' High School	1.9.20	1.1.52 (Board)
10	Municipality	Parbati Devi Girls' High School	9.1.56	1.4.58 (Board)
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 103	Kaliaganj P.S. High School	1931 (Middle English)	1941 (University)
2	J.L. No. 125	Tarangapur N.K. High School	1953	1954 (Board)
3	J.L. No. 84	Lakshmipur M.C. Bidyabhaban	1955 (Junior High)	1.4.60 (Board)
4	Not known	Milanmayee Girls' High School	1.1.49	1.1.56 (Board)
ITAHAR POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 109	Itahar High School	1950 (Middle English)	1.4.59 (Board)
2	J.L. No. 217	Marnai S. C. High School	1899 (Middle English)	1.1.62 (Board)
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 70	Kushmandi High School	1932 (Middle English)	1954 (Board)
BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 209	Bangshihari High School	1952 (Junior High)	1.4.60 (Board)
2	J.L. No. 28	Harirampur A.S.D.M. High School	1920 (Middle English)	1941 (University)
ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION				
1	Khata No. 414 Plot No. 869	Islampur High School	1954	1958 (Board)
2	J.L. No. 8	Ramganj High School J.L. 8	1958 (Junior High)	1.3.61 (Board)
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 34	Dalkhola High School	1947	1950 (Bihar Board)
GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION				
1	J.L. No. 246	Toryal High School	1955	1.4.59 (Board)
2	J.L. No. 150	Goalpokhar Lodhan High School	1958	1.1.62 (Board)

Source: District Inspector of Schools, West Dinajpur.

**TABLE 12.4—PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED IN 1960-61**

Number of Printing Presses at work	Number of Newspapers published	Number of Periodicals published
22	5	6

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 12.5—CINEMAS IN 1960-61

Number of Permanent Cinema Houses	Number of Temporary open air Cinema Houses
2	40

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 12.6—PUBLIC HALLS AND AUDITORIUMS

Name of the Public Hall or Auditorium	Where Located	Year of Establishment	Managed by	Electrified or not	Total Accommodation	Free or can be hired on payment of Rent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Balurghat Natya Mandir	Within Balurghat Municipal area	1913	Committee elected from amongst the public members	Electrified	580	Can be hired on payment of rent and also available free in case of public non-political purposes if considered by the committee. A temporary lease has been given to a Cinema Co. on monthly rent.
2 Raiganj Institute (Sochalata Hall)	Raiganj P.O. & P.S. Raiganj, West Dinajpur.	1939	Elected Governing Body.	Electrified	600	Can be hired on payment of rent
3 Najmu Natya Niketan	Kaliaganj P.O. & P.S. Kaliaganj, West Dinajpur.	1934	Do	Not electrified	600	Free

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION STATISTICS
TABLE 13.1—VILLAGE ROADS AND DISTRICT BOARD ROADS

I-Metalled Roads; IA-Metalled, bridged and drained throughout; IB-Metalled, partially bridged and drained; II-Unmetalled Roads; IIA-Unmetalled bridged and drained throughout; IIB-Unmetalled, partially bridged and drained; III-Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material but not drained; IV-Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained; V-Cleared, partially bridged and drained; VI-Cleared only.

Sl. No.	Road Number	Name of Road	Metalled M-F-Yd.	Un-metalled M-F-Yd.	Total Length M-F-Yd.	Class of Road
1	District Board Road No. 2	Baikunthapur-Mallikpur		15-0-0	15-0-0	II-B
2	" " " 4	Uptair-Basudevpur & Samjia-Jakirpur	1-0-0	6-7-144	1-0-0 6-7-144	I-A II-B
3	" " " 5	Malone-Bahorek & Dalgaon-Banihar		9-1-0	9-1-0	II-B
4	" " " 6	Samaipur-Bangshihari		11-4-0	11-4-0	II-B
5	" " " 7	Abidpur-Naksadal		9-0-0	9-0-0	II-B
6	" " " 8	Patiram-Chakdapat		12-0-90	12-0-90	II-B
7	" " " 9	Amulia-Kumarganj & Balurghat-Kaliabari		7-5-93	7-5-93	II-B
8	" " " 25	Barduari-Mannagar		2 miles	2 miles	II-B
9	" " " 26	Dangapara-Panchbhoya		11-0-150	11-0-150	IV
10	" " " 28	Provincial Highway-Jamni		3-0-0	3-0-0	II-B
11	" " " 29	Bogaon-Bindole		9-5-0	9-5-0	II-B
12	" " " 31	Panchbhoya-Badkail		6-0-0	6-0-0	V
13	" " " 37	Radhikapur-Dhankailhat & Thakurbari-Bindole		14-0-60	14-0-60	II-B
14	" " " 38	Fakirganj-Bason		2-4-0	2-4-0	II-B
15	" " " 41	Hili Bandar to R. level crossing	0-3-72		0-3-72	I-A
16	" " " 43	Akhanagar-Chumamon		8-1-140	8-1-140	IV
17	" " " 44	Dangi-Fatepur		1-4-0	1-4-0	II-B
18	" " " 46	Gollpara-Gopinagar		5 miles	5 miles	II-B
19	" " " 47	Kardah-Daral		8-2-193	8-2-193	VI
20	" " " 48	Balurghat-Mollapara		3-1-213	3-1-213	II-A
21	" " " 49	Patiram-Banshipur		2-2-0	2-2-0	II-B
22	" " " 55	Nayabazar-Mamudpur		5-4-0	5-4-0	IV
23	" " " 62	Madhabpur-Pakistan border		3-3-20	3-3-20	II-B
24	" " " 63	Dalimgoan-Bateswar		1-0-0	1-0-0	II-A
25	" " " 64	Pirganjhi-Kunoir		10-0-0	10-0-0	II-B
26	" " " 66	Harirampur-Nawapara		8-7-193	8-7-193	V
27	" " " 68	Pransagar-Domutha		5-7-145	5-7-145	IV
28	" " " 72	Dhankail-Dhamja		5-0-0	5-0-0	IV
29	" " " 73	Kaliaganj I.B. approach Road		3-0-0	3-0-0	IV
30	" " " 74	Hili Station Road	0-1-46	0-7-60	0-7-60	II-A
31	" " " 75	Bangalbari-Kunoir		4-6-165	4-6-165	I-A
32	" " " 79	Dalimgoan-Mirzapur		0-1-46	0-1-46	V
33	" " " 80	Kantore-Bishnupur		3-4-0	3-4-0	IV
34	Purnea D. B. Road No. 3	III-Farsara-Bhoplatajpur	0-4-0	6-2-0	6-2-0	V
35	District Board Road No. 70	Khagra-Goagoan		3-6-4	3-6-4	I-A
36	" " " 67	Sonapur-Phansidewa		0-4-0	0-4-0	I-A
37	Purnea District Board Road No. 83	Tengidighi-K.L.B. Rd. No. 2 (Goageon) via-3-III & Rashakhoahat		13-4-0	13-4-0	II-B
				15-0-0	15-0-0	II-B
				16-0-0	16-0-0	IV

Village Roads under Balurghat Subdivision

1	Road No. 19	Balurghat-Bhunsila	1-0-0	1-0-0	IV
2	" " 20	Balurghat-Khidirpur	1-0-0	1-0-0	IV
3	" " 22	1st mile of D. B. Rd. 44 to Bhatasala	0-6-0	0-6-0	IV
4	" " 23	Balurghat-Sankair	8-6-100	8-6-100	II-A
5	" " 24	Rajua-Agradighun	4-0-0	4-0-0	VI
6	" " 25	Balurghat-Marna	3-0-0	3-0-0	VI
7	" " 26	Pagliganj-Khona	3-4-87	3-4-87	IV
8	" " 27	Pagliganj-Madhahpara	5-3-114	5-3-114	II-B
9	" " 29	Madanganj-Rajua	4-0-66	4-0-66	IV
10	" " 30	Mahipur-Fakirganj	7-0-0	7-0-0	II-A
11	" " 31	Kalibari-Hili	6-0-0	6-0-0	VI
12	" " 41	Nayabazar-Gouripur	0-3-43	0-3-43	II-B
13	" " 42	Nayabazar-Godasimulghat	1-1-213	1-1-213	IV
14	" " 43	Gossaindanga-Monohali	1-1-0	1-1-0	II-A
15	" " 44	Kardah-Sibdungi	4-0-0	4-0-0	V
16	" " 45	Hashnagar, D.B. Rd. No. 16	3-4-87	3-4-87	VI
17	" " 46	Chaloon-Udey	3-0-0	3-0-0	II-A
18	" " 47	Kumarganj-Pantoir	3-0-0	3-0-0	IV
19	" " 48	Teor to Peerba Mustafapur	3-0-0	3-0-0	II-B
20	" " 32	Kumarganj-Churrarkristopur (Village roads under Raiganj Subdivision)	3-0-0	3-0-0	V
21	" " 33	7th mile of D.B. Rd. to No. 37			
22	" " 34	Rachikapur Rly. Station	0-3-55	0-3-55	II-A
23	" " 35	Akhanagar-Chandria	7-4-0	7-4-0	IV
24	" " 36	Kaliaganj-Bhanoir	6-0-0	6-0-0	V
25	" " 37	Fatepur-Kaliaganj	3-0-0	3-0-0	VI
26	" " 38	Gunarajpur-Jathigram	6-0-0	6-0-0	V
27	" " 40	3rd mile of village Rd. to No. 34 to Kholatore	3-0-0	3-0-0	V
28	" " 41	Buripukhur-Patun	9-0-0	9-0-0	V
29	" " 42	19th mile of D.B. Rd. No. 6			
30	" " 43	Sihole	0-1-0	0-1-0	II-A
31	" " 44	Hebtabad-Jharbari	3-1-0	3-1-0	IV
32	" " 46	Bangalbari-Samaspur	4-5-0	4-5-0	VI
33	" " 47	Sripur-Durlavpur	1-5-110	1-5-110	V
34	" " 48	Itahar-Khamrui	1-4-110	1-4-110	V
35	" " 49	Kumedpur-Pukuria	1-4-0	1-4-0	V
36	" " 50	Maharajahat-Minapur	6-4-0	6-4-0	V
37	" " 51	D.B.-Rd. No. 5 to Pak. border near Fakirganj	1-0-0	1-0-0	IV
38	" " 52	Manipur-Samaspur	3-0-0	3-0-0	IV

Kisanganj Local Board Roads and Village Roads under Islampur Subdivision (Transferred territory)

36	K. L. B. Rd. No. 2	Goagaon-Debiganj	12-0-0	12-0-0	II-B
37	" " 6	Saragora-Fatepur (part)	9-4-0	9-4-0	II-B
38	" " 13	Islampur-Maherganj (Part)	1-0-0	1-0-0	II-E
39	" " 21	Goalpukhar-Lodnan	1-4-33	1-4-33	II-B
40	" " 29	Kanki-Asjaghat	2-0-0	2-0-0	III
41	" " 34	Gochhra-Gopalpur border	9-0-0	9-0-0	II-B
42	" " 35	Mulimgaon-G & D Road	4-0-0	4-0-0	III

TABLE 13.1—VILLAGE ROADS AND DISTRICT BOARD ROADS—contd.

Sl. No.	Road Number	Name of Road	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total Length	Class of Road
			M. F. Yd.	M. F. Yd.	M. F. Yd.	
43	K.L.B. Road No. 37	Gunjaria-Jagtagaon		7-0-0	7-0-0	II-B
44	" " 38	Islampur-Alushon		10-3-0	10-3-0	II-B
45	" " 42	Fatepur-Tetulia		12-0-0	12-0-0	II-B
46	" " 44	Kanki-Chakulia		5-3-207	5-3-207	II-B
47	" " 45	Asuragarh-Balichar		11-0-0	11-0-0	IV
48	" " 46	Chakulia-Majlishpur Panjipara		11-4-0	11-4-0	II-B
49	" " 47	Panjipara-Tatwa (part)		2-4-0	2-4-0	II-B
50	" " 48	(D. B. Rd. No. 70-Dala K. L. B. Rd. No. 34 near Coswal)		2-4-0	2-4-0	II-B
51	" " 52	K. L. B. Rd. No. 38 near Islampur to Dinajpur border		6-0-0	6-0-0	IV
52	" " 53	Dhantala R. S. Dinajpur border		7-0-0	7-0-0	II-B
53	" " 55	Daspara-Jalpaiguri border		6-0-0	6-0-0	IV
54	" " 56	Chopra-Udrail		3-0-0	3-0-0	II-B
55	" " 57	Chopra-Jatra Talab		3-0-0	3-0-0	II-B
56	" " 58	Fatepur-Ghirnigaon		6-0-0	6-0-0	II-B
57	" " 59	Debiganj-Islampur		17-4-0	17-4-0	IV
58	" " 64	Chopra-K. L. B. Rd. No. 42 near Naranpur		4-4-0	4-4-0	II-B
59	" " 67	Ramganj-Jibhakata		16-0-0	16-0-0	IV
60	" " 71	Kahata-Jhiktahat		7-4-0	7-4-0	IV
61	" " 73	Lodhan Hospital-Lalkuri		2-4-0	2-4-0	IV
62	" " 74	K.L.B. 6 Dhuligaon-K.L.B. 38 near Baragora		9-0-0	9-0-0	IV
63	" " 78	Bhaishabhatta-Debijnora Tea Garden		10-0-0	10-0-0	IV
64	" " 79	K.L.B. 38-Mandai		2-4-0	2-4-0	IV
65	" " 80	K.L.B. 46-Chyrakutha-Buata		3-0-0	3-0-0	IV
66	" " 86	Matiakhuti-Janharagach		1-0-0	1-0-0	IV
67	" " 89	Narayanpur-Debijnora		6-0-0	6-0-0	IV
68	" " 90	Aluabari R.S. G. & D. Road		0-6-0	0-6-0	IV
69	" " 91	Varoa-G. & D. Road		4-0-0	4-0-0	IV
70	Sadar L.B. Road No. 42(b)	Karandighi on N. H. 34-Karandighi Dispensary		1-3-0	1-3-0	III
71	S.L.B. Road No. 56	Ganjan-Minapur (part) Via; Bighorighat		4-4-0	4-4-0	III
72	" " 57	Sudhani-Minapur (part)		5-0-0	5-0-0	II-B
73	" " 108	Karandighi-Bikora		3-0-0	3-0-0	IV
74	" " 140	Basudebpur-Madargachi		1-4-0	1-4-0	III
75	K.L.B. Vill Rd. No. 10	Asuragarh-Kamalpur		3-0-0	3-0-0	IV
76	" " 34	Chakulia-Fulberighat		12-0-0	12-0-0	IV
77	" " 38	Ikarachala-Goti		12-0-0	12-0-0	IV
78	" " 42	Ikarachala-Kalnagin		4-4-0	4-4-0	IV
79	" " 43	Dhuligaon-Dimiti		7-4-0	7-4-0	IV
80	" " 44	Chopra-Jharbari		2-4-0	2-4-0	IV
81	" " 45	Asuragarh-Pinchla		1-0-0	1-0-0	IV
82	" " 47	Kanki-Lalbarighat (part)		0-4-0	0-4-0	IV
83	" " 53	Gochinagarh-Chaklagarh		3-0-0	3-0-0	IV
84	" " 54	Kalikapur-Chandagach		2-4-0	2-4-0	III
85	" " 55	Fatepur-Jatra		1-4-0	1-4-0	IV
86	" " 56	Kulamoni-Panjiparahat (part)		1-0-0	1-0-0	IV
87	" " 58	Aluakhora Rd-near Bhorgachi Bhojapur		3-0-0	3-0-0	IV
88	" " 60	Udrail-Kabil Basti		6-0-0	6-0-0	IV
89	" " 61	K.L.B. 67 near Teligach-South of Bohita		7-0-0	7-0-0	IV
Total			2-07 miles	680-45 miles	682-5-173 i.e. 682.72 miles	

Source: District Engineer-in-Charge, West Dinajpur

TABLE 13.2—EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AS ON 31ST MARCH
(In Miles)

1957			1958			1959			1960		
Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled
208-6	197-6	11-0	199-5	188-5	11-0	199-1	199-1	..	199-1	199-1	..

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 13.3—LIST OF DAK AND INSPECTION BUNGALOWS

Baharhat Subdivision

- 1 Baharhat Inspection Bungalow
- 2 Gangarampur Inspection Bungalow
- 3 Kumarganj Inspection Bungalow

Raiganj Subdivision

- 1 Raiganj Inspection Bungalow
- 2 Itahar Inspection Bungalow
- 3 Kallaganj Inspection Bungalow
- 4 Bindole Inspection Bungalow
- 5 Harirampur Inspection Bungalow
- 6 Sehol Inspection Bungalow
- 7 Malone Inspection Bungalow

Islampur Subdivision

- 1 Islampur Inspection Bungalow
- 2 Dalkhola Inspection Bungalow
- 3 Gopalpur Inspection Bungalow
- 4 Chopra Inspection Bungalow
- 5 Debiganj Inspection Bungalow

Note: Gopalpur Inspection Bungalow is not habitable. Debiganj Inspection Bungalow has been let out to Land Customs and Malone Inspection has been let out to Border Out Post staff.

Source: Chairman, West Dinajpur District Board.

TABLE 13.4—NUMBER OF REGISTERED VEHICLES IN THE DISTRICT 1959-61

Year	Private Car	Jeep	Motor Cycle	Public vehicles		Goods Vehicles		Others
				Taxi	Bus	Private carrier	Public carrier	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1959	37	32	28	21	81	30	244	37
1960	43	32	28	25	81	32	268	38
1961	50	33	28	32	95	34	293	39

Source: Home (Transport) Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 13.5—ROAD TRANSPORT (PASSENGER) SERVICE

Year	Number of Routes	Total route mileage	Number of vehicles on route	Average Number of vehicles put on road per day	Average Number of passengers employed per day	Total passengers served
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1959	11	281 miles	57	40	246	1,478
1960	11	281 miles	58	44	259	1,648
1961	11	281 miles	54	48	276	1,796

Source: Home (Transport) Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 13.6—RAILWAY MILEAGE AND STATIONS

Name of Police Station 1	Name of Station 2	Total length in Kilometre 3
Raiganj	Kachna to Raiganj	11
	Raiganj to Bangalbari	10
Hemtabad	Bangalbari to Kaliaganj	10
Kaliaganj	Kaliaganj to Dallimgaon	6
	Dallimgaon to Radhikapur	6
Karandighi	Dalkhola to Surjakamal	7
Kishanganj (in Bihar State)	Kishanganj to Panjipara	9
Goalpokhar	Panjipara to Ekarchala	4
	Ekarchala to Gaisal	1
Islampur	Gaisal to Gunjaria	9
	Gunjaria to Alusbari Road	8
Chopra	Tinmailhat to Dhumdangi	9

Note: The distance between two stations has been shown here. Actual railway coverage in a Police Station could not be ascertained in such cases where the Police Station boundary cut the railway in a mid-way.

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 13.7—POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES AND RADIO LICENSES

Year 1	Number of Post Offices			Number of Telegraph Offices 5	Radio Licenses in force on 31st December 6
	Head Offices 2	Sub Offices 3	Branch Offices 4		
1961	1	13	145	6	970
1962	1	15	154	5	1,233
1963	1	15	160	6	1,340

Source: Superintendent of Post Offices, Malda Division, Malda.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS
TABLE 14.1—PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING 1951-60

Buildings Portion

- 1 Construction of 136 Bedded Sadar Hospital at Balurghat
- 2 Construction of 50 Bedded Subdivisional Hospital at Raiganj
- 3 Construction of Primary Health Centre at Gangarampur
- 4 Construction of Subsidiary Health Centre at Monohali
- 5 Construction of Thana Health Centre at Itahar
- 6 Construction of Primary Health Centre at Hemtabad
- 7 Construction of Primary Health Centre at Karandighi
- 8 Construction of Subsidiary Health Centre at Ramganj
- 9 Construction of 'A' type Veterinary Hospital at Balurghat
- 10 Construction of Subdivisional Headquarters at Islampur
- 11 Construction of Seed Multiplication Farm at Majan
- 12 Construction of new buildings for Kumarganj Police Station
- 13 Construction of Sub-Jail at Raiganj
- 14 Construction of Sub-Jail at Islampur
- 15 Construction of Circuit House at Balurghat

Source: Public Works Department, Government of West Bengal.

***TABLE 14.2—BUILDINGS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES UNDER MAINTENANCE OF
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**

*As the data were not available, this table could not be furnished.

**TABLE 14.3—MAJOR BRIDGES UNDER MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT**

Name of Bridge

- 1 Kulik Bridge on National Highway 34
- 2 Gandhar Bridge on National Highway 34
- 3 Nagar Bridge on National Highway 34
- 4 There are also two timber bridges and two Reinforced Concrete Bridges on this National Highway
- 5 One wooden bridge on National Highway 31
- 6 One Reinforced Concrete Bridge on National Highway 31
- 7 Tangon Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 8 Hariasanko Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 9 Pithali Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 10 Goalfelani Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 11 Brahmani Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 12 Punarbhaba Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 13 Kashiari Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 14 Baul Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 15 Atral Bridge on Balurghat—Baniadpur Road
- 16 Two Reinforced Concrete Bridges over Balurghat—Hili Road
- 17 One screw pile bridge over Kaliaganj—Banahihari Road

Source: Public Works Department, Government of West Bengal.

**TABLE 14.4—TOTAL MILEAGE OF ROADS AND THE ROADS MAINTAINED
BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**

1 National Highway	..	..	..	83 miles
2 State High Way	..	..	..	71 ..
3 Major District Road	..	..	..	8 ..
4 Other District Road	..	..	..	31 ..
5 Classified Village Road	..	..	..	13 ..
Total				206 miles

LIST OF ROADS

Name of the Road	Length of the Road	Names of the two extreme points connected by the Road	Details of important places through which the road passes	Category of the Road	Whether the road is tar-macadamised metalled or kutcha
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balurghat—Baniadpur Road	33-00 miles	Balurghat and Baniadpur	Patiram, Gangarampur	State Highway	Tar macadam
Patiram—Kumarganj Road	8-00 "	Patiram and Kumarganj	..	Major District Road	"
Hili—Balurghat Road	16-50 "	Balurghat and Hili	..	Other District Road	"
Pransagar—Azadpur Road	6-00 "	..	..	Village Road	D.B. Kutcha Road
Baniadpur—Raiganj Road	36-00 "	Baniadpur and Raiganj	Kushmundi, Kaliaganj, Hemtabad	State Highway	Tar macadam
Extension road to above in Rayganj Town	1-00 "	..	..	"	"
Kishanganj—Dinajpur Road	13-00 "	Kishanganj to Pakistan border	..	Other District Road	Metalled
District Board Road No. 5 (Malone—Bahore and Dalgaoon Banihar)	7-00 "	..	..	Village Road	Kutcha Road
N.H. 31—Dalkhola to Chopra	44-00 "	Chopra and Dalkhola	Islampur & Kusanganj	National Highway	Tar macadam
N.H. 31—Chopra to Sonapur Ghat	7-00 "	Sonapurghat & Chopra	..	"	"
N.H. 34—Raiganj to Dalkhola	30-00 "	..	..	"	"

Source: Public Works Department, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL BODIES

TABLE 15.1—RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARD 1951-61

(In Rupees)

Year	Total Receipt	Total Expenditure
1951-52	309,303	301,891
1952-53	340,804	277,856
1953-54	316,286	309,714
1954-55	410,669	392,889
1955-56	576,562	570,636
1956-57	491,619	445,159
1957-58	555,899	462,150
1958-59	1,169,814	1,102,858
1959-60	323,830	303,837
1960-61	441,619	404,045

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 15.2—RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES 1951-61

(In Rupees)

Year	Balurghat Municipality		Raiganj Municipality	
	Total Receipt	Total Expenditure	Total Receipt	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1951-52	No Record	No Record	Nil	Nil
1952-53	No Record	No Record	28,297	24,527
1953-54	18,492	91,785	82,878	49,873
1954-55	93,437	95,575	70,824	113,312
1955-56	124,518	100,603	71,150	75,242
1956-57	93,975	120,933	80,139	83,770
1957-58	84,375	85,742	95,960	98,194
1958-59	162,065	112,110	302,113	96,596
1959-60	176,110	188,662	191,417	363,782
1960-61	138,744	161,781	255,423	160,274

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 15.3—PANCHAYAT

Names of the Police Stations where the Panchayat Act had been extended upto 31.3.61 under section 1(3) of the Act

Names of the Police Stations and the Total No. of Anchal Panchayats and Gram Panchayats constituted upto 31.3.61

Names of the Anchal Panchayats authorised by the State Government under section 70(1) of the Act to constitute Naya Panchayats

1	Police Station	No. of Anchal Panchayats	No. of Gram Panchayats	Anchal Panchayats	Development Blocks where located
	2	3	4	5	6
1 Kaliaganj	1 Kaliaganj	9	69	1 Dhankoil	Kaliaganj
2 Raiganj	2 Raiganj	13	85	2 Anantapur	"
3 Hemtabad	3 Hemtabad	5	27	3 Radhikapur	"
4 Gangarampur	4 Gangarampur	10	62	4 Bhander	"
5 Karandighi				5 Baruna	"
6 Islampur				6 Rampur	Raiganj
7 Kumarganj				7 Bhatun	"
8 Tapan				8 Jagadishpur	"
9 Itahar				9 Mahipur	"
				10 Bindole	"
				11 Sherpur	"
				12 Sitgram	"
				13 Bahin	"
				14 Gouri	"
				15 Maraikura	"
				16 Kamalabari	"
				17 Baruna	"
				18 Birgohi	"
				19 Chainagar	Hemtabad
				20 Bishnupur	"
				21 Noada	"
				22 Bangalbari	"

Source: Directorate of Panchayats, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
TABLE 16.1—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION
SERVICE BLOCKS AS ON MARCH, 1960

Number of Blocks 1	Area covered		Number of villages covered 4	Population covered 5	Percentage of population covered to rural population 6
	Sq. Miles 2	Sq. Kilometres 3			
8	1033.2	2676.0	1528	517,638	54.39

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 16.2—DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AS ON 1st AUGUST, 1961

District 1	Subdivision 2	Sl. No. 3	Block 4	Type of Block 5	Headquarter 6	Post Office 7	Telegraph Office 8	Nearest Rly. Station 9
West Dinajpur	Raiganj	1	Raiganj	C.D.	Raiganj	Raiganj	Raiganj	Raiganj
		2	Kaliaganj	Stage-II	Kaliaganj	Kaliaganj	Kaliaganj	Kaliaganj
		3	Hemtabad	"	Hemtabad	Hemtabad	Raiganj	Raiganj
		4	Itahar	Stage-I	Bhupalpur	Bhupalpur	Raiganj	Raiganj
	Islampur	5	Islampur	"	Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Alusbari Road
		6	Karandighi	"	Karandighi	Karandighi	Dalkhola	Dalkhola
	Balurghat	7	Gangarampur	"	Gangarampur	Gangarampur	Gangarampur	Kaliaganj
		8	Kumarganj	"	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	Kaliaganj
		9	Tapan	"	Tapan	Tapan	Gangarampur	Kaliaganj

Source: Development Commissioner, Government of West Bengal

TABLE 17.1—CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Year	Particulars
1901	Census.
1905	Dinajpur included in the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam (Partition of Bengal). Anti- Partition agitation.
1908-1909	Famine in Dinajpur.
1911	Census.
1912	Dinajpur again becomes a district of Bengal. (Annulment of the Partition).
1919	The Swaraj Movement begins.
1920	The Khilafat Movement.
1921	Census.
1929	Scarcity in Balurghat Subdivision.
1930	The Civil Disobedience Movement begins.
1931	Census.
1933	Hill Rly. Station robbery.
1934-40	Settlement.
1938	Almost total failure of aman crops in Balurghat Subdivision.
1941	Census.
1942	Quit India Movement.
1947	Constitution of West Dinajpur District Board. Partition of Dinajpur-Creation of West Dinajpur District.
1948	Establishment of Raiganj College. Establishment of Balurghat College.
1951	Constitution of Balurghat Municipality Census. Constitution of Raiganj Municipality.
1952	First General Elections.
1954	W.B.E.A. Act comes into force. Establishment of District Library at Balurghat.
1956	Portion of Purnea merged in West Dinajpur.
1957	Partial failure of crops in Raiganj Subdivision and parts of Islampur and Balurghat Subdivisions. Second General Elections.
1959	The portion of the district lying to the north of the river Mahananda transferred to Darjeeling District.
1961	Census.
1962	Third General Elections.

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

STATISTICS OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"A" Class								
1 Maharajpur hat	1803	Tuesday	Raiganj	Raiganj	Rampur	Jute, paddy, rice, mustard, cattle and pulses	Wholesale	4,000 to 6,000
2 Dhonkoil hat	1856	Monday	Ditto	Kaliaganj	Dhonkoil	Chillies, onion, jute, paddy, rice, kalam	Ditto	7,500 to 12,000
3 Balurghat	1870	Daily	Balurghat	Balurghat	Balurghat Municipality	Paddy, rice, vegetables, fish, etc.	Ditto	3,700 to 8,200
4 Hili hat	1860	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Hilli	Hilli	Paddy, rice, vegetables, (seasonal)	Ditto	2,500
5 Kamalabari hat	1934	Friday	Raiganj	Raiganj	Kamalabari	Jute, mustard, cattle, paddy, rice, pulses, gur, potato, vegetables, etc.	Ditto	3,000 to 5,000
6 Durgapur hat	1872	Saturday	Ditto	Itahat	Durgapur	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, cattle, pulses, chillies, onion, gur, potato, poultry, etc.	Ditto	5,000 to 7,000
7 Patiraj hat	1882	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Patirajpur	Paddy, vegetables, mustard, chillies, onion	Ditto	4,000 to 5,000
8 Harirampur hat	1852	Friday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Bagichapur	Paddy, rice, onion, chillies, vegetables, potato, gur, mustard, jute, cattle, pulses, etc.	Ditto	3,000 to 4,000
9 Domdoma hat	1898	Monday	Balurghat	Gangarampur	Domdoma	Rice, paddy, vegetables, gur, betel-leaf	Ditto	2,000
10 Islampur hat	1907	Monday and Thursday	Islampur	Islampur		Jute and paddy	Ditto	8,000
11 Panjipara hat	1907	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Goalpukur		Jute, paddy, gur, cattle, mustard, and turmeric	Ditto	8,000
"B" Class								
1 Dural hat	1856	Tuesday	Balurghat	Tapan	Dwipkhanda	Rice, paddy, jute, gur	Wholesale-cum-retail	3,000
2 Bhikahar hat	1909	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ramchandrapur	Rice, jute, mustard cake, pulses, gur	Ditto	2,000
3 Bolla hat	1752	Friday	Ditto	Balurghat	Bolla	Rice, paddy, betel-leaf, mustard cake	Ditto	1,500
4 Mamarpara hat	1948	Thursday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Amritkhanda	Paddy, rice, mustard, gur, cattle	Ditto	1,800
5 Shibbati hat	1936	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Gangarampur	Domdoma	Paddy, rice, jute, cattle	Wholesale	1,500
6 Nayabazar	1850	Monday	Ditto	Tapan	Ajmapur	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, betel-leaf	Retail	1,800
7 Danga hat	1934	Monday and Thursday	Ditto	Kumarganj	Ramkrishnapur	Paddy, rice, jute	Wholesale	2,000
8 Mohona hat	1902	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Mohana	Ditto	Ditto	1,000
9 Saidpur hat	1946	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Botun	Rice and vegetables	Retail	1,000
10 Madhubon hat	1838	Sunday	Raiganj	Itahat	Marua	Jute, rice, vegetables, Chillies, onion, gur, mustard, tobacco, cattle, sheep, goat, eggs, fish	Ditto	1,000 to 2,000
11 Babur hat	1832	Thursday	Ditto	Kushmundi	Karaji	Paddy, rice, chillies, onion, gur, vegetables, mustard	Wholesale	800 to 1,500
12 Sarai hat	1882	Tuesday	Ditto	Bangshuhari	Mahabani	Paddy, rice, gur, kalam, potato, betel-leaf, cattle, mustard, kalam	Retail	2,000 to 3,000
13 Bindole hat	1880	Saturday	Ditto	Raiganj	Bindole	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, gur, goat, vegetables, potato, fish	Wholesale	1,000 to 2,000
14 Bhatole	1942	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Bhatole	Paddy, rice, mustard, jute, vegetables	Retail	800 to 1,500
15 Kumore hat	1922	Wednesday	Ditto	Kaliaganj	Mustafapur	Paddy, rice, jute, vegetables, potato, gur, kalam, mustard, chillies, cattle, goat, fish, eggs	Wholesale	3,000 to 5,000
16 Raiganj hat	1852	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Raiganj	Raiganj Municipality	Rice, fish, jute, vegetables, potatoes	Retail	300 to 500

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17 Itahar hat . . .	1852	Monday and Thursday	Raiganj	Itahar	Itahar	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil, fish, bamboo, gur	Retail	500 to 800
18 Samaspur hat . . .	1900	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Saidpur	Rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300
19 Daulatpur hat . . .	1903	Monday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Gangarju	Paddy, rice, potato, chillies, onion, vegetables, gur, mustard oil, milk	Ditto	1,000 to 1,500
20 Dalkhola hat . . .	1907	Tuesday and Saturday	Islampur	Karandighi	Karandighi	Jute, paddy, and cattle	Wholesale	3,000
21 Raabakhda . . .	Do	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jute, paddy, cattle, mustard	Ditto	5,000
22 Chakabari hat . . .	Do	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto	Goalpokhar	Goalpukur	Jute, paddy, gur	Ditto	3,000
23 Sonapur hat . . .	1907	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Chopra	Chopra	Jute, paddy, cattle	Ditto	4,000

Remarks: There is no Union in the ceded areas. There exist Gram Panchayats, the jurisdiction where of is not known at present.

"C" Class

1 Bamshah hat . . .	1902	Monday	Raiganj	Raiganj	Shupur	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Retail	200 to 400
2 Bamongram hat . . .	1948	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Barua	Paddy, rice, gur, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	150 to 250
3 Churamon hat . . .	1852	Tuesday	Ditto	Itahar	Kalaria	Rice, vegetables, mustard oil, potato and gur	Ditto	300 to 400
4 Nongapur hat . . .	1880	Thursday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Mahaban	Vegetables, paddy, rice, mustard oil	Ditto	220 to 225
5 Bagichapur hat . . .	1944	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Bagichapur	Rice, paddy, mustard oil and vegetables	Ditto	200 to 225
6 Kurpura hat . . .	1900	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Elahabad	Vegetables, paddy, rice and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 225
7 Nilgambhira hat . . .	1920	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Bairhatta	Ditto	Ditto	200 to 225
8 Mohanbati Market . . .	1852	Daily	Ditto	Raiganj	Raiganj	Rice, fish, vegetables, potato, meat, muri, gur and betel-leaves	Ditto	400
9 Jambani hat . . .	1928	Sunday	Ditto	Kushmundi	Akcha	Paddy, rice, onion and vegetables	Ditto	400 to 500
10 Pardha hat . . .	1930	Thursday	Ditto	Raiganj	Birghai	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	150 to 200
11 Kushmandi hat . . .	1852	Monday, Thursday and Saturday	Ditto	Kushmundi	Kashba	Paddy, rice, potato, chillies, onion, gur, tobacco and milk	Ditto	1,000 to 2,000
12 Ruanagar . . .	1920	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	. .	Paddy, rice, vegetables, potato and milk	Ditto	200 to 300
13 Panishala hat . . .	1900	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Akcha	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300
14 Katabani hat . . .	1930	Sunday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Kalimakra	Paddy, rice, vegetables, milk, fish and gur	Ditto	300 to 400
15 Satimari hat . . .	1948	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Udaypur	Paddy, rice, jute and mustard	Ditto	400 to 500
16 Katabani hat . . .	1852	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Maligaon	Jute, paddy, rice, vegetables, cattle, goat, gur and mustard	Ditto	1,200 to 2,000
17 Kalikamara . . .	1852	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Kalikamara	Paddy, rice, potato, chillies, onion, mustard oil, gur and fish	Ditto	500 to 1,000
18 Sarala hat . . .	1873	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Berail	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	300 to 350
19 Daharul . . .	1922	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Deul	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	200 to 300
20 Dalimgaon hat . . .	1892	Thursday	Ditto	Kaliaganj	Dhonkail	Paddy, rice, gur, potato and vegetables	Ditto	300 to 500
21 Dhitolo hat . . .	1910	Thursday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Shibpur	Paddy, rice, gur, potato, onion, brinjal and betel-leaves	Ditto	600 to 800
22 Bhaduria hat . . .	1900	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Brajballavpur	Jute, paddy, rice, chillies, onion, vegetables, milk, card and mustard oil	Ditto	400 to 500

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23 Namtabad hat	1870	Wednesday	Raiganj	Hemtabad	Rengalbari	Paddy, rice, potato gur and mustard oil	Retail	300 to 600
24 Betal hat	1952	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Elatabad	Paddy, rice, vegetables, potato, mustard oil and cake	Ditto	1,000 to 1,200
25 Nahet hat	1910	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Siru	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 250
26 Dangram hat	1890	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, vegetables, potato, mustard oil and cake	Ditto	200 to 250
27 Maliandighi hat	1930	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Baichata	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300
28 Noopara hat	1900	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Brojoballavpur	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 250
29 Jordighi	1949	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	100 to 150
30 Gardighi hat	1930	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	125 to 200
31 Singadaha hat	1900	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ganguria	Ditto	Ditto	200 to 300
32 Baniadpur hat	1890	Sunday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Sibpur	Ditto	Ditto	300 to 500
33 Hatia hat	1952	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Gauri	Ditto	Ditto	100 to 125
34 Kachimaha hat	1852	Monday	Ditto	Raiganj	Barua	Ditto	Ditto	300 to 500
35 Sagdhon hat	1932	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Birgohi	Ditto	Ditto	200 to 300
36 Rania hat	1852	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Barua	Ditto	Ditto	300 to 400
37 Kapasia hat	1950	Monday	Ditto	Itahar	Kapasia	Paddy, rice, vegetables, jute, gur, and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 250
38 Harirampur hat	1949	Tuesday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Bagichapur	Ditto	Ditto	200 to 500
39 Bolla hat	1752	Friday	Balurghat	Balurghat	Bolla	Rice, paddy, mustard cake, and betel-leaves, etc	Ditto	1,500 to 2,750
40 Salai hat	1910	Friday	Raiganj	Itahar	Durlavpur	Vegetables, paddy, rice, and mustard oil	Ditto	150 to 200
41 Sadapur hat	1900	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Durgapur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and bamboo	Ditto	200 to 250
42 Durlavpur hat	1900	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Durlavpur	Vegetables, paddy, rice and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 250
43 Goalpara hat	1900	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Patirajpur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and gur	Ditto	300 to 350
44 Balipara hat	1852	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Saiyadpur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, milk and gur	Ditto	400 to 500
45 Dakahar hat	1925	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Gokarna	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and fish	Ditto	300 to 500
46 Balaigaon hat	70 years ago	Monday and Thursday	Ditto	Raiganj	Mahipur	Paddy and rice	Ditto	200
47 Para hat	1950	Monday	Ditto	Itahar	Gulandar	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300
48 Indran hat	1949	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Sur	Rice, vegetables, mustard oil, gur and bamboo	Ditto	200 to 250
49 Shyampur hat	1927	Tuesday	Ditto	Raiganj	Gurmi	Jute, paddy, rice, gur and vegetables	Ditto	2,000 to 2,500
50 Barua hat	1949	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Barua	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and gur	Ditto	250 to 300
51 Panishala hat	1950	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Silgram	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, mustard oil, potato gur and dala	Ditto	400 to 500
52 Karnajora hat	1920	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Kamalabari	Paddy, rice, mustard, potato, vegetables and gur.	Ditto	200 to 400
53 Saiyadpur hat	1900	Monday	Ditto	Itahar	Saidpur	Rice and vegetables	Ditto	250
54 Jhithia hat	1910	Monday	Ditto	Raiganj	Bahin	Jute, paddy, rice, mustard, potato, gur and bamboo	Ditto	1,000 to 2,000
55 Rampur hat	1930	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Rampur	Paddy, rice, mustard oil, potato and vegetables	Ditto	75 to 100
56 Khokas hat	1900	Monday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Sherpur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil and fish	Ditto	400 to 500
57 Balia hat	1873	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Bindole	Paddy, rice, potato, gur, vegetables and fish	Ditto	300 to 400

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market 1	Date of starting 2	Days of sitting 3	Subdivision 4	Police Station 5	Union Board 6	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with 7	Mainly wholesale or retail 8	Daily average attendance 9
58 Kantor hat . . .	1892	Sunday	Raiganj	Raiganj	Mahipur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, potato and mustard oil	Retail	100 to 300
59 Bhagilata hat . . .	1952	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	100 to 200
60 Jaunia hat . . .	1892	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Jagodishpur	Paddy, rice, jute, vegetables and potato	Ditto	200 to 300
61 Hilalpur hat . . .	1892	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, vegetables and gur	Ditto	300 to 600
62 Panchbhaya hat . . .	1882	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, potato and vegetables	Ditto	400 to 800
63 Jagodishpur hat . . .	1852	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard and gur	Ditto	300 to 500
64 Moslandapur hat . . .	1910	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Bhatun	Paddy, rice, vegetables and mustard oil	Ditto	100 to 150
65 Bansihari . . .	1752	Tuesday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Salahabad	Paddy and rice	Ditto	1,100
66 Gutin hat . . .	1947	Saturday	Ditto	Hemtabad	Bangalbari	Rice, vegetables, mustard oil and gur	Ditto	200 to 250
67 Binagaon hat . . .	1949	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	200 to 250
68 Bhanail hat . . .	1932	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Nowda	Ditto	Ditto	300 to 400
69 Nowda hat . . .	1940	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	100
70 Dehuchi hat . . .	1900	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Hemtabad	Ditto	Ditto	200 to 400
71 Malan hat . . .	1902	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Nowda	Ditto	Ditto	100 to 300
72 Bidisail hat . . .	1852	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, kalai, mustard, vegetables	Ditto	300 to 350
73 Bishnupur hat . . .	1912	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bangalbari	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, cattle, gur, fish, vegetables, potato	Ditto	300 to 400
74 Bangalbari . . .	1922	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, cattle, gur	Ditto	300 to 500
75 Shyampur hat . . .	1852	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Hemtabad	Jute, paddy, rice, vege- tables, gur, potato, mustard	Ditto	200 to 4,000
76 Kaliyaganj Hat . . .	1882	Ditto	Ditto	Kaliaganj	Mustafanagar	Paddy, rice, jute, vege- tables, fish	Ditto	100 to 200
77 Bholaganj hat . . .	1902	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, vegetables, fish and mustard oil	Ditto	75 to 150
78 Bhagan hat . . .	1900	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Aktarnagar	Jute, paddy, rice, vege- tables and mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300
79 Moheshpur hat . . .	1942	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Bochadanga	Paddy, rice, vegetables, mustard oil	Ditto	200 to 300
80 Tarangapur hat . . .	1949	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, potato, milk, gur	Ditto	400 to 500
81 Mohendraganj hat . . .	1949	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Kaliyaganj	Paddy, rice, bamboo, milk, vegetables, fish, potato, gur	Ditto	800 to 1,500
81a Mohendraganj market	1949	Daily	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400 to 500
82 Dukharjhari hat . . .	1902	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Arantapur	Jute, paddy, rice, potato, onion, chillies, vegetables	Ditto	400 to 500
83 Mirjapur hat . . .	1922	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jute, paddy, rice, gur, potato, chillies, onion	Ditto	400 to 500
84 Fatepur hat . . .	1902	Thursday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Bochadanga	Paddy, rice, vegetables, gur	Ditto	400 to 500
85 Radhikapur hat . . .	1952	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Radhikapur	Kalai, mustard, chillies, cattle, goat, fish, egg, paddy, rice, jute, gur, mustard oil	Ditto	400 to 500
86 Neugrapir hat . . .	1880	Thursday	Ditto	Bangshihari	Mahabari	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	200
87 Phutaniganj hat . . .	1933	Ditto	Balurghat	Balurghat	Balurghat	Paddy, rice, jute and gur	Ditto	1,000
88 Baul hat . . .	1939	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Bolla	Paddy, mustard cake, pulses, bamboo	Ditto	1,000
89 Parpatiram . . .	1947	Tuesday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rice, mustard seed, gur	Ditto	550
90 Jalghat . . .	1947	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Jalghat	Paddy and rice	Ditto	1,000
91 Madanganj . . .	1881	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Boalder	Ditto	Ditto	450

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market 1	Date of starting 2	Days of sitting 3	Subdivision 4	Police Station 5	Union Board 6	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with 7	Mainly wholesale or retail 8	Daily average attendance 9
92 Barakshipur hat	1918	Thursday	Balurghat	Balurghat	Boakder	Paddy and rice	Retail	250
93 Nijirpur hat	1912	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Patiram	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	400
94 Patiram hat	1872	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rice and vegetables	Ditto	350
95 Pagliganj hat	1950	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, potato and mustard	Ditto	400
96 Thakurpara hat	1802	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Gopalhati	Paddy and jute	Ditto	500
97 Gopalhati	1952	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	500
98 Badarnail hat	1949	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Amritakhandi	Paddy, rice, mustard, jute	Ditto	50
99 Malancha hat	1950	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	125
100 Amroil hat	1843	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Chingishpur	Paddy, rice, and jute	Ditto	250
101 Bamanhati hat	1948	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, and jute	Ditto	250
102 Chingishpur hat	1840	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, pulses	Ditto	400
103 Bisrail hat	1860	Saturday	Ditto	Gangarampur	Nadaupur	Paddy, rice, vegetables, chillies and cattle	Ditto	1,000
104 Sarbamangala	1932	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Basuria	Paddy, rice, jute and potato	Ditto	1,200
105 Champatali	1952	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	500
106 Bundighi	1887	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Uddy	Paddy and rice	Ditto	500
107 Asokegram hat	1941	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Asokegram	Ditto	Ditto	200
108 Nebamba hat	1930	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	300
109 Barom hat	1944	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	200
110 Babtali hat	1950	Wednesday	Ditto	Japan	Rampara	Vegetables and gur	Ditto	600
111 Manobali hat	1894	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ajmatpur	Rice and vegetables	Ditto	200
112 Khardah hat	1945	Daily	Ditto	Ditto	Ramchandrapur	Rice, fish, vegetables, milk and fruits	Ditto	125
113 Teleghata hat	1945	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Oatuna	Paddy, and rice	Ditto	150
114 Champakoi	1898	Sunday	Ditto	Ditto	Malanda	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	900
115 Teor hat	1892	Wednesday	Ditto	Hilli	Bishura	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard and potato	Ditto	600
116 Bengalipur hat	1948	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	200
117 Trimohoni hat	1942	Thursday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Dhalpara	Ditto	Ditto	600
118 Chandganj hat	1872	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Kumarganj	Safanagar	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard, chillies and cattle	Ditto	450
119 Sardar hat	1872	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Jakhirpur	Paddy and rice	Ditto	200
120 Taltota hat	1892	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	200
121 Somjia hat	1882	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Somjia	Paddy, rice, jute and potato	Ditto	400
122 Gopalganj hat	1852	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mohona	Paddy, rice, jute and mustard	Ditto	600
123 Panthora hat	1882	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Deo.	Paddy and rice	Ditto	400
124 Deor hat	1933	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	250
125 Madarganj	1901	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Botun	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	1,000
126 Ajair hat	1945	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	250
127 Samaspur hat	1915	Monday and Friday	Islampur	Gonpokhar	Cededans	Paddy and jute	Ditto	350
128 Pamul hat	1915	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	300
129 Sahapur hat	1920	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and vegetables	Ditto	900

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
130 Jhaljharia hat . . .	1917	Monday and Thursday	Islampur	Goalpokhar	Cededans	Paddy and vegetables	Retail	850
131 Debiganj hat . . .	1937	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	300
132 Solepur hat . . .	1907	Thursday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute and vegetables	Ditto	500
133 Matiapukur hat . . .	1917	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	700
134 Fakira hat . . .	1927	Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rice, vegetables and paddy	Ditto	300
135 Kalubhita hat . . .	1937	Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rice, paddy and jute	Ditto	300
136 Hatganj hat . . .	1920	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Karandighi	Ditto	Paddy, rice and jute	Ditto	400
137 Kabargachhi . . .	1910	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	400
138 Bagdora hat . . .	1920	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	350
139 Kalibari hat . . .	1907	Sunday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	300
140 Karandighi hat . . .	1917	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute and vegetables	Ditto	500
141 Machel hat . . .	1922	Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	250
142 Surjapur hat . . .	1955	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute and rice	Ditto	800
143 Kanki hat . . .	1917	Sunday and Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute, rice and vegetables	Ditto	800
144 Fatepur hat . . .	1942	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Chopra	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	400
145 Sabur hat . . .	1917	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400
146 Tinmler hat . . .	1937	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	500
147 Haptiagoch hat . . .	1937	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400
148 Bhutijhari hat . . .	1942	Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400
149 Dhani hat . . .	1927	Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	600
150 Chopra hat . . .	1922	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	800
151 Kaliganj hat . . .	1937	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	250
152 Nandigachi hat . . .	1927	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	250
153 Chat hat . . .	1917	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	250
154 Dighaboni hat . . .	1927	Tuesday	Ditto	Karandighi	Union Board	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	800
155 Gayanchand hat . . .	1922	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy and rice	Ditto	300
156 Ghat hat . . .	1910	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	300
157 Maligaon hat . . .	1900	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	700
158 Daspara hat . . .	1920	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Chopra	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	350
159 Kumargacha hat . . .	1937	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	350
160 Gandagach hat . . .	1920	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice jute and vegetables	Ditto	800
161 Bhadrakali hat . . .	1909	Sunday and Thursday	Ditto	Islampur	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	250
162 Patagora hat . . .	1915	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	250
163 Naya hat . . .	1924	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	400
164 Gaisal hat . . .	1913	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	500
165 Kalnagini hat . . .	1908	Sunday and Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard and vegetables	Ditto	800

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*concl.*

Name of Market 1	Date of starting 2	Days of sitting 3	Subdivision 4	Police Station 5	Union Board 6	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with 7	Mainly wholesale or retail 8	Daily average attendance 9
166 Jagatgaon hat . . .	1910	Sunday and Wednesday	Islampur	Islampur	Union Board	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Retail	600
167 Amaljhari hat . . .	1937	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	600
168 Kasba Dhanola hat . . .	1901	Monday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute, rice and vegetables	Ditto	800
169 Ramganj hat . . .	1901	Tuesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, jute, rice, cattle, vegetables and mustard	Ditto	800
170 Bhajpur hat . . .	1940	Tuesday and Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Ditto	300
171 Agdimati hat . . .	1938	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	300
172 Sajali hat . . .	1938	Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Ditto	600

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, (Marketing Branch), Government of West Bengal

TABLE 18.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Serial No.	Jurisdiction List No.	Name of place where mela or fair is held	Time when mela is held		Local religious or other occasion of the mela	Duration of mela or fair (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HILLI POLICE STATION							
1	293	Binsira	June-July	Ashar	Rathajatra	1	3,000-4,000
2	366	Hilli	(1) May-June	Jaistha	Chamunda Puja	1	4,000-5,000
3	366	Hilli	(2) September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	3,000-4,000
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION							
1	2	Sibpur	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni mela	1	500- 600
2	22	Bolla	November-December	Kartik	Kali Puja	3	2,500
3	27	Bahicha	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	300
4	28	Par Patiram	January-February	Maugh	Hari Puja	15	4,000
5	42	Khashpur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	5	400-500 Daily
6	75	Trikul	April-May	Baisak	Kali Puja	3	300
7	78	Radhanagore	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	200- 300
8	87	Dangi	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni mela	1	1,000
9	89	Khiderpur	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	1,000
10	107	Mangalpur	February-March	Falgun	Kali Puja (Chanchala Kali)	1	500
11	177	Faridpur	September-October	Aswin	(1) Durga Puja	4	3,000-8,000
12	177	Faridpur	October-November	Kartik	(2) Kali Puja	2	300
13	187	Patiram	January-February	Maugh	Hari Puja	15	4,000
14	187	Patiram	April-May	Baisak	Chamunda Kali Puja	1	200- 300
15	187	Patiram	October-November	Kartik	Joy-Kali Puja	3	300- 400
16	202	Naxirpur	April-May	Baisak	Hari Puja	15	3,000
17	207	Khanpur (Uttar Khanpur)	September-October	Aswin	Durga Pu.	2	500
18	207	Khanpur (Uttar Khanpur)	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	1,000-1,200
19	210	Indra	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni mela	1	3,000
20	237	Kodia	November-December	Agrahayan	Adibhai utsab (of Santal Tribe)	1	500- 800
21	244	Amrita Khanda	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	700-1,000

TABLE 18.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Jurisdiction List No.	Name of place where mela or fair is held	Time when mela is held		Local religious or other occasion of the mela	Duration of mela or fair (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BALURGHAT POLICE STATION—<i>contd.</i>							
22	Not available	Mahanaj	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	300
23	109 (Town)	Balurghat	August-September	Bhadra	Kali Puja (Banria Kali)	21	300
24	109 (Town)	Balurghat	December-January	Agrahayan	Kali Puja (Ghat Kali)	1	700
25	109 (Town)	Balurghat	March-April	Chaitra	Kali Puja (Buri Kali)	1	1,000
26	109	Balurghat	August-September	Bhadra	Kali Puja	21	500
27	109	Balurghat	December-January	Paus	Kali Puja	1	700
28	109	Balurghat	March-April	Chaitra	Kali Puja	1	1,000
KUMARGANJ POLICE STATION							
1	5	Chak Amulia (Tara)	September-October	Aswin	Adibasi Utasab (Chhata Parab & Gitta Puja)	1	300
2	12	Kanura	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni mela	1	2,000
3	15	Bauddhanathdham Daudpur	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni mela	2-3	5,000-7,000
4	29	Chak Jayanti	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	1,000
5	46	Brahmapur	March-April	Chaitra	Shiva Kali Puja & Charak	1	5,000-6,000
6	47	Safanagar	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	5-7	1,000
7	99	Balupara	March-April	Chaitra	Shiva Kali Puja & Charak	1	10,000
8	100	Kumarganj	April-May	Baisak	Mukteswari Puja	1	1,000
9	202	Batun	May-June	Jaistha	Kali Puja (Chamunda)	2	10,000-12,000
GANGARAMPUR POLICE STATION							
1	35	Debipur	April-June	Baisak-Jaistha	Buri Mas Puja	7	150 Daily
2	81	Bel Bari	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	1	Not available
3	86	Dhaldighi (Puran Para)	January-March	Maugh-Falgun	In the memory of pir or Fakir	60	50,000-100,000
4	116	Shibbati (Kesabpur)	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni Snan	1	50,000
TAPAN POLICE STATION							
1	35	Bazrapukur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	1,500
2	83	Rajswarpur	March-April	Chaitra	Kali Puja (Mashan Kali)	1	250
3	87	Hazratpur	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	300- 400
4	133	Jami Nischinta	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	5,000-6,000
5	167	Talighata Bhabanipur	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	2	2,500
6	170	Dhinagar (Mamudpur)	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	1	550
7	174	Ramchandrapur	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	1	500- 600
8	276	Abhirampur	March-April	Chaitra	Kali Puja (Bura Kali)	1	500
9	279	Haribansipur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	400- 500
RAIGANJ POLICE STATION							
1	4	Tazpur	April-May	Baisak	Taz-baz Utasab (In the memory of Pir)	1	2,500
2	17	Maslandapur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	250
3	25	Dhusmal	January-February	Maghi Purnima	Ganga Puja	2	800
4	40	Bindoi	October-December	Kartik Purnima	Rashjatra	25-30	Not available
5	89	Rampur	October-December	Kartik Purnima	Rashjatra	1	250
6	124 125	Lohuj Basudebpur	Not available	Not available	In the memory of pir	1	400
7	132	Goidaha	January-February	Maugh	Sarnawati Puja	3	200- 250
8	144	Masalkura	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	2,000
9	146	Dakshin Goolpara	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	300

TABLE 18.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Jurisdiction List No.	Name of place where mela or fair is held	Time when mela is held		Local religious or other occasion of the mela	Duration of mela or fair (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAIGANJ POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>							
10	157	Karnajora	June-July	Ashar	Rathajatra	1	2,000-3,000
11	159	Khalai Dhurail (Dhurail)	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	250
12	170	Serpur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	250
13	170	Serpur	January-February	Maugh	Kali Puja (Ratanti Kali)	1	250
14	170	Serpur	January-February	Maugh	Baruni Snan	1	1,000
15	176	Kasba Mahas	April-May	Baisak	In the Memory of Makhдум Pir	2	3,000
16	180	Kamalabari	September-October	Aswin	Kamala Chandi Puja	1	3,000
KALIAGANJ POLICE STATION							
1	10	Purgram	May-June	Jaistha	Baruliar Mela	7	500
2	35	Monoharpur	June-July	Ashar	Shiva-Kali Puja	1	Not available
3	35	Monoharpur	March-April	Chaitra	Basanti Puja	1	500
4	84	Dhankail	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	30	1,000 (daily)
5	94	Atghara	March-May	Chaitra-Baisak	Ramnabami	1	500-600
6	105	Sergram (Kukramani)	March-May	Chaitra-Baisak	Kukramanir Mela	30	1,00,000
7	108	Tungaril Bilpara	November-December	Kartik-Agrahayan	Rashjatra	1	500-600
8	108	Tungaril Bilpara	January-February	Maugh	Saraswati Puja	1	500
9	149	Baruna	November-December	Kartik-Agrabayan	Rashjatra	5	300
HEMTABAD POLICE STATION							
1	16	Bahin Paharpur	January-February	Maghi Purnima	Ganga Puja	1	1,000
2	33	Bhanail	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	2,000
3	41	Baharail	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	1,000
4	88	Mahipur	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	22	1,000
5	112	Balupara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	Not available
6	113	Sasan	April-May	Baisak	In the memory of Jetha Pir	1	2,500
ITAHAR POLICE STATION							
1	6	Baliol	April-May	Baisak	In the memory of Bura Pir	1	Not available
2	16	Indran	December-January	Paus Sankranti	Paus Sankranti Snan	1	4,000
3	17	Surun	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	Not available
4	18	Rajgram	March-April	Chaitra	Basanti Puja	4-5	700
5	71	Narihat	March-April	Chaitra	In the memory of pir (Patranji Mela)	30	1,500
6	148	Bara Bella	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	2	500
7	155	Gulandar	December-January	Paus Sankranti	Paus Sankranti Snan	1	500
8	158	Lalganj	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	Not available
9	172	Kapasia	Not available	Not available	Maharam	4	2,000
10	174	Chhillimpur	January-February	Maugh	Saraswati Puja	1	500
11	233	Jayhat	February-March	Falgun	Shibratri	7-15	10,000
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION							
1	25	Berail	March-May	Chaitra-Baisak	In the memory of Dhakar Sidh Pir	30	5,000
2	54	Sarala	April-June	Baisak-Jaistha	Baruni Snan	15	1,000
3	91	Anantapur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	300
4	94	Krishnapur	January-March	Maugh-Falgun	Kali Puja	1	500
5	107	Karanji	January-February	Maugh	Kansa Brata	2	25,000

TABLE 18.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*concl.*

Serial No.	Jurisdiction List No.	Name of place where mela or fair is held	Time when mela is held		Local religious or other occasion of the mela	Duration of mela or fair (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KUSHMUNDI POLICE STATION— <i>cont.</i>							
6	131	Katasan Buritala (Katasan)	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	700- 800
7	142	Amlahar	November-December	Agrahayan	Manasa Puja	1	1,000
8	Not available	Dhokri	March-May	Chaitra-Baisak	In the memory of Pir	10	1,000
BANGSHIHARI POLICE STATION							
1	5	Bairahata	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja (Buri Kali)	1	1,500
2	10	Godal	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni Snan	10	400 daily
3	28	Harirampur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	Not available
4	58	Dangram	January-February	Maugh	Saraswati Puja	15	2,000-3,000
5	77	Daulatpur	Not available	Not available	Maharam	30	2,000-3,000
6	132	Kusumba	March-April	Chaitra	Basanti Puja	5	5,000
7	172	Singadaha (Mirhati)	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	2,000
8	173	Dhaksin Gopalpur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	2	2,000
9	191	Puria	March-April	Chaitra	Gambhira	1	400- 500
10	229	Dakshingaon	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	1,500
11	259	Tambuli (Sibpur)	March-April	Chaitra	Charak	1	400
12	263	Buniadpur	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	400
13	281	Buri Jhari (Bagduar)	May-June	Jaistha	Burimatar Puja	7	1,000
ISLAMPUR POLICE STATION							
1	Not available	Gajatpur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	1,000
2	34	Gediatala	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja (Bhadra Kali)	30	1,500
3	83	Jagatgaon	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	1,000
4	127	Kachna	Not available	Not available	Local Mela	1	Not available
5	Not available	Rahatpur	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	1	150
KARANDIGHI POLICE STATION							
1	252	Kamartora	November-December	Agrahayan	Rashjatra	12	2,000
2	Not available	Goabari	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	200
3	204	Karandighi/Karandighi	April-May	Baisak	Snan Mela	30	1,000
CHOPRA POLICE STATION							
1	Not available	Dhanda Gackh	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	3	150
2	Not available	Dhanda Gackh	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	200
3	34	Bhaktiar Dangi (Bhotamari)	September-October	Aswin	Lakmi Puja	4-5	1,000
4	12	Bangan (Hardigachh)/U.H.	March-April	Chaitra	Baruni Snan	1	500
GOALPOKHAR POLICE STATION							
1	119	Kanbi/Kanki	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	300
2	119	Kanbi/Kanki	February-March	Falgun	Shibrate	1	Not available
3	64	Jinnatpur	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	Not available
4	40	Choprabakhari	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	500
5	219	Kasia Dajton (Datan)	Not available	Not available	Maharam	1	400

TABLE 19—PLACES OF TOURISTS' INTERESTS

(List of Places of Tourists' Interests, along with Suitable notes on the points of Interest Transport and Accommodation and other Facilities, Available and Desirable from the point of view of Tourist Traffic)

Sl. No.	Name of Object	Location	Points of interest	Transport	Accommodation and other facilities
1	Bangarh-ruins of fort	Vill: Rajibpur, Police Station Gangarampur (Balurghat Sub-division)	Reported to be the residence of the celebrated Ban Raja, the founder of Ban or Charak Puja. The fort is now a protected area	Jeepable from the High way at Gangarampur about one mile off. Nearest Railway Station Kaliaganj about 27 miles off	Dak Bungalow and some Hotel at Gangarampur.
2	Dhaldighi—a big Tank	Near Damdama on the side of river Punarbhaba the present Gangarampur Thana Headquarters	A fine tank, evidently excavated for the benefit of the garrison, and on its banks are a small mosque and the monuments of the saint Mullah Atauddin	Adjacent to Thana Gangarampur-jeepable	Do Do
3	Kaldighi—a big tank	Lying a little east of Dhaldighi	An interesting old tank attributed to Kala Rani, queen of Ban Raja.	Do	Do
4	Tapan Dighi	Tapan Police Station adjacent to the Thana	Largest tank in the district said to have been dug by Ban Raja	8 miles south-east of Gangarampur, Jeepable. Public Bus also plys. Nearest Railway Station Kaliaganj 35 miles off	No Hotel and Dakbungalow at the place. Nearest Dak Bungalow at Gangarampur
5	Bhakhtiar Khilgi's Tomb	Vill: Narayanpur, Police Station Gangarampur	A tomb, said to be constructed on the cemetery of Bakhtiar Khilgi	Adjacent to Gangarampur Thana—Jeepable	Dak Bungalow and some Hotel at Gangarampur
6	Fakirdighi—a big tank	Kamalabari, Police Station Raiganj	The Tank spreads over an area of about 20 acres, said to have been excavated by Nawab Hossain Sha; various relics are said to have been buried around. There are other tombs too of importance. A Fakir said to have been deputed from Ajmir looks after the "Dargaha"	About 8 miles from Raiganj and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Thakurbari the highway point—Jeepable	Dak Bungalow and Hotels at Raiganj
7	A mound of earth about 30' in height with small types of bricks huge sized stone images	Do	It is said these were several forts of Raja Ganesh	Do	Do
8	Relics of some ancient buildings	Bhatun, Police Station Raiganj	Said to be one of the Mints of Mughal ages	About 24 miles off from Raiganj. Direct Bus service from Raiganj to Bhatun via Bindole—Jeepable	Dak Bungalow at Bindole—about 8 miles from Bhatun
9	A temple on a high ground	Bindole, Police Station Raiganj	Said to have been built during the regime of Pal Dynasty	About 16 miles off from Raiganj. Direct Bus service from Raiganj—Jeepable	Do
10	Ancient buildings and a tomb	Kamalabari, Police Station Raiganj	Said to have been the capital of Raja Ganesh and the tomb of Jadu	About 8 miles from Raiganj and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Thakurbari the highway points—Jeepable	Dak Bungalow and Hotels at Raiganj
11	Ruins of an ancient place few big tanks and broken pucca roads of ancient type	Bairhatta, Police Station Banshihari	Said to be the capital of King Birat	About 8 miles off from Harirampur. Linked by a Kutchha road from Harirampur and couched by bus service from Raiganj enroute Malda. No public conveyance on the 8 miles Kutchha road from Harirampur	Dak Bungalow at Harirampur—8 miles off
12	Garh of the Demon King "Asura"	Asurgarh, Police Station Goalpukur	Not available	About 20 miles off from Raiganj and 1 mile from Karandighi P.S. Direct Bus service from Raiganj	Dak Bungalow at Dalkhola—9 miles off—on the Bus Route
13	Karandighi	Near Karandighi Station	Associated with the name of Karna-brother of the Pandavas	Do	Do
14	Mahipaldighi	Maligaon, Police Station Kushmandi	Associated with the Pal Dynasty There are various relics around	About 10 miles off from the Banshihari Rice Mills on the Balurghat Kaliaganj highway. The kutchha road of 10 miles is negotiable by Jeep in winter	Dak Bungalow at Sihole—About 5 miles off

Source: District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

PART III

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

*This Directory renders an account of
each Village and each Town*

THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Explanatory Note

The Directory renders an account of each Village, entered on the Jurisdiction Lists for each Thana maintained by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. For villages included in town figures are given for the town and not for the separate villages which it contains. In case of a municipal town figures are presented separately for each Ward. It gives the Jurisdiction List number, name, area of the village, number of occupied houses, Census households, total population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, number of literates, and workers classified into the following nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers:

- I As Cultivator
- II As Agricultural Labourer
- III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities
- IV At Household Industry
- V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry
- VI In Construction
- VII In Trade and Commerce
- VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications
- IX In Other Services
- X Non-workers

These basic data are presented police stationwise first for the rural portion and next for urban portion in this Directory. A notional map of the Police Station has been given at the beginning of the Village Directory of each Police Station showing the Jurisdiction List number of each village and the location of town, if any, and inset map of the district has also been given to show the location of the Police Station in the district. An alphabetical list of villages has been given preceding the directory. This list shows the Jurisdiction List number of each village and the names of the villages arranged alphabetically and its population in 1951 and in 1961. The thana map and the alphabetical list together facilitate location of any village in the Village Directory as well as on the spot.

A village, as a general rule, is the revenue survey *mauza*. The uninhabited *mauzas* and the *mauzas* that have been completely merged in urban areas have been indicated accordingly. In respect of the

villages which are partly included in urban areas and partly outside the limits of a town, the particulars for the portion included in urban area have been clubbed together with the particulars furnished for the corresponding town and for the portion lying outside the town limits *i.e.*, included in the rural area, the data have been shown in the Village Directory against the corresponding *mauzas*. The area figures of the villages have been obtained from the 1951 Census Handbooks. For the police stations under Islampur Subdivision, village area figures furnished by Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar have been used.

The area of the municipal towns has been presented according to the figures available from the respective municipalities. The area in respect of the non-municipal towns has been computed from the area figures of the constituting *mauzas*.

For the definition of a Worker and Non-worker and detailed description of nine Industrial Categories of workers, the Explanatory Note to the Primary Census Abstract and other economic tables in Part II of this Volume may be referred to.

Symbols will frequently be seen against village or town. They will indicate that the institutions offering the particular facilities which the symbol denotes is situated within the village or town. These facilities are shown by symbols as explained below against the name of village and town:

- (a) Schools:
 - P=Primary Schools
 - H=High Schools
- (b) Medical facilities:
 - D=Dispensaries
 - Rhc=Rural Health Centres
 - Hos=Hospitals
 - Mew=Maternity Child Welfare Centres
- (c) Post Office:
 - Po=Post Office
- (d) Electricity:
 - E=Electricity
- (e) Library:
 - L=Library

Where figures like 5P or 2H or 2Hos *etc.*, occur they denote that the *mauza* or the town has five Primary Schools or two High Schools or two Hospitals *etc.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

I P. S. Hilli

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agra	356	831	900	Lakma	389	732	628
Aptair	358	3,053	2,343	Lalpur	340	699	584
Bad Dungi	330	185	257	Laskarpur	377	346	535
Bagura Fatepur	373	699	670	Mahishnota	344	378	391
Bahadurpur	380	202	281	Makhatair	322	67	79
Baigram	357	393	305	Maniko	385	582	610
Baikunthapur	365	*	*	Mataus	325	568	569
Balpara	352	436	455	Mera Aptair	367	**	**
Banara	355	409	360	Mulahat	345	297	279
Basanta	334	297	297	Muraripur	333	261	302
Basudebpur	363	*	*	Nafar	369	721	574
Bhimpur	277	65	73	Naldanga	388	81	65
Bilaspura	370	100	101	Nawapara	267	230	356
Binsira	293	1,000	913	Panjul	354	503	465
Brahmakhandia	285	40	60	Ponorahar	324	276	244
Chak Balaram	281	207	224	Purbba Gobindapur	351	198	247
Chak Dapat	341	418	409	Purbba Jagannathpur	347	10	**
Chak Gopal	376	35	79	Purbba Kalikapur	349	365	373
Chak Maniko	384	106	100	Purbba Krishnapur	282	167	180
Chak Mohan	335	478	436	Purbba Mathurapur	387	377	408
Chak Subid	329	297	212	Purbba Mustafapur	323	440	459
Chakurpai	353	410	419	Purbba Raynagar	368	1,273	1,095
Chapahat	336	218	309	Purbba Thakurpur	342	**	**
Dabra	337	283	295	Ranjibanpur	381	363	392
Dhalpara	348	643	666	Ramkrishnapur	372	774	691
Dharanda	359	*	*	Rupbati	286	128	103
Domran	374	505	818	Sahapur	328	168	283
Fazullapur	391	353	397	Salash	321	360	312
Ferusha	331	312	499	Sarenbari	332	191	190
Garna	379	340	380	Sidai	378	322	219
Gayespur	383	313	268	Srikrishnapur	350	53	50
Gosaipur	375	228	249	Srirampur	338	433	579
Habibpur	382	59	54	Syampur	326	243	279
Hili	366	*	*	Tior	289	332	451
Ismailpur	327	278	268	Ujal	364	204	352
Iswarpara	278	310	362	Uttar Jamalpur	339	91	253
Jagadishpur	284	248	355	Hili (Non-Municipality)		8,346	6,032
Jamalpur	386	2,023	2,018	Rural		30,441	31,213
Jantigari	320	59	37	Urban		8,346	6,032
Jantipur	346	154	177	Total		38,787	37,265
Jot Ghatak	288	310	349				
Jot Tior	290	243	340				
Kamarghat	283	50	79				
Kharun	371	656	550				
Kismat Dapat	343	678	862				
Kunja Dungi	287	284	390				

* Included in Urban Area

** Uninhabited

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
69	3	30	12	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	72	164
15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	38
68	..	32	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	75	183
48	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	51	101
26	9	19	9	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	34	73
16	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	31
84	8	27	5	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	39	145
17	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	29
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	26	44
94	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	180
84	2	15	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	7	..	77	124
36	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	25	4	114	217
27	..	27	9	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	23	3	73	144
132	..	55	27	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	395
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20
81	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	61	133
15	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	21	36
98	..	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	107	216
48	15	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	100
148	1	24	12	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	119	259
78	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	54	124
41	3	9	2	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	72	101
22	2	28	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	103	99
31	11	9	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	62	85
63	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	65	121
52	..	8	22	..	1	..	64	..	..	27	..	26	9	..	..	1	..	94	195
41	6	17	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	87
61	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	159
59	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	68	140
76	4	39	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	105	204
63	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	69	161
66	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	159
132	16	49	21	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	121	253
58	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	121
92	..	36	10	37	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	140	252
45	..	33	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	9	..	..	5	..	104	178
116	9	29	2	..	..	19	1	..	Uninhabited	..	..	33	3	..	..	36	1	230	383
57	9	38	7	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	72	164
41	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	38	159
10	12	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	40	68
127	1	30	7	..	..	..	..	1	Uninhabited	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	162	328
93	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	78	178
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	23
60	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	64	114
72	1	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	211
87	..	22	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	18	..	103	181
84	12	41	17	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	123	180
68	19	58	39	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	58	113
169	16	67	39	..	..	16	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	224	357
42	12	30	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	76	119
108	..	108	62	..	..	128	56	17	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	212	3	653	912
29	..	38	6	..	..	..	..	..	Included in Urban Area	..	..	6	..	..	..	35	..	78	160
38	1	41	22	3	..	10	..	2	Included in Urban Area	..	..	59	2	..	..	136	9	285	507
84	4	68	11	..	..	6	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	3	2	..	..	13	1	136	244
24	5	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	29
125	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	50	17	144	244
101	1	52	8	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	23	3	1	..	80	4	144	281
46	4	61	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	4	60	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	198	388
58	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	123
10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	18	..	29	36
87	..	24	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	113	242
94	..	11	18	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	40	96

VILLAGE WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>I. P. S. Hilli—contd.</i>															
379	Garna, P	165.55	206	53	380	197	183	69	62	37	35	68	8	103	..
380	Bahadurpur	202.09	112	38	281	141	140	3	7	50	49	51	22	83	4
381	Ramjibanpur	401.08	193	83	392	206	186	15	10	44	40	60	7	119	1
382	Habibpur	212.92	26	7	54	29	25	..	..	1	..	4	2	13	..
383	Gayespur	227.79	106	45	268	132	136	..	..	87	116	8	2	75	71
384	Chak Maniko	254.38	88	19	100	54	46	10	8	44	38	8	1	28	25
385	Maniko	882.57	220	101	610	296	314	..	..	97	138	113	35	160	120
386	Jamulpur, P. Po . . .	1,270.60	581	290	2,018	1,004	1,014	114	163	551	450	137	36	535	264
387	Purbba Mathurapur . .	325.66	160	68	408	207	201	3	5	69	167	..	..	120	80
388	Naldanga	116.86	25	11	65	35	30	..	..	5	4	..	..	20	2
389	Lakma, P	442.23	322	100	628	317	311	15	22	34	33	67	8	168	17
391	Fazullapur, P	306.45	153	68	397	205	192	19	19	165	160	91	29	100	35
	<i>Hili (Non-Municipality) 6P, H, Po, 2L, D, E</i>	<i>1.43 Sq. miles</i>	<i>2,136</i>	<i>1,145</i>	<i>6,032</i>	<i>3,209</i>	<i>2,823</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1,846</i>	<i>1,052</i>	<i>1,552</i>	<i>215</i>
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>32.6 Sq. miles</i>	<i>12,184</i>	<i>5,683</i>	<i>31,213</i>	<i>16,272</i>	<i>14,941</i>	<i>2,113</i>	<i>1,981</i>	<i>3,274</i>	<i>3,261</i>	<i>4,614</i>	<i>1,315</i>	<i>8,930</i>	<i>1,559</i>
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>1.4 Sq. miles</i>	<i>2,136</i>	<i>1,145</i>	<i>6,032</i>	<i>3,209</i>	<i>2,823</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1,846</i>	<i>1,052</i>	<i>1,552</i>	<i>215</i>
	Grand Total	34.0 Sq. miles	14,320	6,828	37,245	19,481	17,764	2,609	2,475	3,303	3,291	6,460	2,367	10,482	1,774

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			X	
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		Non- workers		
As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
85	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	94	183
77	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	136
78	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	87	183
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	16	25
59	54	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	65
22	20	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	21
117	110	26	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	158	194
384	192	126	72	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	469	750
115	78	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	121
16	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	28
147	17	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	140	294
80	32	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	103	157
39	4	96	30	1	..	21	5	351	93	21	..	536	7	68	..	419	76	1,657	2,600	
5,256	705	1,951	609	116	1	233	158	78	..	29	..	418	31	3	..	846	55	7,342	13,382	
39	4	96	30	1	..	21	5	351	93	21	..	536	7	68	..	419	76	1,657	2,600	
5,295	709	2,047	639	117	1	254	163	429	93	50	..	954	38	71	..	1,283	131	8,900	13,900	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

2 P. S. Balurghat

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ajodhya	135	473	423	Chak Alam	274	80	65
Akhira	215	110	209	Chak Amud	254	174	169
Alipur	300	332	341	Chak Andaru	311	510	459
Amrail	317	164	205	Chak Bajit	279	137	60
Amrita Khanda	244	695	812	Chak Bakhar	138	174	181
Anantapur	34	73	75	Chak Basanta	216	4	21
Asair	52	252	284	Chak Bhatsala	84	391	362
Asura Krishnabati	76	*	*	Chak Bhikan	120	219	183
Atair	152	273	301	Chak Bhrigu	90	1,659	2,468
				Chak Bhriguram	247	120	168
Badalpur	18	319	508	Chak Bijaysri	157	39	101
Badamail	292	252	323	Chak Binod	265	60	54
Badbangi	112	299	336	Chak Chandan	95	412	281
Bad Jasahar	166	161	19	Chak Daulat	225	40	30
Bad Khorna	200	544	615	Chak Durga	122	95	113
Badmuluk Kismat	82	53	99	Chak Farid	392	195	264
Bahicha	27	277	366	Chak Ghatak	118	208	212
Baidun	201	343	262	Chak Gobinda	44	252	327
Baidyanathpara	111	155	559	Chak Harina	88	178	314
Baidyapur	11	186	234	Chak Hay	185	279	294
Balurghat	109	**	**	Chak Howen	310	212	210
Bamanhati	305	78	54	Chak Ismail	297	190	180
Barnahar	276	95	123	Chak Janardan	273	129	226
Bangalipur	315	347	328	Chak Jujar	23	74	44
Bangi	108	**	742	Chak Kasi	92	466	538
Banhat	31	375	418	Chak Khetab	296	104	83
Baniakuri	222	333	461	Chak Lakshminarayan	308	98	95
Bannapara	114	106	102	Chak Madhab	259	81	143
Baodhara	50	166	96	Chak Manipur	180	211	219
Bara	7	317	340	Chak Mathura	263	46	12
Bara Ghopa	239	*	*	Chakpara	25	74	89
Barakail	270	532	618	Chak Ram	127	368	417
Bara Kasipur	53	411	386	Chak Ramanath	94	27	19
Barakhail	235	151	150	Chak Ramkrishnapur	192	28	*
Bara Raghunathpur	139	877	530	Chak Ramnarayan	197	*	42
Baul	1	383	572	Chak Ramprasad	123	345	315
Begunbari	38	132	114	Chak Sidal	275	131	152
Belain	102	**	318	Chak Sridhar	143	135	54
Belgharia	167	218	429	Chak Syam	124	331	319
Belpukhuria	213	*	*	Chak Taher	223	86	62
Bhabanipur	301	201	222	Ghamta	100	49	96
Bharenda	55	55	97	Chandipur	40	220	242
Bhatpara	117	226	409	Chandpukharia	173	*	*
Bhatra	14	422	463	Chandradaula	104	261	144
Bhulkipur	251	152	187	Chaurapara	168	196	591
Bhushila	116	389	474	Chhiail	264	306	340
Bidaypur	178	77	216	Chhiani	256	117	105
Bijaysri	158	278	302	Chhilimbud	299	120	107
Bikuch	21	71	125	Chhota Raghunathpur	232	214	221
Birahini	249	366	357	Chiknaikuri	6	107	94
Boaldar	64	465	600	Chingispur	397	1,436	1,323
Bolla	22	889	1,247	Chinra	260	159	109

* Uninhabited

** Included in Urban Area

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

2 P. S. Balurghat—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dakra	105	**	1,687	Hasail	134	248	269
Dakshin Chak Alam	304	93	167	Hatiapara	148	131	407
Dakshin Chak Bhabani	106	**	**	Hatisala	147	138	193
Dakshin Khanpur	136	729	685	Hazipur	140	306	690
Dakshinnagar	313	179	115	Hosenpur	137	485	106
Dakshin Sibrapur	119	819	751	Indra	210	374	407
Damai	20	27	93	Indrakpur	191	437	521
Damua Ghugudanga	252	216	298	Jabaripur	394	362	234
Danga	141	492	490	Jaggannathbati	9	327	208
Dang Biral	214	436	325	Jalghar	72	756	919
Dangi	87	856	862	Jamrail	271	172	283
Darail	57	133	157	Jangalpur	146	173	149
Das Arai	208	62	129	Jantigram	171	237	397
Dasul	194	408	550	Jhaparsi	189	369	466
Dasul Chandipur	195	*	*	Jhinaipota	250	323	266
Daulla	242	390	364	Jiapur	69	136	128
Debipur	41	162	198	Jot Gopal	268	334	333
Debrabari	169	130	180	Jot Jagat	35	187	48
Dhaltara	156	145	163	Kada Mathail	184	196	290
Dharail	68	129	195	Kaigram	226	544	621
Dharmapur	49	85	76	Kajiali	46	253	269
Dhaul	103	115	211	Kalaibari	86	435	426
Dhulatair	29	331	209	Kaliha	298	172	106
Digra	240	203	235	Kalikapur	295	165	191
Dogachhi	66	399	489	Kamalpukur	161	85	85
Dumair	243	423	384	Kamalpur	211	164	191
Durgapur	390	1,386	1,414	Kamarpara	257	564	547
Durlabhpur	58	697	851	Karim Gutin	219	138	216
Ekmail	145	171	180	Kashtagar	36	85	107
Faridpur	177	869	748	Kasiadanga	67	285	346
Fatepur	83	329	319	Kasilabati	24	152	174
Gangasagar	93	435	665	Kasimbi	131	44	60
Gazipur	121	172	99	Kasipukur	37	86	90
Ghugudanga	302	37	60	Kasipur	203	135	141
Gobindapur	101	77	100	Katna	99	136	124
Gopalbati	218	416	376	Keotsar	170	97	61
Gopalpur	318	267	233	Kesabpur	164	81	158
Gopinagar	80	286	458	Khadimpur	110	**	**
Gopinathpur	209	47	79	Khashpur	42	183	190
Gopisahar	236	38	54	Khidirpur	89	1,800	1,803
Gorahar	3	131	149	Kholapara	132	62	54
Gunjarpur	261	319	269	Kismat Jasahar	204	147	118
Gutin	165	136	190	Kismat Ramkrishnapur	398	341	219
Haldidanga	154	148	424	Kodla	237	111	125
Harigaon	217	479	410	Krishnanagar	77	273	261
Hariharpur	32	618	668	Krishnapur	153	411	220
Haripur	294	486	560	Kuaran	96	360	334
Harirampur	212	86	131	Kuchila	227	302	376
				Kumargram	272	350	393

* Uninhabited

** Included in Urban Area

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

2 P. S. Balurghat—concl'd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kurmail	255	272	358	Pirijpur	396	1,025	741
Kusumbar	266	120	160	Pollapara	179	86	109
Kutubpur	258	171	176	Pulinda	155	•	•
Lakshminarayanpur	56	50	10	Purbba Chak Bhikan	314	226	188
Lakshmipur	186	273	345	Purbba Hariharpur	319	518	438
				Purbba Mahespur	33	112	25
Madanganja	59	474	363	Radhanagar	78	771	1,046
Madhabpara	149	299	429	Radhanagar Bharatta	81	81	156
Mahadipur	253	340	339	Rahatail	48	92	143
Mahala	206	242	297	Rajapur	39	231	205
Mahasani	198	99	89	Rajarampur	262	202	244
Mahinagar	150	471	398	Rajuba	13	291	344
Mahishlati	193	•	•	Ramprasad	172	212	243
Majatpur	395	254	256	Rampur Kismat	199	245	243
Majhian	181	379	488	Raypur	30	293	364
Majhigram	129	584	559	Ristara	162	190	219
Majhina	73	162	172				
Malakarpura	196	19	15	Saidpur	45	184	204
Malancha	144	415	461	Salgaon	133	413	414
Malikura	26	42	80	Sanapara	312	437	404
Mallikpur	8	575	780	Sanihara	248	79	147
Mamna	98	247	261	Sankair	160	237	221
Manail	190	285	403	Sankarpur	238	237	312
Manail	220	523	631	Sankinipara	245	•	•
Mangalpur	107	792	383	Santara	316	253	275
Manipur	230	43	78	Santosh Palasclanga	71	•	•
Margram	233	266	275	Sarangaon	12	511	695
Masakpur	4	70	100	Sarangbari	128	19	21
Mathurapur	176	145	69	Sataiv	229	66	113
Matra	183	142	75	Satakhandia	246	144	203
Mayamari	91	283	401	Satihar	159	154	164
Meria	85	187	169	Satrai	130	350	275
Moharakpur	221	44	140	Senpur	174	•	•
Mohanpur	65	•	•	Sewai	224	372	443
Mollapara	125	151	200	Siala	399	263	318
				Sialdanga	303	239	134
Nabipur	79	23	32	Sibpur	2	103	105
Naopara	307	128	196	Sibrambati	54	177	155
Narayanbati	10	15	13	Singal	393	82	52
Narayanpur	51	129	114	Sirahi	163	243	270
Nazirpur	202	524	485	Sobra	306	123	147
Nihinagar	61	60	79	Sobra Svampur	309	743	683
Noksa	115	836	521	Suknapara	113	•	•
Nunail	234	231	290				
				Taber Chak	280	464	357
Osail	15	415	539	Taksail	19	98	170
Palasclanga	70	92	128	Talmandira	74	273	284
Panditpur	291	492	563	Taraganja	175	291	325
Paranpur	151	702	541	Trikul	75	275	254
Parbatipur	60	322	386	Tulsiapur	241	152	303
Parmanipur	182	•	•	Tursail	231	69	107
Par Patiram	28	748	820	Uchhakapur	228	97	132
Paschim Chak Ismail	126	57	53				
Paschim Jagannathpur	17	66	84	Uttar Chak Bhabani	43	120	126
Paschim Kalikapur	63	401	548	Uttar Khanpur	207	973	1,097
Paschim Krishnapur	47	114	157	Uttar Raypur	188	663	781
Paschim Mahespur	5	197	197	Uttar Sibrampur	16	188	141
Paschim Mustafapur	97	252	264				
Paschim Raynagar	142	99	307	Balurghat (Municipality)		18,121	26,999
Paschim Thakurpur	269	205	257	Rural		83,350	93,849
Patiram	187	1,675	2,153	Urban		18,121	26,999
Phulghara	62	483	587				
Piakhan	205	134	117	Total		101,471	128,948

* Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>2 P. S. Bahughat</i>															
1	Baul, P. H.	593-73	133	100	572	287	285	..	..	228	38	16	15	144	56
2	Sibpur	300-52	59	22	105	50	55	..	..	49	28	15	..	36	2
3	Gorahar	118-86	32	23	149	72	77	..	..	72	59	1	..	40	..
4	Maanapur	169-79	71	30	100	52	48	..	..	50	44	..	..	29	..
5	Paschim Mahespur	231-26	51	20	197	98	99	..	..	94	10	8	..	48	..
6	Chiknaikuri	120-65	104	26	94	49	45	..	..	42	..	7	..	23	..
7	Bara, P	654-18	155	68	340	173	167	4	6	167	86	59	13	97	3
8	Malikpur, D	718-90	318	162	780	419	361	30	19	368	14	80	59	295	5
9	Jagannathbati	315-54	80	30	208	96	112	41	47	53	20	30	18	50	12
10	Narayanbati	127-74	6	3	13	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Baidyapur	334-66	116	1	234	110	124	6	7	96	78	38	17	59	38
12	Sarangaon, P	1,184-74	314	135	695	358	337	..	..	278	113	100	..	224	61
13	Rajaha, P	649-42	174	66	344	170	174	1	..	162	89	53	1	109	71
14	Bhatra, P	396-77	264	96	463	245	218	15	9	219	43	93	33	151	39
15	Osail, P	501-04	177	83	539	265	274	48	49	142	177	48	3	156	72
16	Uttar Sibrampur	231-74	59	25	141	75	66	38	28	68	9	22	1	33	..
17	Paschim Jagannathpur	150-30	31	17	84	37	47	14	19	30	10	7	..	23	1
18	Badalpur, 2P	411-36	161	95	508	258	250	17	20	160	80	17	36	139	6
19	Takail	143-19	48	26	170	87	83	..	..	86	68	17	8	44	13
20	Damai	144-24	42	12	93	40	53	..	..	28	10	5	1	28	8
21	Bikuch	183-51	55	27	125	56	69	..	..	52	60	..	..	27	27
22	Bolla, P, Po, L, Rhc	1,053-73	457	240	1,247	746	501	155	79	546	117	94	46	578	15
23	Chak Jujar	151-23	31	13	44	20	24	..	..	13	14	7	3	10	2
24	Kailabati	128-78	75	35	174	94	80	..	..	98	7	49	3	91	23
25	Chakpara	122-07	49	19	89	43	46	..	..	88	..	24	8	24	..
26	Malikura	198-66	21	10	80	42	38	16	15	21	10	9	1	28	3
27	Bahicha, P	137-72	180	67	366	188	178	..	..	176	1	71	27	102	26
28	Par Patiram	395-39	360	133	820	453	367	180	155	2	3	158	123	223	22
29	Dhulatair	145-43	62	38	209	100	109	10	11	..	..	24	12	58	10
30	Raypur	174-15	94	62	364	188	176	17	22	100	84	47	16	99	66
31	Banhat, P	453-71	105	83	418	193	225	9	5	112	128	32	10	99	70
32	Hariharpur, P	741-94	280	119	668	348	320	7	1	93	197	89	30	180	46
33	Purbba Mahespur	209-33	10	5	25	11	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	3
34	Anantapur	225-55	23	20	75	38	37	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	1
35	Jot Jagat	117-36	33	20	48	26	22	12	12	14	10	13	4	14	5
36	Kashtagar	196-23	46	19	107	71	36	..	..	34	28	6	..	44	..
37	Kasipukur	163-95	66	13	90	49	41	..	..	..	..	25	18	25	2
38	Begunbari	116-21	49	24	114	45	69	21	31	6	4	10	..	37	..
39	Rajapur	331-75	87	15	205	103	102	..	..	80	93	6	3	56	53
40	Chandipur	109-53	96	39	242	119	123	..	..	..	..	68	29	60	3
41	Debipur	126-72	109	28	198	103	95	..	..	19	16	51	17	53	1
42	Khashpur, P, H, Po, D	475-61	109	38	190	105	85	1	1	17	15	60	26	54	10
43	Uttar Chak Bhabani	331-33	38	25	126	59	67	20	23	30	33	15	7	39	33
44	Chak Gobinda	131-87	168	60	327	174	153	45	28	..	..	70	24	87	11
45	Saidpur, P	225-91	130	49	204	110	94	1	..	24	20	63	34	54	12
46	Kajitaisi	303-18	169	85	269	139	130	..	..	..	..	85	38	53	4
47	Paschim Krishnapur	306-60	60	30	157	88	69	..	..	88	69	5	..	53	47
48	Rahatail	181-86	116	25	143	74	69	..	..	13	57	26	9	39	14
49	Dharmapur	252-05	59	12	76	36	40	..	..	..	..	12	4	19	..
50	Baodhara, P	135-71	31	17	96	52	44	..	..	..	..	21	4	29	..
51	Narayanpur	207-51	149	25	114	53	61	4	5	24	27	17	1	29	12
52	Asair	392-61	113	63	284	141	143	3	4	19	124	27	15	80	66
53	Bara Kasipur, Po	487-80	161	69	386	191	195	17	13	82	150	61	32	108	58
54	Sibrambari	132-07	61	33	155	83	72	14	8	58	57	28	1	53	30
55	Bharenda, Rhc	194-46	39	19	97	43	54	4	3	..	..	23	11	20	3
56	Lakshminarayanpur	144-20	2	2	10	4	6	..	..	4	6	..	..	2	4
57	Darail	109-91	57	26	157	87	70	..	..	87	70	8	1	54	43
58	Durilabapur	667-19	331	167	851	439	412	75	153	155	155	90	29	265	150
59	Madanganja	158-96	170	55	363	205	158	82	70	..	..	82	11	92	2
60	Parbatipur, P	302-65	139	74	386	192	194	58	18	89	130	88	16	90	24
61	Nihinagar	257-84	52	17	79	40	39	..	..	6	4	20	14	17	1
62	Phulghara	344-98	267	111	587	298	289	47	60	47	57	93	35	154	8
63	Paschim Kalikapur, P	394-64	196	140	548	271	277	74	52	75	150	60	24	150	89
64	Boalder, P, L	977-69	59	22	600	316	284	100	234	106	50	70	9	157	74
65	Mohanpur	364-87	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Dogachhi	390-54	195	94	489	252	237	10	11	166	144	86	23	144	88
67	Kasidanga, P	528-30	70	70	346	179	167	125	116	30	37	57	7	106	19
68	Dharail	166-48	74	41	195	100	95	50	62	30	30	24	12	56	1
69	Jiapur	139-01	30	30	128	67	61	26	25	39	36	8	1	42	1
70	Palasdanga, P	117-24	17	17	128	64	64	..	..	25	28	15	2	42	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
188	79	36	54	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	25	..	196	314
42	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	50	82
28	8	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	3	74	115
66	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	120
58	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	78	117
210	1	92	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	318
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17
97	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	226
22	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	39	74
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	45
89	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	67	143
121	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	137
15	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	7	..	..	..	..	36	79
55	22	56	18	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	..	109	156
132	9	94	6	4	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	21	19	4	..	5	1	187	373
86	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	64	147
123	7	13	..	80	..	14	8	77	..	5	..	51	..	3	..	76	6	498	842
106	7	14	1	2	..	37	6	18	..	4	..	55	3	95	..	16	10	886	1,208
40	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	8	3	150	182
76	..	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	162	266
118	..	53	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	32	1	151	299
4	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
60	1	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	122
49	..	33	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	96	131
54	15	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	59	113
44	2	16	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	62	121
13	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	32	61
9	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	28	45
2	..	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	45
38	26	50	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	63	112
55	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	65
34	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	26	24
104	10	25	23	7	9	44	38	11	..	9	..	58	1	13	..	92	15	442	786
72	24	17	19	..	..	2	1	2	1	65	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	109
45	2	10	3	..	..	18	..	3	..	3	..	33	..	2	..	78	4	181	380
20	2	4	3	..	..	7	6	15	..	..	..	17	..	10	..	48	23	130	254
73	53	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	3	..	8	..	..	..	21	9	64	95
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	28	52
102	2	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	118	254
90	20	29	25	..	..	3	3	3	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	8	1	96	188
67	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	13	..	98	184
37	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	55	97
182	3	49	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	6	..	135	263
48	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	82
28	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	47
24	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	45
51	32	31	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	68	121
116	67	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	61
54	9	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	87
24	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	8
86	23	28	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	62	265
168	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	125
65	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	37
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	29
95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	89	185
21	15	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	108
84	..	25	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	99	184
94	2	44	40	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	21	..	195	281
7	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	51
43	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	82
17	1	3	3	5	..	4	..	..	..	85	..	7	..	6	..	31	4	100	204
41	..	23	..	..	..	14	..	4	3	1	..	11	..	18	..	34	7	198	338

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
34	12	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	48	71
27	27	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
65	13	40	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	127
42	4	19	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	101
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	14	5
99	47	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	82	148
91	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	185
53	4	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	95
125	..	29	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	192	275
25	22	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	56
106	21	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	216
16	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	8	33
79	19	53	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	197
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14
114	15	72	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	33	4	101	268
108	12	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	151
31	8	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	27	45
30	7	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	33
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	36
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	48
67	22	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	88
76	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	154
55	1	29	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	144
26	9	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	27	64
9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	25
53	11	31	9	..	..	..	..	24	..	49	1	27	5	..	..	..	..	67	137
41	14	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	87
65	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	145
87	..	19	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	71	184
98	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	85	191
98	..	70	11	1	..	5	12	..	..	Uninhabited	..	22	..	8	..	14	..	187	384
17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	128
43	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	84
36	3	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	63
78	20	34	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	75	139
70	24	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	108
51	16	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	20	3	45	62
74	27	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	63	102
79	42	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	71	123
17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	105
91	20	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	5	88	153
28	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	52
106	53	29	4	1	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	94	228
44	32	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	41
23	8	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	61
18	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	48
53	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	72	128
69	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	121
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
70	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	156
16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	24
27	6	22	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	66
50	1	21	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	73	168
43	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	5	..	75	121
111	7	34	12	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	17	..	142	275
67	14	17	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	131
79	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	89	196
53	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	46	113
15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	35
15	..	16	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	84
27	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	54
15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	31
80	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	175
108	2	15	6	..	..	5	2	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	138	270
39	11	15	6	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	4	..	88	127
127	13	26	19	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	122	241

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>2 P. S. Balurghat—concl'd.</i>															
295	Kalikapur	269-98	91	35	191	107	84	8	7	14	16	35	6	69	32
296	Chak Khetab	170-75	41	16	83	42	41	..	..	42	41	4	..	28	21
297	Chak Ismail	206-38	90	30	180	100	80	4	3	12	15	25	2	68	29
298	Kaliha	190-00	59	11	106	61	45	..	..	20	13	17	2	27	18
299	Chhillmbad	169-69	52	20	107	52	55	..	..	50	54	9	2	29	29
300	Alipur	441-22	142	62	341	185	156	4	8	30	72	27	1	104	84
301	Bhabanipur, P	186-79	117	41	222	122	100	44	25	34	40	37	4	73	54
302	Ghugudanga	170-89	41	13	60	38	22	16	8	1	..	13	3	23	5
303	Sialdanga	231-79	55	27	134	74	60	48	33	6	6	24	1	44	3
304	Dakshin Chak Alam	149-55	67	33	167	86	81	18	14	58	61	23	5	55	43
305	Bamanhati	138-49	20	10	54	30	24	28	23	1	..	2	..	22	2
306	Sobra, P	174-04	84	28	147	74	73	9	11	..	..	37	13	37	10
307	Naopara	223-86	65	25	196	65	131	3	7	29	35	10	1	44	43
308	Chak Lakshminarayan	124-47	37	15	95	66	29	..	..	37	39	5	..	35	29
309	Sobra Syampur	594-01	385	127	683	362	321	65	231	58	48	91	20	200	37
310	Chak Hosen	294-60	134	49	210	102	108	92	95	1	2	12	..	57	19
311	Chak Andaru	413-42	273	85	459	225	234	81	177	44	47	28	4	120	25
312	Sanapara, P	474-92	197	78	404	204	200	75	167	..	..	55	14	97	16
313	Dakshinnagar	102-78	71	27	115	55	60	20	32	7	9	11	..	37	..
314	Purbba Chak Bhikan	151-43	100	40	188	100	88	90	88	9	..	14	1	60	12
315	Bangalipur, 2P	155-79	166	60	328	182	146	81	71	13	6	55	2	96	1
316	Santara	282-33	111	50	275	139	136	33	37	59	59	19	2	76	44
317	Amrail	246-79	94	39	205	102	103	13	12	1	..	43	3	58	18
318	Gopalpur, P	182-93	139	46	233	130	103	34	29	22	22	51	4	80	18
319	Purbba Hariharpur, P	363-59	207	89	438	237	201	107	79	83	96	67	3	146	71
390	Durgapur, 2P	898-51	653	248	1,414	756	658	61	144	18	124	204	52	368	44
392	Chak Farid	235-36	101	43	264	145	119	14	10	11	7	53	8	73	11
393	Singal	116-83	37	12	52	25	27	..	..	11	13	14	6	13	2
394	Jabaripur	281-72	173	35	234	115	119	6	4	89	105	33	1	67	16
395	Majampur	327-15	163	64	256	117	139	107	115	5	6	23	8	53	..
396	Pirinjpur, P	686-71	172	63	741	376	365	25	18	90	69	76	4	213	35
397	Chingipur, H, Po	709-03	444	190	1,323	700	623	56	71	46	245	207	55	505	27
398	Kimat Ramkrishnapur	232-82	74	30	219	116	103	9	11	41	40	32	9	84	4
399	Siala, P	304-06	173	57	318	162	156	55	70	13	10	33	5	84	24
<i>Balurghat (Municipality)</i>															
<i>2P, 5H, Po., 2Hor, Mew, E</i>															
Ward No. I			1,562	959	5,684	2,970	2,714	274	247	104	92	1,924	1,380	1,311	105
Ward No. II			1,256	877	5,446	2,932	2,514	102	82	62	45	1,985	1,324	1,120	64
Ward No. III			1,467	1,115	6,490	3,494	2,996	301	244	40	36	2,262	1,405	1,436	63
Ward No. IV			912	695	4,159	2,429	1,730	288	201	4	16	1,687	942	1,216	82
Ward No. V			962	871	5,220	2,794	2,426	175	149	28	10	1,878	1,183	1,167	102
Total		2-46 Sq. miles	6,159	4,517	26,999	14,619	12,380	1,140	923	238	199	9,736	6,234	6,250	416
Rural		141-2 Sq. miles	38,164	17,373	93,849	48,424	45,425	9,927	9,495	13,937	13,758	14,131	4,404	26,807	5,855
Urban		2-5 Sq. miles	6,159	4,517	26,999	14,619	12,380	1,140	923	238	199	9,736	62,34	6,250	416
Grand Total		143-7 Sq. miles	44,323	21,890	120,848	63,043	57,805	11,067	10,418	14,175	13,957	23,867	10,638	33,057	6,271

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
48	29	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	32
25	19	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	20
40	25	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	31
27	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	34	27
24	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	26
89	73	3	..	..	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	81	72
57	51	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	7	49	46
15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	15	17
42	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	30	57
58	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	51	38
19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	22
32	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	37	63
45	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	88
27	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	31	..
140	28	52	2	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	162	284
39	6	14	1	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	45	89
107	14	10	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	105	209
91	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	107	184
30	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	80
52	8	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	40	76
91	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	88	143
73	44	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	92
45	3	1	4	..	..	5	11	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	44	83
77	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	50	83
133	68	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	130
312	44	4	..	..	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	34	..	388	614
64	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	72	108
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	25
60	..	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	48	108
30	..	17	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	64	139
192	1	15	34	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	163	330
488	7	10	19	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	195	596
65	4	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	32	99
81	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	78	152
18	14	30	..	9	..	47	20	182	1	37	..	329	..	110	..	549	70	1,659	2,609
15	..	..	..	8	..	30	1	117	8	18	..	380	..	134	2	418	53	1,812	2,450
..	..	10	4	1	..	20	2	173	2	46	..	484	5	189	..	513	50	2,058	2,933
33	..	20	..	38	..	5	2	52	8	50	2	139	5	76	..	803	65	1,213	1,648
50	..	9	1	4	..	11	..	81	2	67	5	232	1	131	2	582	91	1,627	2,324
116	14	69	5	60	..	113	25	605	21	218	7	1,564	11	640	4	2,863	329	8,369	11,964
17,047	3,240	5,736	1,979	194	15	539	287	252	37	274	10	1,018	73	179	..	1,568	214	21,617	30,570
116	14	69	5	60	..	113	25	605	21	218	7	1,564	11	640	4	2,863	329	8,369	11,964
17,163	3,254	5,885	1,984	254	15	652	312	857	58	492	17	2,582	84	819	6	4,433	543	29,988	51,534

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

S P. S. Kumergerj

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abail	208	155	207	Chhatintair	175	112	222
Agachha	52	115	206	Chhatma	157	292	354
Aichara	45	40	*	Chhota Haripur	187	121	146
Ajhair	135	493	505	Chural Krishnapur	103	673	734
Amritapur	194	425	598				
Amrulbari	178	108	222	Dainlapara	95	29	21
Amulia	6	623	543	Dakshin Kesabpur	215	242	194
Anarpur	128	151	138	Dakshin Ramkrishnapur	160	365	1,475
Angina	41	493	551	Damodarpur	192	132	206
Azadpur	4	30	146	Darajpur	83	98	61
				Dattamati	86	268	312
Badalpur	197	93	223	Daudpur	15	370	470
Bad Angina	54	14	399	Debipur	63	312	248
Bad Kanai	68	509	479	Deun	27	248	196
Bafra	78	140	119	Dhadalpara	118	440	613
Balta	32	405	597	Dharmapur	177	182	338
Balupara	99	566	962	Dilpachhanda	161	49	238
Banshra	132	135	158	Dior	155	977	534
Bansipur	203	261	373	Disnagar	109	150	217
Bara Durgapur	164	151	171	Doraha	60	198	223
Barail	96	76	95				
Barail	166	109	170	Elendari	1	641	805
Barait	17	836	740	Enatullapur	67	276	307
Baram	183	316	318	Enatullapur Munjari Chak	85	475	518
Basanti	25	559	605				
Batrispara	152	24	30	Gaurangapur	151	98	111
Batun	202	1,220	1,481	Gauripur	77	*	41
Bayrapara	74	93	121	Gayespur	144	89	360
Behatair	170	172	200	Gholdara	126	237	281
Belpara	184	700	943	Gobarta	89	154	133
Bhagabanpur	82	30	182	Gobindapur	195	543	732
Bhagabatipur	143	316	224	Gopalpur	206	130	164
Bhakla	212	480	512	Gramtala	121	225	321
Bholanathpur	57	125	175	Gunsi	218	111	505
Bhonar	22	112	97				
Bhonar	106	966	1,136	Haripur	70	241	321
Bijalipara	72	97	122	Harischandrapur	7	292	999
Biprabhag	156	236	513	Harisipur	104	63	67
Bishnupur	142	54	58				
Biswanathpur	146	484	382	Islampur	198	10	20
Bodra	123	157	196				
Brahmanpara	56	66	72	Jagannathpur	191	126	121
Brahmapur	46	348	507	Jakhirpur	34	1,523	1,309
Buribar	44	110	170	Jamirbari	127	153	151
				Jantihari	93	347	350
Chak Ajhair	138	115	155	Jarlai	167	186	212
Chak Ali	217	*	*	Jhara	112	605	689
Chak Bansi	204	112	137	Jhaubari	173	122	68
Chak Baram	180	631	766	Jigakuri	139	251	228
Chak Behatair	185	106	127				
Chak Bhabani	189	24	27	Kaitara	216	376	382
Chak Bhagaban	145	33	96	Kajaltor	124	*	*
Chak Gangaprasad	107	34	51	Kalna	38	550	680
Chak Gopal	97	53	99	Kamdebpur	9	*	159
Chak Jayanti	29	78	102	Kanpara	199	*	*
Chak Mamudi	147	70	361	Kanura	12	175	309
Chak Mohan	36	298	346	Kasara	71	52	63
Chak Ramray	98	391	772	Katakoli	196	480	449
Chakrasail	2	131	217	Katla	43	746	960
Chandipur	24	16	114	Katnapara	23	55	73
Chandmuya	205	158	164	Kesurail	92	269	372
Chandpur	148	272	247	Khamar Bodra	122	354	444
Charkhanda	55	134	105	Khamar Matizapur	125	215	260
Chausa	165	130	151				

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balarghat Subdivision

3 P. S. Kumarganj—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khandara	133	107	159	Porajhar	174	213	220
Khanpur	53	446	269	Prasadpur	171	23	38
Kharail	159	645	520	Pratapkhanda	69	*	2
Kharail Chandpur	158	230	371	Puntair	116	246	339
Khorda Mohana	119	48	161	Purbba Gobindapur	79	85	82
Kokati	37	319	335	Pyrapur	65	198	176
Krishnagar	213	92	141				
Krishnapur	18	259	342	Radhakrishnapur	129	149	199
Kulahari	10	602	776	Radhanagar	181	255	437
Kumarganj	100	718	1,278	Raghunathpur	209	64	90
Kuraha	149	436	450	Raikhari	81	171	237
Kuraldanga	137	364	270	Rajdhara	39	87	48
Kusumtara	8	359	418	Rasulpur	163	236	103
Kutubpur	28	252	296	Raynanda	19	425	450
				Safanagar	47	1,168	1,348
Lakshmankuri	150	134	333				
Lat Mirzapur	75	111	160	Safarpur	211	235	291
				Sahabazpur	33	200	255
Madanpur	87	93	113	Sahazadpur	48	278	383
Madhabpur	131	513	691	Saidpur	214	529	440
Madhya Ramkrishnapur	91	67	116	Saivadpur	153	98	104
Mahadebpur	162	250	156	Samjia	20	743	862
Mahipur	120	190	284	Serpur	207	100	94
Majhian	108	134	354	Serur	64	299	211
Majhina	14	173	174	Sibpur	3	82	86
Maminpur	140	171	246	Sibrampur	59	45	41
Mamudpur	73	573	112	Siptabad	66	44	2
Matizapur	141	62	113	Sitahar	111	282	306
Menapur	61	441	487	Subna Sahid	13	311	404
Mirzapur	102	34	36	Sulandapara	90	287	299
Mohana	188	117	193	Sundarpur	42	429	409
Muglispur	200	893	1,114	Sundartala	193	133	178
Mulgaon	114	309	273	Syamnagar	168	483	560
Munsipur	62	229	278				
				Tara	5	885	1,313
Nabagram	21	386	480	Tazpur	186	275	447
Nadipur	176	69	98	Telaun	130	194	238
Nahera	134	283	229	Thalsama	26	192	270
Narayanpur	117	344	359	Talna	51	444	465
Neona	40	188	256	Tirali	154	178	168
Netradanga	172	222	240	Tulat	58	503	672
Nizamtara	94	51	92				
				Uchat	84	233	379
Paik Jhara	113	81	106	Uchhana	76	115	161
Paik Mulgaon	110	33	44	Udaul	190	297	304
Paikpara	210	473	558	Udaypur	105	145	179
Palasi	30	221	226	Ulipur	35	87	2
Panitara	31	142	204	Utrail	80	161	178
Parial	179	123	77	Uttar Kesabpur	88	163	197
Par Sahazadpur	49	167	216	Uttar Ramkrishnapur	11	184	186
Paschim Gobindapur	101	112	177	Uttar Rasulpur	16	101	175
Pasoya	201	100	142	Uzirpur	136	59	75
Patit Pukur	115	118	183				
Pirgaon	169	25	30	Walitara	50	*	58
Pirozpur	182	475	652				
				Total		55,905	68,998

* Uninhabited

VILLAGE WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>S. P. S. Kumarganj</i>															
1	Elendari, P	1,079-15	454	156	805	409	396	..	..	11	8	52	30	228	40
2	Chakrasail, P	147-34	170	44	217	116	101	..	..	..	..	59	23	53	..
3	Sibpur	243-99	67	19	86	34	52	20	34	..	..	19	6	30	..
4	Azadpur	146-77	87	34	146	86	60	9	17	6	6	19	6	62	1
5	Tara, L	926-10	473	262	1,313	667	646	64	151	29	93	27	64	388	114
6	Amulia, P	685-58	314	97	543	291	252	38	317	13	11	28	23	172	27
7	Harishchandrapur	397-66	297	89	999	601	398	70	256	14	11	31	1	481	65
8	Kusumtara	657-29	304	78	418	224	194	100	177	30	24	36	4	140	..
9	Kamdebpur	157-02	83	20	159	77	82	47	63	19	15	5	..	54	1
10	Kulahari, P	987-41	458	152	776	396	380	1	5	85	72	27	19	241	64
11	Uttar Ramkrishapur	192-60	103	35	186	89	97	39	28	16	17	27	4	58	8
12	Kanura	203-81	143	52	309	168	141	64	50	..	..	51	12	82	26
13	Subna Sahid	272-61	192	73	404	216	188	8	9	18	14	56	16	113	..
14	Majhina, P	241-66	103	41	174	91	83	58	38	23	32	26	6	52	8
15	Daudpur, P	619-16	203	101	470	253	217	76	110	32	79	64	4	151	5
16	Uttar Rasulpur	370-14	61	31	175	88	87	45	38	42	49	18	..	55	9
17	Barait	296-14	531	151	740	314	426	..	350	..	..	78	75	233	1
18	Krishnapur	150-07	172	57	342	173	169	..	200	..	..	93	24	78	..
19	Raynanda	290-84	220	84	450	242	208	28	23	26	21	15	52	127	6
20	Samjia, P, Po	545-18	381	155	862	455	407	22	149	80	66	15	77	255	40
21	Nabagram	530-06	86	86	480	207	273	18	25	20	22	62	16	104	38
22	Bhomar	235-23	18	18	97	52	45	..	..	..	..	20	1	28	..
23	Katnapara	111-19	18	18	73	40	33	..	..	..	..	14	1	24	1
24	Chandipur	131-96	6	6	114	104	10	..	100	..	..	8	1	7	1
25	Basanti	443-08	370	113	605	319	286	83	274	48	43	29	32	188	1
26	Thakama	147-49	161	47	270	138	132	3	103	..	..	14	15	63	..
27	Deun	253-98	204	62	196	153	43	..	50	..	..	14	43	89	2
28	Kutubpur	303-60	50	47	296	145	151	..	100	43	41	45	8	84	27
29	Chak Jayanti	294-89	23	23	102	49	53	8	4	..	..	17	2	30	..
30	Palasi, Rho	634-25	100	56	226	118	108	37	28	70	65	37	19	70	4
31	Panitara, P, Po	240-81	121	36	204	106	98	23	17	26	19	43	35	50	1
32	Balta	680-85	139	119	597	314	283	16	8	17	35	198	34	168	20
33	Sahabazpur	136-96	139	44	255	131	124	..	100	..	..	38	4	84	..
34	Jakhirpur, D	1,464-79	271	171	1,309	556	753	126	120	37	60	220	45	376	69
35	Ulipur	160-02	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
36	Chak Mohan	126-88	180	65	346	180	166	..	150	44	37	39	16	98	18
37	Kokati	571-13	193	64	335	181	154	5	2	18	20	56	12	105	10
38	Kalna	621-65	191	151	680	364	316	..	448	..	..	136	24	204	..
39	Rajdhara	149-41	16	16	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	48	..
40	Neona, P, H	209-51	126	50	256	142	114	..	50	..	..	64	16	80	..
41	Angina, P	599-49	126	114	551	299	252	15	12	19	13	192	64	133	3
42	Sundarpur	108-78	331	108	409	185	224	3	3	19	20	96	27	99	..
43	Katla, P	1,061-30	180	155	960	479	481	37	41	68	72	157	31	311	7
44	Buribar	148-65	103	29	170	90	80	87	77	..	..	7	..	56	..
45	Aichara	125-59	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited							
46	Brahmapur, P	444-44	281	96	507	263	244	151	125	75	79	34	3	159	5
47	Safanagar, P, L, D	1,475-79	285	157	1,348	729	619	46	36	100	159	228	62	426	53
48	Sahazadpur, P	315-68	185	54	383	203	180	91	66	13	11	43	6	120	6
49	Par Sahazadpur	194-40	100	34	216	111	105	13	16	50	58	15	5	65	..
50	Walitara	133-09	45	14	58	30	28	..	..	..	..	7	2	17	..
51	Tilna	558-12	154	102	465	207	258	46	37	18	20	100	24	149	33
52	Agachha	211-62	116	41	206	123	83	17	16	19	10	43	16	25	7
53	Khanpur	253-89	113	54	269	132	137	3	5	..	..	56	16	85	1
54	Bad Angina	405-19	179	76	399	198	201	1	1	29	27	191	54	110	5
55	Charkhanda	162-06	69	26	105	32	73	..	..	32	73	11	..	3	6
56	Brahmanpara	125-53	31	14	72	38	34	..	..	28	30	12	1	8	8
57	Bholanathpur	160-09	112	37	175	93	82	13	9	..	..	39	21	47	2
58	Tulat, P	657-62	441	131	672	363	309	104	103	19	11	107	10	195	4
59	Sibrampur	191-95	31	9	41	21	20	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..
60	Doraha	513-72	125	43	223	121	102	..	..	..	..	52	6	61	..
61	Menapur	233-11	322	112	487	269	218	1	1	18	15	73	18	158	16
62	Munipur	152-97	86	56	278	138	140	9	5	95	85	31	..	74	59
63	Debpur	197-70	106	46	248	124	124	22	27	21	24	87	9	67	15
64	Setor, P	179-32	83	44	211	126	85	4	5	91	80	13	..	80	24
65	Pyrapur	115-62	95	55	176	89	87	41	42	5	5	26	..	66	3
66	Siptabad	162-10	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
67	Enatulapur	159-32	161	70	307	147	160	3	5	79	90	..	..	91	31
68	Bad Kanai	357-12	290	104	479	249	230	22	14	105	88	64	10	167	..
69	Pratapkhanda	122-04	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	1
70	Haripur	403-90	308	55	321	180	141	..	..	6	5	68	16	..	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
153	19	68	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	181	356
35	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	63	101
22	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	52
49	..	8	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	24	39
171	51	112	34	..	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	25	3	279	532
95	..	62	..	..	..	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	119	225
147	8	100	21	..	..	11	34	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	222	..	120	333
123	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	84	194
47	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	23	81
158	2	66	35	3	..	3	27	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	155	316
43	..	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	89
54	3	22	2	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	86	115
94	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	103	188
30	7	18	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	39	75
82	5	63	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	102	212
21	1	32	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	78
185	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	..	..	10	..	81	425
59	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	95	169
65	6	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	115	202
115	7	50	..	14	1	8	25	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	59	7	200	367
98	2	6	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	235
22	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	45
20	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	32
7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	9
154	..	34	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	285
43	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	75	132
48	2	34	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	64	41
52	18	26	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	61	124
19	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	53
9	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	4	48	104
25	..	21	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	56	97
118	1	44	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	146	263
59	..	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	47	124
241	19	115	47	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	1	180	684
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
79	14	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	82	148
75	..	25	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	76	144
109	..	94	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	316
45	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
48	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	62	114
83	..	39	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	166	249
36	..	57	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	80	224
185	1	121	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	160	474
36	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	80
Uninhabited																			
114	5	29	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	104	239
226	2	176	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	303	566
76	6	35	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	83	174
51	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	46	105
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	28
80	6	49	21	..	..	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	58	225
9	1	9	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	98	76
46	1	31	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	136
61	4	38	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	88	198
..	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	67
..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	26
38	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	46	80
162	2	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	168	305
7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20
49	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	102
93	2	46	3	3	..	11	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	111	202
34	7	39	38	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	81
24	7	43	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	109
44	22	34	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	81
35	1	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
82	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	54	142
94	28	56	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	2	82	199
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	2
66	1	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	140

VILLAGE WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3 P. S. Kumarganj—contd.															
71	Kasara	134-94	35	11	63	20	43	..	..	8	7	6	..	16	..
72	Bijalipara	147-93	23	23	122	60	62	..	..	8	7	21	3	34	..
73	Mamudpur	671-67	120	20	112	60	52	11	10	8	11	9	6	42	30
74	Bayrapara	109-28	61	23	121	60	61	30	49	..	..	18	3	33	..
75	Lat Mirzapur	239-13	88	29	160	85	75	4	1	17	12	16	8	50	2
76	Uchhana	218-95	75	26	161	85	76	63	60	11	7	24	4	48	..
77	Gauripur	125-07	24	9	41	22	19	..	..	19	18	5	..	12	..
78	Bafra	227-18	25	25	119	63	56	..	..	6	3	20	3	35	1
79	Purbba Gobindapur	237-67	23	23	82	41	41	..	..	41	41	1	..	32	..
80	Utrail	239-92	140	41	178	96	82	..	..	..	..	35	10	58	..
81	Ralkhan	182-16	196	53	237	122	115	..	..	7	..	40	5	72	1
82	Bhagabanpur	118-34	103	17	182	83	99	8	8	7	11	20	5	51	26
83	Darajpur	149-07	27	16	61	37	24	..	..	7	4	8	..	26	5
84	Uchat	196-19	179	59	379	206	173	26	25	..	..	78	20	149	2
85	Enatullapur Munjari Chak	331-47	145	99	518	263	255	38	46	58	47	77	21	141	41
86	Dattamati	327-43	138	68	312	111	201	52	49	..	..	41	28	14	19
87	Madanpur	267-21	57	22	113	53	60	49	52	1	..	16	1	27	1
88	Uttar Kesabpur	156-12	127	36	197	116	81	52	45	18	12	56	..	54	..
89	Gobaria	354-44	40	21	133	77	56	27	19	11	26	10	18	38	1
90	Sulandapara	197-60	188	59	299	154	145	30	22	37	23	50	14	80	..
91	Madhya Ram Krishnapur	196-51	60	23	116	64	52	..	..	22	19	24	6	33	1
92	Kesurail	432-14	173	73	372	185	187	23	33	63	72	68	20	112	..
93	Jantihari	290-09	198	74	350	162	188	1	2	..	..	50	40	63	1
94	Nizamtara	164-26	54	17	92	45	47	..	..	16	14	15	..	26	..
95	Dainlapara	116-76	7	4	21	13	8	3	1	10	7	1	..	10	..
96	Barail	160-46	84	21	95	53	42	..	..	..	..	24	2	28	..
97	Chak Gopal	148-36	56	25	99	46	53	11	11	..	..	7	3	18	1
98	Chak Ramray, L.	341-08	261	95	772	404	368	159	181	32	43	191	37	249	28
99	Balupara, Po	255-32	304	124	962	472	490	59	50	9	5	214	57	196	64
100	Kumarganj, Po, D	519-03	208	186	1,278	608	670	132	123	13	40	268	111	239	49
101	Paschim Gobindapur	151-38	35	14	177	146	31	..	..	81	31	..	..	135	8
102	Mirzapur	167-11	63	22	36	15	21	10	11	..	..	2	..	1	..
103	Chural Krishnapur	647-91	103	85	734	379	355	113	118	89	69	102	49	249	85
104	Hariapur	148-82	58	15	67	18	49	1	3	..	..	3	2	5	..
105	Udaypur	173-72	102	37	179	98	81	4	3	22	22	21	2	62	12
106	Bhonar	1,292-07	242	107	1,136	595	541	43	35	29	26	262	169	329	97
107	Chak Gangaprasad H	283-85	31	13	51	23	28	..	..	..	..	12	14	9	..
108	Majhian	244-51	87	39	354	169	185	20	21	37	31	17	2	61	31
109	Dianagar	358-19	137	47	217	94	123	57	58	43	30	59	17	24	1
110	Palk Mulgaon	171-21	18	7	44	4	40	..	..	10	15	2	3	..	17
111	Sitahar	218-31	166	71	306	120	186	..	..	16	15	53	7	21	1
112	Jhara	1,377-38	411	131	689	343	346	..	..	46	140	66	6	181	84
113	Palk Jhara	185-50	37	21	106	60	46	..	..	28	22	3	1	33	..
114	Mulgaon	228-65	214	76	273	92	181	51	65	74	42	59	7	1	..
115	Patit Fukur	446-64	105	31	183	116	67	19	19	..	..	48	2	61	..
116	Puntair	143-05	178	68	339	177	162	8	7	30	18	43	16	86	9
117	Narayanpur, P	323-39	201	71	359	204	155	30	20	30	22	80	34	106	10
118	Dhadalpara, P	442-27	362	112	613	296	317	84	93	28	143	86	27	175	16
119	Khorda Mohana	161-16	20	19	161	115	46	22	18	..	..	22	13	32	..
120	Mahipur	293-78	109	107	284	162	122	63	70	54	25	57	17	99	26
121	Gramtala	359-87	188	50	321	177	144	19	15	..	..	54	7	92	..
122	Khamar Bodra	338-60	292	96	444	218	226	65	72	51	57	56	7	136	11
123	Bodra	337-58	84	37	196	93	103	..	..	50	55	31	5	49	1
124	Kajaltor	239-79	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Khamar Matizapur	115-90	126	42	260	121	139			22	43	61	14	85	5
126	Gholdara	161-04	59	59	281	122	159	2	1	8	5	67	26	116	1
127	Jamirbari	95-26	32	32	151	60	91	4	7	11	16	49	18	59	4
128	Anarpur	138-97	80	28	138	76	62	11	7	31	27	30	1	29	..
129	Radha Krishnapur	270-13	133	40	199	114	85	19	26	21	18	31	4	79	3
130	Telain	432-06	160	50	238	116	122	10	8	10	16	49	22	72	..
131	Madhabpur	818-19	546	147	691	331	360	162	135	33	43	148	33	200	..
132	Banahra	198-90	98	25	158	93	65	4	4	15	6	47	8	52	4
133	Khandara	310-06	20	10	159	81	78	..	..	..	..	38	3	41	3
134	Nahera	132-18	156	47	229	138	91	..	..	..	..	53	9	80	..
135	Ajhair, P	626-39	412	114	505	260	245	4	8	54	155	90	26	165	58
136	Uzirpur	235-23	83	12	75	39	36	2	4	..	..	19	8	21	14
137	Kuraldanga	271-70	131	67	270	156	114	4	5	48	2	14	1	99	36
138	Chak Ajhair	186-00	69	22	155	57	98	..	..	57	53	9	..	38	..
139	Jigakuri	908-07	167	70	228	169	59	8	4	49	50	49	10	169	59
140	Maminpur	143-18	60	36	246	94	152	..	..	44	70	17	2	68	24

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	43
28	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	82
18	20	20	3	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	22
16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	61
13	1	37	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	73
55	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	78
10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19
25	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	55
16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	41
47	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	82
57	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	114
17	17	34	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	78
12	3	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	19
142	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	37	171
101	17	37	23	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	122	214
..	18	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	97	182
20	..	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	59
47	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	81
23	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	39	58
70	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	143
24	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	51
66	..	42	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	73	187
45	1	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	99	187
22	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	47
5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
25	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	25	42
10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	52
171	1	50	13	1	..	2	11	..	3	..	..	15	..	..	..	10	..	153	340
52	25	20	5	3	..	18	..	10	..	..	..	99	15	..	..	4	9	276	426
137	16	87	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	4	..	389	621
63	3	7	5	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	23
200	58	48	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	21
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	270
57	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	69
206	31	93	66	19	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	266	444
6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	28
49	20	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	154
..	..	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	60	122
..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	23
..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	99	185
113	38	66	45	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	289
21	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	91	181
48	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	67
46	5	37	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	91	153
55	3	30	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	98	145
146	16	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	301
23	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	83	46
43	19	26	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4	63	96
80	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	65	144
103	6	29	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	82	215
40	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	102
..
57	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	36	134
..
85	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	6	..	6	158
38	..	18	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	87
15	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	62
78	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	82
59	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	122
142	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	131	380
48	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	61
39	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	40	79
70	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	91
112	49	49	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	3	95	187
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	56
57	67	41	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	57	82
29	25	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	62
131	22	36	17	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	26
29	24	26	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	128

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

4 P. S. Gangarampur

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abidpur	8	130	99	Gachiarā	103	389	426
Adigram	180	79	113	Gangarampur	93	341	532
Akchha	42	210	277	Garoa	163	196	230
Amgaon	92	278	390	Ghoradaurā	122	*	*
Anantapur	4	299	350	Gokulpur	168	481	657
Antal	145	254	282	Gopalpur	90	1,016	1,762
Arazi Ilamtair	127	93	139	Hamzapur	6	289	370
Arazi Lalchandpur	12	125	193	Hapania	55	227	303
Asokgram	164	579	810	Haridaspur	128	72	86
Aswinpara	95	100	250	Haridaspur	152	268	335
Atas	111	361	455	Haripur	40	163	308
Ausa	204	210	322	Haripur Ganespur	64	107	105
Bachhuria	14	548	794	Haripur	21	56	64
Baikunthapur	13	314	455	Hasanpur	67	66	98
Bajitpur	62	146	226	Hazi Chak	202	48	200
Banihar	137	285	356	Hekandair	131	38	134
Basudebpur	189	405	393	Hiranyabati	73	81	198
Belasthali	15	665	730	Ilamtair	130	76	128
Belbari	81	2,591	3,304	Indranarayanpur	85	1,843	**
Bhabanipur	169	118	176	Jachi	139	347	428
Bhadra	140	218	299	Jadabbati	79	547	826
Bhaktipur	51	180	202	Jagadispur	183	545	606
Bholanathpur	166	325	430	Jahangirpur	119	466	794
Bhoral	31	442	489	Jalalpur	44	263	403
Bhuinhara	185	215	220	Jalilpur	66	111	158
Bikair	54	361	540	Jaydevpur	39	364	484
Biranai	188	293	301	Jaypur	80	2,325	3,028
Bishnupur	89	70	96	Jot Malkhan	96	115	131
Bishral	71	128	142	Kabirpur	60	69	85
Bitur	11	*	*	Kadighat	82	344	774
Boaldaha	45	189	312	Kadihat	83	521	**
Brahmanpara	10	*	57	Kamalpur	101	135	214
Burinagar	77	179	224	Kamarkhair	159	225	222
Chak Asan	174	108	125	Kamar Pukhuria	87	98	118
Chak Joyrkishnapur	105	91	81	Kantaban	1	256	279
Chakrapanipur	115	153	215	Karail	170	127	705
Chak Sibpur	17	195	263	Karial	50	252	289
ChakSri	140	183	216	Kasba	27	315	371
Chalun	155	579	710	Kasimpur	117	211	170
Chalunda	184	284	406	Kasipur	162	122	172
Chamuk	104	88	113	Katatair	32	572	1,000
Chandipara	186	80	115	Kathalhat Hosanpur	28	871	1,587
Chandura	157	220	221	Katkihar	142	87	116
Charulya	47	127	205	Kesabpur	116	319	440
Chhillimpur	143	296	299	Kharpa	124	211	249
Dafarpur	26	358	462	Khaspara	199	67	100
Damahar	18	265	302	Khatibandha	201	107	144
Damina	100	45	59	Khayerban	34	63	71
Damodarpur	22	281	360	Khazapur	25	315	414
Daulatpur	24	144	320	Kumargara	148	194	233
Debipur	35	419	649	Kunail	191	187	228
Deodhara	200	149	59	Kurumsur	177	838	422
Dhonail	107	101	133	Lalchandpur	9	343	412
Durgapur	88	338	476	Lat Kesabpur	19	334	401
Durgaram Chak	194	184	291	Madhabpur	7	358	550
Enayetpur	133	131	167	Madhya Raghunathpur	138	168	260
Faridpur Domutha	153	805	1,111	Mahakhair	150	50	70
Fatenagar	53	67	84	Maharajpur	48	204	618
Fayespur	132	183	190				

* Uninhabited

** Included in Urban Area

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

4 P. S. Gangarampur—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns (1)	Jurisdiction List No. (2)	Population		Name of Villages and Towns (1)	Jurisdiction List No. (2)	Population	
		1951 (3)	1961 (4)			1951 (3)	1961 (4)
Mahasura	74	*	*	Ratanpur	57	89	139
Mahendri	187	51	80	Ratinathpur	147	947	533
Mahipur	43	315	299	Ratnamala	98	303	417
Mahur Kismat	118	809	1,264	Raypur	175	144	278
Malipara	37	62	249	Raysali	173	123	180
Mallikpur	5	690	726	Sadipur	61	89	132
Mastapur	193	430	583	Sahabazpur	70	158	172
Mathurapur	141	309	450	Sahanali	75	439	557
Maynapur	69	*	*	Sahara	144	408	696
Minapara	99	227	322	Saidpur	91	349	417
Mirzapur	178	195	280	Samra	123	95	117
Nagan	59	265	319	Sankarpur	190	151	226
Nakair	198	106	242	Savrapur	78	470	587
Nalafarka	3	127	122	Sekh Mina	112	119	156
Nandair	120	464	645	Sekhpur	58	163	207
Nandanpur	52	345	365	Sibkrishnapur	154	112	150
Naodapara	33	130	151	Sibpur	206	299	408
Narai	102	474	576	Sidilim	121	206	226
Narail	156	279	323	Sikarpur	113	49	72
Narasundarpara	195	167	246	Sinfarka	2	408	482
Narayanpur	36	1,172	2,247	Sinrail	63	148	203
Nazirpur	108	165	146	Srinathbati	134	182	221
Nchamba	171	725	1,068	Srirampur	167	210	226
Nehatair	135	78	1	Sukdebpur	38	793	1,432
Nilahari	172	144	173	Sultanpur	125	239	230
Nitpur Prasadpur	192	157	160	Syampur	114	79	99
Palsa	203	171	262	Takipur	23	237	415
Panchgaon	205	581	613	Taraju	181	90	100
Parhatipur	179	318	308	Tausi	146	283	336
Pargaon	41	299	551	Teliapara	151	34	56
Paschim Kasipur	20	124	109	Tenagapara	49	291	300
Patan	46	756	1,135	Tetrail	110	225	309
Patul	65	261	360	Tholabar	72	253	292
Phulbari	197	179	493	Tikrahail	176	*	*
Pulinda	196	261	308	Tilchhara	136	159	237
Puranpara	86	694	1,419	Tilna	76	295	416
Purbba Bishnupur	160	395	457	Uday	182	510	675
Purbba Sankarpur	158	56	48	Udhura Pranathanpur	165	177	191
Radhanagar	56	428	457	Uttar Gopalpur	16	60	74
Raghahpur	106	278	347	Zafarpur	30	184	287
Raghunathbati	97	192	301	Gangarampur (Non-Municipality)†			9,671
Raghunathpur	109	160	118	Rural		61,307	76,835
Rajibpur	84	2,819	**	Urban			9,671
Ramchandrapur	94	610	632	Total		61,307	86,506
Ramdebpur	129	205	306				
Ramkrishnapur	29	272	243				
Rampur	161	77	130				
Ranipur	68	248	364				
Rasidpur	126	*	*				

* Uninhabited

** Included in Urban Area

† Treated as Town for the first time in 1961

[illegible]

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4 P. S. Gangarampur—contd.															
71	Bihral, P	268-31	58	30	142	77	65	22	19	50	41	1	..	56	29
72	Tholahar, P	215-41	57	57	292	149	143	..	..	73	62	14	..	86	1
73	Hiranyabati	108-40	32	25	198	100	98	..	..	..	..	4	..	43	..
74	Mahanura	239-61	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Sahanali	870-98	430	105	557	285	272	78	85	140	123	35	2	178	..
76	Tilna	562-27	280	71	418	214	202	141	154	..	..	49	2	100	..
77	Burinagar	142-53	151	39	224	111	113	24	24	..	..	19	..	49	..
78	Sayrapur, L	433-29	313	95	587	291	296	167	172	..	..	86	45	153	..
79	Jadabati, P	520-85	457	149	826	439	387	313	321	..	..	74	1	202	8
80	Jaypur, 2F, Po	2,033-42	1,467	810	3,028	1,585	1,443	381	468	103	68	289	73	954	29
81	Belbari, P, Po	1,918-92	1,743	625	3,304	1,659	1,645	609	853	56	52	452	127	889	2
82	Kadighat	239-59	333	124	774	410	364	271	..	12	24	27	2	245	18
83	Kadighat, P	160-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Rajibpur, 5P, 2H, Po, 2L, 2D, Rho, Mcw, E	1,530-55	..	..	..	..	..	Included in Urban Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Indranarayanpur, P, E	529-81	..	..	..	..	..	Included in Urban Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Puranpara	557-94	382	153	1,419	1,018	401	86	38	29	12	580	87	821	14
87	Kamar Pukhuria	172-73	29	17	118	63	55	..	..	27	21	2	3	38	..
88	Durgapur	294-68	116	91	476	265	211	89	79	115	102	19	..	121	..
89	Bishnupur	183-19	45	21	96	45	51	..	..	45	51	..	..	30	..
90	Gopalpur, P, H, L, D	604-80	845	332	1,762	887	875	91	100	1	..	397	..	463	72
91	Saidpur	374-31	120	49	417	221	196	..	..	158	114	65	3	119	..
92	Amgaon	404-15	206	90	390	188	202	..	..	73	61	67	21	102	..
93	Gangarampur, P, Po	540-16	270	86	532	259	273	..	22	70	65	109	34	144	..
94	Ramchandrapur, Po	321-48	285	102	632	374	258	40	8	94	79	129	36	237	13
95	Arwinpara	218-31	130	55	250	133	117	8	6	19	15	56	19	69	..
96	Jot Malkhan	229-39	101	24	131	73	58	18	13	8	7	31	13	33	..
97	Raghunathbati	222-68	192	61	301	155	146	20	15	7	13	69	17	93	..
98	Ratnamala	434-46	221	40	417	230	187	87	89	85	43	45	1	128	..
99	Minapara	266-47	147	59	322	148	174	7	16	125	137	5	..	92	17
100	Damina	431-22	29	13	59	34	25	..	..	12	7	1	1	13	3
101	Kamalpur	101-92	129	31	214	108	106	..	..	..	..	27	4	48	..
102	Narai, P	543-12	319	100	576	285	291	3	4	207	210	50	11	188	..
103	Gachlara	573-22	257	82	426	217	209	130	124	22	18	60	1	132	..
104	Chamuk	138-37	55	20	113	60	53	..	..	..	..	12	1	34	..
105	Chak Joykrishnapur	159-70	44	13	81	36	45	..	..	8	10	14	3	23	..
106	Raghabpur, P, Po, D	312-83	79	59	347	167	180	70	69	..	..	60	39	81	..
107	Dhonail	151-15	331	100	133	69	64	12	7	2	1	13	..	37	..
108	Naxirpur	164-28	37	28	146	70	76	37	38	3	6	12	1	46	..
109	Raghunathpur	308-54	16	16	118	73	45	2	1	35	37	8	..	51	24
110	Tetral	250-99	79	49	309	149	160	..	..	54	60	42	5	90	24
111	Ataa, L	563-87	183	78	455	226	229	15	17	105	107	73	14	149	77
112	Sekh Mina	244-50	53	22	156	75	81	..	..	38	47	..	..	43	..
113	Sikarpur	116-82	52	12	72	36	36	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	..
114	Syampur	232-72	55	14	99	53	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
115	Chakrapanipur	263-97	73	25	215	110	105	..	..	..	..	6	1	60	..
116	Kesabpur	517-92	200	75	440	231	209	67	58	119	99	30	5	136	..
117	Kasimpur	411-41	200	39	170	99	71	..	..	49	37	23	..	52	..
118	Mahur Kismat	738-82	310	181	1,264	662	602	115	114	48	1	205	12	398	..
119	Jahangirpur, D	964-13	319	136	794	419	375	91	91	30	22	134	49	218	10
120	Nandair	539-04	300	121	645	329	316	13	13	103	100	60	13	205	..
121	Sidilim	416-61	126	46	226	114	112	..	..	59	56	19	4	63	..
122	Ghoradaura	190-64	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Samra	180-81	47	18	117	59	58	1	1	27	25	8	..	34	..
124	Kharpa	191-40	194	44	249	116	133	..	..	..	..	77	24	72	..
125	Sultanpur	388-77	1,126	41	230	117	113	21	21	38	27	37	10	70	1
126	Rasidpur	141-62	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	6	..	33	..
127	Arasi Hattair	197-15	81	27	139	62	77	..	..	..	..	10	4	30	..
128	Haridaspur	107-42	41	14	86	49	37	..	..	17	14	16	..	86	..
129	Ramdebpur	194-48	75	17	306	162	144	1	2	57	56	..	..	41	..
130	Hattair	114-76	50	20	128	65	63	8	8	..	..	11	..	..	..
131	Hekandair	214-96	80	27	134	92	42	18	12	64	24	9	..	43	..
132	Fayespur	239-45	101	43	190	105	85	21	13	72	69	4	..	61	..
133	Enayespur	983-09	97	27	167	78	89	16	18	..	..	18	5	46	..
134	Srinathbati	176-35	121	29	221	115	106	..	..	..	..	46	16	68	..
135	Nebatair	323-96	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Tilchhara	280-63	129	40	237	120	117	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..
137	Banibar, L	518-12	110	63	356	186	170	19	16	68	69	41	5	107	11
138	Madhya Raghunathpur	239-11	53	47	260	127	133	23	15	..	..	35	9	73	..
139	Jachi, Po	334-05	172	47	428	232	196	25	24	12	16	89	28	125	39
140	Chak Sri	212-99	68	41	216	110	106	39	34	68	68	4	..	92	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																		X	
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		Non- workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	..	38	..	5	..	..	29	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	21	36
45	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	65	142
29	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	98
94	..	80	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	107	272
100	114	302
49	62	113
153	138	298
163	2	34	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	237	379
571	..	220	16	15	..	102	10	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	39	3	631	1,414
468	1	173	..	65	..	62	1	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	32	..	770	1,843
134	8	43	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	1	165	346
Included in Urban Area																			
Included in Urban Area																			
Included in Urban Area																			
109	..	56	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	405	5	..	..	241	9	197	387
38	25	55
123	142	211
30	15	51
170	19	104	42	4	..	1	4	13	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	122	7	424	803
119	102	196
86	16	..	86	202
99	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	115	273
96	11	120	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	16	7	137	225
35	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	73	117
20	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	40	58
54	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	9	..	62	146
78	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	102	187
59	..	30	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	36	157
7	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22
45	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	60	106
153	..	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	97	289
84	..	38	..	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	85	204
19	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	53
23	18	45
55	11	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	86	189
30	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	32	64
29	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	65
18	22	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	22	21
65	..	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	59	136
127	72	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	6	..	77	152
31	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	79
18	18	36
23	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	46
41	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	105
136	95	309
42	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	71
235	2	56	..	2	..	41	..	..	..	18	..	40	..	..	..	6	..	264	600
148	6	61	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	201	545
148	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	316
62	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	112
23	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	96
51	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	44	155
67	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	112
Uninhabited																			
16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	77
15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	57
50	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	78	144
37	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	63
41	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	42
37	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	63
34	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	89
67	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	106
..	1	..
55	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	6	..	51	117
41	..	42	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	199
49	..	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	54	125
65	..	45	..	..	..	2	39	33	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	109	195
9	..	29	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	67

VILLAGE WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4 P. S. Gangarampur—concl'd.															
141	Mathurapur, Rbc	629-11	288	79	450	228	222	..	..	37	23	105	22	136	..
142	Katkihar	141-57	70	19	116	59	57	..	..	..	..	4	..	29	..
143	Chhillimpur	243-86	178	49	299	161	138	5	5	..	..	22	..	77	..
144	Sahara	785-99	246	131	696	346	350	36	46	145	137	44	5	215	11
145	Antal	261-09	53	53	282	142	140	..	..	138	136	18	2	92	38
146	Tausi	370-30	59	59	338	167	169	24	22	71	71	40	10	116	29
147	Ratinathpur	791-13	274	116	533	278	255	20	18	8	10	38	56	169	..
148	Kumargara	310-88	60	50	233	116	117	..	..	..	..	56	7	77	..
149	Bhadra	295-40	199	69	299	144	155	107	113	5	8	42	8	90	..
150	Mahakhair	192-07	39	11	70	30	40	..	..	..	..	6	..	18	..
151	Teliapara	118-23	32	10	56	27	29	5	6	1	..	6	..	19	3
152	Harharpur	380-69	178	51	335	191	144	12	6	..	..	71	16	96	..
153	Faridpur Domutha, P	1,330-34	669	204	1,111	555	556	80	61	37	41	223	94	289	..
154	Sibkrishnapur	148-60	98	29	150	62	88	10	12	10	20	18	5	19	2
155	Chalun	1,065-45	470	137	710	361	349	38	43	128	125	156	46	220	53
156	Narail, P	300-00	111	57	323	172	151	30	12	78	72	47	6	96	..
157	Chandura	225-59	150	45	221	101	120	60	75	20	23	52	9	90	..
158	Purbba Sankarpur	110-78	34	9	48	22	26	..	..	..	..	3	2	10	..
159	Kamarkhair	338-88	145	42	222	119	103	15	14	25	20	44	7	70	..
160	Purbba Bishnupur	437-92	138	85	457	244	213	66	67	..	..	72	5	126	..
161	Rampur, P	138-36	56	24	130	60	70	11	15	..	..	17	..	28	..
162	Kasipur	192-56	100	31	172	83	89	..	..	20	22	32	10	47	..
163	Garoa	357-88	132	41	230	123	107	..	..	14	20	40	4	69	..
164	Asokgram, P, L	788-74	553	154	810	410	400	84	81	43	89	159	43	187	48
165	Udhura Pranranathpur	203-59	118	40	191	100	91	..	..	6	8	40	1	46	..
166	Bholanathpur	400-39	276	79	430	228	202	34	31	26	29	110	23	120	1
167	Srirampur	174-34	144	52	226	119	107	89	87	8	76	49	3	70	..
168	Gokulpur, P	1,032-52	438	127	657	345	312	2	..	8	19	101	24	165	41
169	Bhabanipur	101-69	144	38	176	92	84	..	..	20	19	42	16	43	5
170	Karail	135-06	376	124	705	356	349	76	65	71	76	107	21	197	25
171	Nehamba, P	943-94	374	163	1,068	617	451	..	..	35	26	201	51	268	..
172	Nilahari, P	234-62	90	29	173	88	85	..	..	..	..	35	12	58	..
173	Raynali	194-85	100	29	180	71	109	..	..	..	..	33	1	51	..
174	Chak Asan	292-88	170	98	125	74	51	5	3	9	12	20	2	45	..
175	Raypur	158-07	60	27	278	163	115	60	19	4	1	41	5	109	..
176	Tikirahail	111-21	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Kurumsur	1,272-65	267	82	422	223	199	47	44	68	66	27	5	121	2
178	Mirzapur	245-79	161	59	280	140	140	9	3	13	18	46	8	79	16
179	Parbatipur	357-06	155	51	308	153	155	18	17	122	125	27	..	102	..
180	Adigram	196-99	68	26	113	56	57	42	45	..	..	17	..	28	..
181	Taraju	144-82	142	49	100	48	52	30	29	13	17	5	..	26	1
182	Uday, L, D	744-15	417	107	675	368	307	173	110	58	48	67	35	211	..
183	Jagadispur	309-32	397	156	606	321	285	134	110	101	85	187	29	187	..
184	Chahunda	266-24	289	106	406	199	207	74	67	..	..	59	3	131	10
185	Bhuinhara	205-55	160	48	220	114	106	19	21	57	52	35	2	76	2
186	Chandipara	229-66	58	22	115	61	54	18	15	16	14	30	5	36	..
187	Mahendri	276-12	114	50	80	40	40	7	11	34	29	10	..	27	..
188	Biranai	426-88	154	52	301	154	147	..	..	51	52	54	6	87	30
189	Banudebpur	695-45	91	31	393	204	189	30	15	156	161	41	6	116	..
190	Sankarpur	164-35	85	36	226	124	102	27	20	50	46	38	8	77	24
191	Kunail	223-25	42	39	228	121	107	89	88	7	1	21	9	80	3
192	Nitpur Prasadpur	301-58	34	28	160	78	82	17	14	9	8	4	..	44	1
193	Mastafapur, L	566-39	286	115	583	305	278	43	42	89	80	45	1	177	42
194	Durgaram Chak, L	248-95	180	46	291	154	137	40	27	12	9	53	7	103	..
195	Narasundarpara	237-23	141	90	246	124	122	..	..	74	73	16	3	79	..
196	Pulinda	403-15	196	60	308	149	159	..	..	106	16	55	14	149	17
197	Phulbari, P	321-37	189	94	493	282	211	76	109	4	3	92	38	173	8
198	Nakair	418-16	182	78	242	130	112	30	26	18	16	33	7	74	..
199	Khaspara	110-22	52	10	100	72	28	..	..	..	..	10	3	20	..
200	Deodhara	208-02	47	13	59	31	28	..	..	..	..	19	6	18	..
201	Khatiabandha	109-53	57	28	144	75	69	30	24	..	..	19	..	53	30
202	Hazi Chak	192-23	135	48	200	98	102	20	16	..	..	29	3	61	12
203	Paisa	218-57	141	49	262	131	131	21	22	..	..	44	4	73	15
204	Ausa, P	543-78	192	74	322	166	156	..	..	166	156	61	8	113	21
205	Panchgaon	746-01	292	74	613	298	315	227	109	7	151	79	16	183	3
206	Sibpur	461-32	213	59	408	204	204	3	3	69	64	60	6	121	28
Gangarampur (Non-Municipality)															
7P, 2H, Po., 2L, Rhs., 2D, Mew, E,		3-47	2,752	1,707	9,671	5,179	4,492	867	800	508	336	2,375	1,074	2,561	117
		Sq. miles													
Rural		123-3	40,123	14,158	76,835	39,771	37,064	10,220	9,683	7,995	7,549	10,770	2,216	22,951	1,697
		Sq. miles													
Urban		3-5	2,752	1,707	9,671	5,179	4,492	867	800	508	336	2,375	1,074	2,561	117
		Sq. miles													
Grand Total		128-8	42,875	15,865	86,506	44,950	41,556	11,087	10,483	8,503	7,885	13,145	3,290	25,512	1,814
		Sq. miles													

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
98	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	92	222
22	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	30	50
57	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	84	138
112	..	72	12	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	1	..	131	337
69	33	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	50	102
52	22	60	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	140
100	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	109	255
44	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	39	117
62	..	26	5	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	146
14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	40
8	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	26
75	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	95	144
183	..	80	..	7	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	268	554
8	..	9	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	88
134	53	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	398
56	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	151
43	2	41	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	11	117
6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	26
58	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	49	101
87	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	116	213
17	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	70
23	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	89
42	..	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	101
105	8	76	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	225	352
37	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	54	91
88	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	108	201
70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	107
106	2	50	3	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21	180	281
23	..	12	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	49	79
127	..	62	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	159	324
202	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	451
37	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	85
32	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	109
23	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	51
52	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	54	115
Uninhabited												1	..	..	..	2	..	102	197
65	..	53	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	124
50	4	23	9	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	135
64	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	55
15	..	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	51
19	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	157	307
105	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	134	285
147	..	31	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	68	177
129	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	38	104
38	..	33	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	54
24	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	40
14	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	117
79	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	88	189
76	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	47	78
44	20	22	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	41	104
37	..	34	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	54	81
36	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	128	236
101	19	69	19	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	51	137
51	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	122
40	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	142
24	..	15	..	..	..	56	14	9	..	41	..	29	..	..	..	50	8	109	205
35	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	56	112
33	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	85
10	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	28
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	39
30	..	23	23	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	37	90
45	1	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	116
45	..	28	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	59	135
64	13	37	8	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	115	312
111	..	67	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	85	176
91	..	27	28	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
284	..	288	21	80	..	162	52	218	6	40	..	851	2	38	..	600	36	2,618	4,375
14,897	737	5,157	563	279	1	374	268	113	..	69	..	867	36	1	..	1,214	92	16,820	35,967
284	..	288	21	80	..	162	52	218	6	40	..	851	2	38	..	600	36	2,618	4,375
15,181	737	5,425	584	359	1	536	320	231	6	109	..	1,718	38	39	..	1,814	128	18,638	38,742

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

5 P. S. Tapan

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abhirampur	276	165	345	Chak Brindaban	210	119	208
Ahera	215	108	106	Chak Darpanarayan	232	191	243
Aichanda	189	142	182	Chak Debidas	10	*	*
Aihara	9	138	175	Chak Hosen	38	90	83
Akhanagar	40	245	401	[Chak Jalal	231	242	283
Aktail	209	88	281	Chak Madhusudan	180	75	101
Alinagar	115	43	74	Chak Maniram	149	114	145
Ambati	92	*	*	Chak Nedair	129	176	277
Anatair	46	150	223	Chak Prabhuram	148	202	241
Antasimul	47	393	558	Chak Radhakanta	91	64	70
Arjunpur	234	327	373	Chak Satihar	120	192	217
Atila	221	524	486	Chak Sib	256	119	66
Azmatpur	54	343	411	Chandhati	137	199	243
				Chandipur	177	322	375
				Chandpur	131	*	*
Bahtail	1	467	552	Chandrail	15	211	405
Badalpur	183	283	265	Chechra	77	739	732
Bad Basudebpur	121	121	121	Chechrakuri	261	159	85
Bad Sankair	117	211	247	Chenchai	264	94	135
Baghait	66	135	180	Chhatrahati	213	185	254
Bajitpur	59	386	461	Chhayani Basudebpur	122	183	223
Bakharpur	196	291	321	Chhiraikuri	154	136	154
Balapur	251	336	280				
Balikhshetra	147	125	154	Daing	260	308	325
Banail	226	266	278	Daing Malancha	255	413	298
Bandighi	98	389	419	Dakhalain	37	320	425
Baneswarbati	143	172	200	Dakshin Gauripur	57	144	249
Banial	126	412	386	Dakshin Haraura	237	176	231
Basakbari	197	203	330	Dakshin Jamalpur	168	224	476
Basuria	33	961	1,273	Dakshin Kesrail	248	130	135
Bataskhanda	60	80	121	Dakshin Sadullapur	224	61	112
Baturia	198	432	635	Dakshin Zaziar	278	110	121
Bazrapukur	35	1,969	2,973	Darpail	132	254	249
Benipur	182	209	261	Daudpur	70	162	226
Berali	195	180	225	Degaon	49	344	539
Bezahar	144	94	124	Dharmadanga	179	166	195
Bhabanipur	262	299	305	Dhasanbil	191	*	*
Bhadrail	202	292	370	Dhulahar	85	36	93
Bhaginagar	146	127	210	Dhulchandria	109	151	202
Bhaior	188	747	850	Dhundipara	242	131	174
Bharila	275	244	113	Dilalpur	238	97	101
Bhikahar	184	608	787	Dinagar	58	70	99
Bhimtair	16	18	25	Doara	51	88	129
Bishnupur	163	299	380	Dubahar	211	393	547
Budhaich	48	205	285	Dudhiakuri	236	140	148
				Durgapur	136	272	299
Chachair	263	145	158	Dwipkhanda	140	467	641
Chak Bahara	32	*	*				
Chak Balaram	123	544	525	Erenda	217	266	298
Chak Baliram	72	419	544				
Chak Bhagirath	181	361	405				

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

5 P. S. *Tapas*—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Faradpur	74	26	45	Jidhra	155	212	255
Fatepur	208	360	435	Jiyatkunda	176	359	609
Fatullapur	128	83	138	Jnanbai	272	22	34
				Jobsa	207	84	123
				Jormail	5	112	158
Ganahar	20	268	600				
Gandihar	97	164	210	Kadma	41	790	970
Gangarampur	55	167	226	Kadoa Jagadisbati	86	341	361
Ganguria	185	425	473	Kaikuri	223	279	117
Garail	204	572	670	Kaiyari	52	20	61
Ghatika	199	309	542	Kakna	218	416	453
Ghatul	190	138	222	Kamalpur	89	113	178
Gobindapur	267	271	135	Kamdebbati	219	261	264
Gofanagar	268	363	441	Karai	82	128	129
Gopalnagar	203	228	302	Karanjabari	138	132	155
Gopinathpur	34	444	528	Karanjara	42	102	121
Goranda	220	113	43	Kardaha	30	491	901
Guldanga	4	59	77	Kartikpur	216	25	34
				Kasba	64	859	1,171
Halidana	165	226	335	Kasba Batair	19	535	806
Hardail	151	30	48	Kasba Madhabpur	65	*	*
Haribansipur	279	520	545	Kasibati	245	264	271
Harsura	94	610	733	Kasikuri	225	284	294
Hasahar	53	30	77	Kasitara	249	45	212
Hasaipur	266	336	363	Kasmulai	273	232	242
Hasnagar	114	421	140	Katabari	29	263	298
Hazipur	253	218	206	Katrail	214	276	348
Hazrabari	186	235	205	Kauli	235	163	228
Hazratpur	87	763	981	Kazibhag	68	163	281
Hazratpur Arazi	7	*	*	Kesurkuri	247	82	123
Hosenpur	79	259	350	Khalsi	229	121	218
				Kharikadanga	269	146	160
Inatpur	160	188	203	Kharikadangi	254	*	12
Izanagar	246	82	82	Kharpa	112	102	83
				Khirtta	76	388	445
Jabrahar	104	96	100	Khord Malsa	141	91	107
Jadubati	240	222	247	Khosalpur	13	354	372
Jadupur	12	141	132	Kishtapur	156	357	476
Jagadisbati	103	106	235	Krishnabati	101	270	383
Jagannathpur	178	87	113				
Jamalgachhi	162	161	223	Lakshminarayanpur	193	428	538
Jamalpur	31	472	629	Lakshmipur	23	935	1,999
Jaminipara	81	132	154				
Jami Nischinta	133	483	634	Madanpur	243	113	159
Jamin Karai	80	96	145	Madhabpur	175	105	135
Jamlabad	172	458	363	Madnahar	161	413	363
Jasrai	158	136	209	Magurpur	3	323	568
Jasurapara	230	222	270	Mahadebbati	107	195	224
Jaydharhati	110	76	119				

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Balurghat Subdivision

5 P. S. Tapan—concl'd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mahadebpur	152	270	223	Rampur	102	201	435
Mahanaj	111	267	348	Ramraipur	171	146	259
Mahindar	56	204	276	Sadullapur	127	73	70
Mahishnota	164	37	25	Sahapur	27	173	198
Mahukuri	250	147	204	Sakair	150	357	403
Maidanga	257	186	138	Salas	67	674	730
Majhikhanda	139	158	169	Sakdanga	228	116	159
Malahar	106	419	513	Salgaon	200	191	238
Malancha	88	321	483	Salsama	71	623	834
Mallikpur	222	170	191	Sankait	116	385	361
Mamudpur	170	823	836	Sankarbati	233	243	316
Manahali	50	372	480	Santirhati	78	382	550
Mandapara	21	1,032	1,716	Sarabati	39	86	146
Manipur	271	329	216	Saranjabari	96	261	355
Mehur	137	190	166	Sarifabad	157	329	166
Minapara	93	231	321	Satihar	119	51	76
Moha	166	161	108	Schas	169	150	198
Mollazi	8	109	125	Sephalika Chandan	124	•	•
Muktarampur	14	549	1,016	Sibpur	244	223	262
Muradpur	118	99	104	Sibrampur	153	57	57
Muraripur	61	560	590	Sihur	69	328	390
Nabanagar	192	251	374	Sikarpur	26	61	210
Nahirkuri	194	75	114	Sinhari	2	137	166
Naighati	239	158	290	Sirahal	105	189	269
Naogan	22	1,422	1,366	Sisrail	201	166	161
Nazirpur	28	200	46	Soair	205	338	350
Nedair	130	231	304	Sondapukur	258	66	141
Nihinagar	73	104	175	Sribai	274	248	242
Nimgachhi	227	501	430	Srirampur	90	208	267
Nimtair	17	42	69	Suhari	108	175	297
Nischinta	90	160	253	Sukdebpur	24	853	1,352
Nodhan	142	236	286	Sulapanipur	270	177	38
Pabail	44	112	130	Sundarpur	159	135	364
Paharpur	259	264	189	Sutail	18	419	533
Pali Mahadebpur	36	118	109	Syamnagar	43	•	•
Panjara	145	119	282	Syampur	206	240	279
Parbatipur	100	239	313	Tapan	63	593	644
Parbbatpur	265	128	114	Tarajpur	277	204	193
Paschim Nimpur	212	72	72	Teliapara	25	93	77
Patharghata	173	•	•	Telighata Bhabampur	167	182	456
Patkola	241	790	1,479	Umanandapur	45	48	50
Pothai	113	109	842	Uttar Gauripur	84	124	134
Purbba Nimpur	252	257	325	Uttar Kestail	75	110	127
Rajapur	62	165	186	Uttar Mahadebpur	95	241	335
Rajballabh Chak	135	179	265	Walipara	125	156	249
Rajeswarpur	83	246	314	Zaziar	134	327	426
Ramchandrapur	174	931	1,223				
Rampara	6	245	266				
Rampara Chenchra	11	476	527				
				Total		70,644	89,851

• Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village, or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (1-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5 P. S. Tapan															
1	Babtail, P	688-56	83	45	552	297	255	97	83	62	49	51	6	194	25
2	Sinhari	409-20	93	37	166	90	76	58	45	29	26	18	6	58	4
3	Magurpur, P	454-72	266	100	568	281	287	3	3	71	75	24	..	157	..
4	Guldanga	172-89	42	17	77	33	44	22	30	..	..	1	..	19	..
5	Jormail	105-79	87	30	158	69	89	25	30	..	..	31	11	45	1
6	Rampara	116-66	192	56	266	134	132	20	18	..	..	64	20	68	16
7	Hazratpur Arazai	106-34	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mollazi	115-81	62	24	125	64	61	7	9	..	..	7	..	36	1
9	Aihara	389-76	115	73	175	81	94	..	..	..	..	4	..	45	1
10	Chak Debidat	246-29	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Rampara Chenchra, Rho	361-77	246	102	527	260	267	121	112	54	62	70	21	119	48
12	Jadupur	147-88	179	69	132	65	67	..	..	35	34	17	4	36	16
13	Khosarpur	559-62	46	22	372	195	177	52	43	87	75	51	6	112	35
14	Muktarampur, 3P	980-14	580	160	1,016	531	485	92	80	117	191	74	6	271	43
15	Chandrail	168-34	199	76	405	211	194	9	2	..	..	14	2	103	3
16	Bhimtair	130-35	26	4	25	14	11	14	11	..	..	1	..	7	..
17	Nimtair	166-32	42	13	69	35	34	21	21	14	13	5	..	21	7
18	Sutail, P	427-16	102	72	533	273	260	83	108	11	6	43	13	154	..
19	Kasba Batair	812-76	420	137	806	405	401	157	152	92	110	76	10	213	7
20	Ganahar	497-55	336	100	600	309	291	166	164	13	11	81	21	168	11
21	Mandapara, P	1,414-95	1,014	252	1,716	875	841	160	138	72	78	135	41	424	4
22	Naogan, P	1,556-70	830	239	1,366	707	659	116	106	..	..	96	6	325	16
23	Lakshmipur, P	923-92	946	309	1,999	992	1,007	21	22	..	..	64	1	414	5
24	Sukdebpur, 2P, Po	892-02	538	221	1,352	882	470	135	20	28	19	183	14	506	33
25	Teliapara	111-28	48	25	77	35	42	..	..	34	41	3	..	26	28
26	Sikarpur	319-63	103	50	210	119	91	..	..	92	64	36	4	78	24
27	Sahapur	158-28	73	25	198	107	91	45	35	15	18	36	4	59	9
28	Nazirpur	154-47	60	25	46	21	25	9	13	12	12	7	..	16	7
29	Katabari	195-35	87	50	298	154	144	105	95	4	4	63	23	90	6
30	Kardaha, P, Po, D	236-57	206	135	901	473	428	118	122	49	53	221	80	246	14
31	Jamalpur, L	467-40	243	107	629	321	308	114	103	76	90	93	55	188	24
32	Chak Bahara	118-00	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Basuria	1,291-81	476	223	1,273	661	612	110	111	177	160	155	54	352	13
34	Gopinathpur, P	413-09	295	95	528	279	249	255	232	..	..	57	2	158	9
35	Bazrapukur, P	1,536-86	1,387	770	2,973	1,558	1,415	1,007	955	15	10	320	105	756	9
36	Pali Mahadebpur	111-25	88	25	109	60	49	55	44	..	..	7	..	39	2
37	Dakhain	461-16	197	68	425	219	206	94	79	94	98	45	9	136	7
38	Chak Hosen	116-45	43	12	83	40	43	..	..	..	..	23	6	20	..
39	Saralhati	158-58	114	31	146	76	70	..	..	14	20	23	..	53	2
40	Akhanagar	411-67	185	67	401	212	189	..	..	37	30	66	14	119	2
41	Kadma, P	1,134-81	312	180	970	504	466	170	160	120	208	131	8	302	43
42	Karanjara	223-20	59	26	121	64	57	..	..	17	57	19	5	30	1
43	Syamnagar, P	201-67	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Pabail	236-38	47	17	130	57	73	..	..	22	28	7	..	14	..
45	Umanandapur	205-89	165	61	50	22	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Anatair	143-92	130	50	223	122	101	52	46	4	4	31	..	73	8
47	Antaaimul, P	728-23	270	98	558	271	287	41	122	109	151	79	22	160	11
48	Budhaich	331-11	123	51	285	139	146	39	33	64	76	20	2	76	9
49	Degaon	467-70	283	104	539	268	271	184	197	..	..	12	..	154	16
50	Manahali, Po, D	513-25	183	99	480	231	249	133	143	..	..	65	19	142	1
51	Doara	185-25	206	85	129	65	64	31	37	11	8	8	1	41	23
52	Kaiyari	197-12	22	10	61	31	30	31	30	..	..	..	..	20	8
53	Hasahar	114-89	56	15	77	45	32	..	..	..	..	9	..	26	36
54	Asmatpur, P	834-24	261	99	411	223	188	45	35	108	120	52	8	125	32
55	Gangarampur	246-54	119	54	226	109	117	82	90	3	2	..	..	76	..
56	Mahindar	346-84	95	47	276	131	145	64	65	54	66	107	1	72	38
57	Dakhain Gauripur	320-41	142	34	249	114	135	5	6	2	3	37	11	74	5
58	Dinagar, P	421-35	24	13	99	46	53	11	13	34	40	14	1	29	31
59	Bajitpur	529-71	263	96	461	237	224	160	139	20	21	40	18	140	15
60	Bataakhanda	229-39	73	26	121	59	62	2	..	35	40	13	2	42	13
61	Murariapur	640-91	283	113	590	319	271	176	158	89	84	55	8	195	22
62	Rajapur	170-00	94	36	186	92	94	63	73	29	21	14	2	48	5
63	Tapan, H, Po, D	865-51	317	133	644	296	348	22	20	92	83	128	37	89	7
64	Kasba	294-52	500	226	1,171	613	558	56	56	8	16	288	136	328	..
65	Kasba Madhabpur	115-24	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Baghait, P	158-15	46	20	180	95	85	2	1	2	2	41	4	39	5
67	Salas	766-85	249	179	730	320	410	106	87	108	129	192	20	150	26
68	Kasibhag	254-49	126	49	281	138	123	..	..	133	92	26	13	89	10
69	Sihur	432-14	247	72	390	214	176	..	..	77	84	53	8	109	..
70	Daudpur	214-80	109	52	226	112	114	21	21	12	10	41	12	57	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
120	10	71	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	103	230
42	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	72
86	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	124	287
10	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	44
25	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	24	88
28	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	66	116
22	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	60
40	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36	93
59	18	50	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	141	219
18	6	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	51
67	16	37	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	83	142
161	17	105	26	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	260	442
76	1	14	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	108	191
7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11
14	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	27
116	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	119	280
147	..	58	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	192	394
120	4	20	1	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	10	..	141	280
350	3	62	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	431	837
251	5	64	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	382	643
343	3	58	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	378	1,002
315	23	174	10	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	376	437
22	26	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14
78	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	67
43	5	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	82
16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18
59	..	10	4	13	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	17	2	64	158
102	4	80	4	2	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	27	1	227	414
92	16	67	1	..	..	5	5	..	..	Uninhabited	..	8	..	..	..	18	4	135	284
213	3	130	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	308	599
95	1	47	..	12	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	121	240
381	..	74	2	23	..	26	5	21	..	4	..	64	2	..	..	163	..	802	1,406
28	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	47
82	..	53	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	199
19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	45
39	2	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	68
61	1	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	93	197
176	12	116	20	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	202	423
27	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	56
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	73
12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	28
44	2	26	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	49	93
92	5	65	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	111	276
55	1	21	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	137
106	..	46	16	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	255
60	..	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	69	248
10	23	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	24	41
11	6	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	22
17	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	32
75	17	31	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	3	..	98	152
48	24	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	35	85
47	18	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	39	107
60	4	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	130
24	27	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	32
95	7	40	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	97	309
29	1	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	49
108	7	79	11	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	124	349
29	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	44	84
..	..	30	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	26	..	207	344
90	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	Uninhabited	..	67	..	..	..	61	6	285	551
31	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	56	85
131	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	167	405
73	13	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	89	97
88	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	198
43	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	39	114

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>5 P. S. Tapan—contd.</i>															
71	Salsama	1,110-84	424	152	854	435	419	252	238	28	24	75	17	256	3
72	Chak Baliram	558-49	280	110	544	271	273	49	42	52	56	83	18	155	64
73	Nihinagar	246-14	80	29	175	80	95	3	8	30	45	6	..	50	21
74	Faradpur	198-00	10	6	45	28	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9
75	Uttar Kesrail	118-29	98	33	127	64	63	..	..	..	..	11	..	41	..
76	Khirtta, P	919-53	105	78	445	225	220	44	42	52	57	51	9	120	6
77	Chechra, P	618-16	602	168	732	289	443	108	105	41	38	35	55	269	13
78	Santirhati, P	420-13	249	96	550	300	250	..	..	107	82	95	11	176	3
79	Hosenpur	442-46	165	61	350	168	182	20	56	49	17	47	10	99	5
80	Jamin Karai	163-84	73	19	145	68	77	..	..	30	29	33	8	44	18
81	Jaminipara	158-40	88	31	154	78	76	72	73	..	..	19	..	48	1
82	Karai	221-26	63	24	129	64	65	41	34	..	..	41	2	32	..
83	Rajwarwar, P	411-28	129	56	314	164	150	25	18	..	..	51	7	88	..
84	Uttar Gauripur	103-81	84	24	134	64	70	..	..	35	27	97	3	37	..
85	Dhulahar	248-21	42	19	93	51	42	..	..	..	..	4	..	30	..
86	Kadua Jagadibati	311-18	179	67	361	182	179	24	33	41	41	46	5	120	..
87	Hazratpur, P	1,401-01	624	197	981	512	469	33	32	61	63	61	18	314	9
88	Malancha	416-75	257	103	483	245	238	22	16	9	18	101	35	150	21
89	Kamalpur	296-37	81	34	178	99	79	..	..	17	12	28	3	58	..
90	Nischinta, P	228-30	153	53	253	138	115	77	74	30	21	30	9	73	3
91	Chak Radhakanta	175-73	38	12	70	34	36	15	16	5	3	10	3	21	..
92	Ambati	140-41	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Minapara	141-04	193	45	321	161	160	..	..	51	51	60	13	86	3
94	Harsura, P	1,116-59	199	144	733	354	379	116	107	28	27	133	16	179	9
95	Uttar Mahadebpur	456-35	185	48	335	162	173	6	9	..	..	42	3	95	25
96	Saranjabari, P	549-79	168	48	355	182	173	..	..	144	147	47	1	107	61
97	Gandihar, P	234-90	107	33	210	112	98	4	2	37	33	33	5	63	15
98	Bandighi, P	474-16	151	56	419	208	211	..	..	208	209	22	..	120	129
99	Srirampur	339-73	152	50	267	136	131	35	14	21	22	17	..	65	21
100	Parbatipur, P	408-56	173	67	313	154	159	80	84	5	3	80	12	101	7
101	Krishnabati	337-34	203	75	383	193	190	62	52	37	32	64	7	102	10
102	Rampur, Po, D	330-81	171	96	435	293	142	41	6	22	24	108	10	232	11
103	Jagadibati	208-31	103	45	235	113	122	68	69	11	12	28	4	74	5
104	Jabbarhar	218-88	60	19	100	51	49	4	3	..	..	12	2	32	..
105	Sirahai, P	124-02	153	47	269	126	143	38	38	24	30	43	11	61	19
106	Malahar	660-59	271	102	513	246	267	56	58	40	42	74	13	135	25
107	Mahadebbati	438-75	191	41	224	109	115	..	..	44	48	19	..	66	26
108	Suhari, P	337-11	136	51	297	159	138	11	18	38	43	44	11	115	12
109	Dhulchandria	400-50	101	34	202	102	100	17	13	18	17	20	2	56	10
110	Jaydharhati	149-21	68	20	119	60	59	15	15	21	25	8	1	40	20
111	Mahanaj, P	525-23	271	137	348	173	175	15	15	107	139	29	6	101	39
112	Kharpa	200-11	72	13	83	38	45	..	..	34	40	8	..	25	12
113	Pothai	148-17	322	106	842	516	326	..	..	51	40	196	15	285	15
114	Hasnagar, P	425-62	82	28	140	74	66	7	7	32	25	15	2	43	5
115	Alinagar	230-20	30	16	74	38	36	..	..	31	29	7	..	24	..
116	Sankair, P	517-28	178	75	361	162	199	37	56	79	93	56	13	100	2
117	Bad Sankair	276-03	100	41	247	140	107	32	25	50	62	52	4	80	3
118	Muradpur	272-67	39	19	104	56	48	..	..	5	5	22	2	30	..
119	Satihar	110-00	46	19	76	38	38	..	..	..	..	13	..	25	..
120	Chak Satihar	216-41	156	40	217	105	112	19	14	51	59	14	1	75	12
121	Bad Basudebpur	305-73	93	20	121	55	66	..	..	51	63	12	1	31	30
122	Chhayani Basudebpur	208-75	197	45	223	109	114	74	74	24	30	23	..	67	8
123	Chak Balaram	915-33	205	110	525	302	223	45	41	206	130	51	8	172	..
124	Sephalika Chandan	104-98	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Walipara	279-59	122	46	249	116	133	..	..	35	37	37	7	64	3
126	Banial, P	647-81	188	64	386	195	191	..	..	160	153	38	12	110	3
127	Sadullapur	143-04	27	6	70	36	34	..	26	25	..	5	..	20	1
128	Fatullapur	173-90	50	26	138	69	69	2	..	44	65	11	3	41	5
129	Chak Nedair	330-15	141	49	277	90	187	..	..	50	27	30	6	55	77
130	Nedair	331-43	191	65	384	143	241	73	98	50	48	32	4	85	..
131	Chandpur	98-43	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Darpail	474-35	82	37	249	132	117	24	28	44	42	13	1	72	5
133	Jami Nischinta, Po	446-39	361	130	634	304	330	63	45	51	66	115	52	174	6
134	Zaziar	450-38	77	48	426	227	199	18	12	80	70	59	18	128	1
135	Rajballabh Chak	353-56	138	48	265	128	137	11	9	66	68	27	..	77	31
136	Durgapur	514-16	126	40	299	161	158	36	25	9	9	31	12	98	..
137	Chandhati	325-20	117	37	243	124	119	8	7	9	5	32	4	73	..
138	Karanjabari	246-16	70	28	155	82	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	16
139	Majhkhanda, P	209-42	68	25	169	86	83	..	..	55	51	10	1	48	7
140	Dwipkhanda, P	900-51	279	98	641	312	329	..	..	..	..	96	18	173	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
195	2	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	416
88	26	65	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	209
32	18	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	74
6	6	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8
22	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	63
90	5	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	214
191	2	61	4	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	3	..	20	430
117	1	47	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	134	247
67	1	28	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	69	177
28	12	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	59
30	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	75
19	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	65
43	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	76	150
35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	70
18	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	42
67	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	62	179
219	9	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	198	460
86	18	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	95	217
36	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	76
37	..	31	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	65	112
12	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	36
70	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	75	157
134	1	42	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	175	370
74	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	67	146
86	78	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	75	69
42	17	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	81
112	123	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	82
52	17	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	71	108
67	..	27	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	53	132
68	3	27	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	91	180
26	3	20	3	6	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	36	1	3	..	134	3	61	131
32	..	23	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	3	59	117
15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	49
42	2	14	14	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	65	124
107	20	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	111	242
46	20	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	43	89
48	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	46	3	44	126
38	8	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	46	90
20	15	16	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	59
68	23	30	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	72	136
25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	33
236	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1	231	309
19	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	31	61
22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	36
92	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	62	197
62	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	60	104
15	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	26	46
24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	58
41	..	28	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100
27	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	36
52	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	106
137	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	130	223
33	..	8	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	52	130
81	1	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	85	186
9	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	35
22	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	64
43	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	110
60	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	58	241
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	1	37	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	60	114
88	..	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	130	324
113	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	89	198
51	19	22	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	51	106
32	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	65	138
49	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	51	119
38	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	73
33	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	67
136	4	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	139	322

VILLAGE WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5 P. S. Tapan—contd.															
141	Khord Malas	131-93	36	26	107	54	53	30	29	..	..	7	..	36	..
142	Nodhan	320-42	88	51	286	132	154	18	21	..	..	22	5	89	..
143	Baneswarbati	361-70	101	38	200	97	103	24	20	12	16	13	..	54	19
144	Bezahar	113-03	51	25	124	60	64	5	5	19	23	4	..	35	8
145	Panjara	266-10	101	49	282	207	75	10	1	60	45	10	..	178	4
146	Bhaginagar	327-32	103	37	210	98	112	37	40	61	72	8	1	66	30
147	Balikhetra	137-40	54	13	154	80	74	..	..	17	14	7	..	48	8
148	Chak Prabhuram	177-58	116	44	241	132	109	..	..	..	..	49	4	57	..
149	Chak Maniram	148-75	77	24	145	70	75	..	..	..	..	12	1	43	1
150	Sakair	600-24	156	74	403	210	193	82	82	24	26	14	..	129	34
151	Hardail	190-49	33	16	48	24	24	6	8	17	16	2	..	15	9
152	Mahadebpur	302-66	104	31	223	109	114	2	1	107	113	16	2	72	60
153	Sibrampur	221-18	38	12	57	24	33	24	33	..	..	7	..	19	..
154	Chhiraikuri	243-01	93	45	154	85	69	3	2	24	8	31	3	46	5
155	Jidhra, P	270-37	147	43	255	135	120	..	..	20	12	19	1	74	9
156	Kishapur, P	483-34	205	67	476	226	250	3	..	50	55	59	4	131	..
157	Sarifabad	654-69	83	28	166	88	78	..	..	..	..	24	..	60	..
158	Jasrai	213-86	126	42	209	108	101	..	..	79	80	31	4	62	..
159	Sundarpur	440-01	242	116	364	195	169	23	19	66	57	66	2	116	..
160	Inatpur	492-69	80	34	203	111	92	..	..	88	71	29	3	67	38
161	Madnagar	399-45	168	70	363	190	173	96	90	49	43	39	8	118	19
162	Jamalgachhi	294-21	86	43	223	109	114	14	14	32	36	23	2	60	3
163	Biahnupur, D	516-19	175	89	380	200	180	..	..	113	89	25	6	115	21
164	Mahishnola	181-33	5	2	25	10	15	..	..	10	15	..	..	4	8
165	Halidana, P	403-21	175	67	335	177	158	..	..	84	68	67	14	94	15
166	Moha	256-84	53	18	108	55	53	25	23	..	..	12	2	35	..
167	Telighata Bhabanipur, P	535-29	117	85	456	229	227	28	26	61	61	62	40	139	49
168	Dakshin Jamalpur	320-90	166	64	476	199	277	66	156	133	121	23	..	131	40
169	Sahas	226-71	74	38	198	105	93	33	31	72	62	14	..	64	28
170	Mamudpur	1,054-02	521	197	836	518	318	59	71	126	119	152	8	290	6
171	Ramrampur, P	235-23	153	54	259	145	114	..	..	90	85	34	8	94	22
172	Jamlabad, P	847-00	387	143	563	88	275	1	57	87	27	16	6	38	7
173	Patharghata	167-18	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Ramchandrapur P, Po	2,187-16	471	204	1,223	765	458	119	106	184	94	246	26	442	113
175	Madhbpur, P	161-96	58	29	135	70	65	59	54	..	..	31	2	44	1
176	Jiyatkunda	590-39	213	109	609	262	347	25	25	132	126	63	12	176	102
177	Chandipur	467-32	86	73	375	196	179	2	..	15	16	43	5	115	7
178	Jagannathpur	195-43	27	19	113	67	46	..	..	..	..	3	..	32	..
179	Dharmadanga	126-19	79	38	195	114	81	41	33	53	48	10	..	58	35
180	Chak Madhusudan	159-85	55	21	101	45	56	15	12	8	11	14	9	24	14
181	Chak Bhagirath, P	233-43	243	63	405	220	185	36	32	80	69	90	30	121	28
182	Benipur	1,339-39	64	48	261	127	134	84	91	20	19	14	2	81	1
183	Badalpur	361-72	101	56	265	145	120	25	..	42	36	38	7	86	10
184	Bhikahar, P	886-03	198	169	787	419	368	118	114	92	79	159	84	254	29
185	Ganguria	243-49	221	75	473	225	248	105	110	118	121	78	8	145	59
186	Hazrabari	181-52	98	47	205	101	104	63	59	38	45	29	1	61	14
187	Mehur	510-26	83	34	166	79	87	14	17	65	70	6	..	53	6
188	Bhaor, P, D	1,126-39	519	154	850	436	414	203	180	37	32	82	24	260	8
189	Aichanda	294-64	101	38	182	89	93	44	50	40	43	7	..	54	1
190	Ghatul	255-45	135	55	222	109	113	33	80	..	33	12	1	76	6
191	Dhasanbil	219-23	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
192	Nababnagar	446-24	238	77	374	197	177	106	101	42	39	25	3	104	4
193	Lakshminarayanpur, P	704-97	181	99	538	261	277	171	188	76	74	41	4	154	13
194	Nahirkuri	210-82	45	25	114	58	56	32	30	21	20	..	..	32	..
195	Berali	247-70	133	46	225	113	112	86	84	9	7	22	..	67	..
196	Bakharpur	337-46	314	64	321	161	160	76	66	..	..	80	20	109	5
197	Basakbari	226-02	131	44	330	106	224	..	..	..	224	28	..	72	1
198	Baturia	565-81	317	109	635	322	313	225	218	6	8	82	15	179	11
199	Ghatika	523-75	297	96	542	251	291	104	7	135	243	49	2	134	73
200	Salgaon	267-10	93	44	238	122	116	23	21	44	54	27	9	69	20
201	Sisrail	311-47	109	34	161	82	79	77	76	..	..	17	5	47	2
202	Bhadraail	334-07	176	69	370	189	181	53	79	62	44	35	3	107	13
203	Gopinagar	186-00	109	53	302	156	146	..	..	4	1	8	..	98	..
204	Garail, P, Po	939-16	127	127	670	350	320	35	31	188	124	85	20	185	..
205	Sosair, P	458-78	172	67	350	174	176	143	143	..	..	27	1	109	..
206	Syampur	328-36	111	54	279	156	123	38	40	86	65	6	2	97	54
207	Joba	238-24	52	25	123	61	62	56	50	..	..	7	4	25	22
208	Fatepur	420-11	250	87	435	218	217	113	109	82	81	69	..	135	..
209	Aktail	309-33	91	50	281	74	207	..	..	..	..	8	..	46	..
210	Chak Brindaban	137-62	69	19	208	112	96	4	4	33	55	33	2	57	16

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
16	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18	33
35	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	154
39	14	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	84
30	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	95
26	3	34	1	19	..	1	..	80	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	29	71
38	1	25	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	32	82
40	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	32	88
53	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	73	108
38	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	74
64	1	59	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	81	159
11	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15
62	53	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	34
18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	33
34	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	64
58	5	15	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	111
98	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	250
56	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	28	78
54	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	101
104	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	79	169
54	29	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	44	34
64	14	28	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	15	..	72	154
40	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	49	111
74	17	35	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	85	159
3	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
69	3	22	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	83	143
21	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	53
72	34	29	7	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	20	..	4	..	6	1	90	178
78	36	37	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	68	237
36	..	26	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	41	65
198	6	72	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	7	..	228	312
53	..	36	18	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	51	92
22	4	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	50	288
354	83	71	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	323	345
39	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	64
118	78	50	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	86	245
82	3	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	81	172
23	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	46
36	26	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	58	46
17	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	21	42
68	20	47	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	90	157
54	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	153
34	3	35	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	2	1	59	110
115	10	86	13	1	..	12	6	10	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	24	..	165	338
118	47	20	12	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	189
50	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	90
39	3	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	26	81
180	3	61	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	15	..	178	406
43	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	35	82
52	5	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	107
72	..	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	93	173
138	8	16	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	284
23	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	56
51	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	112
76	..	18	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	92	155
50	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	34	223
114	..	47	9	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	7	1	1	..	5	..	143	302
78	..	44	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	63	117	218
45	6	20	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	83	98
37	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	35	77
62	8	39	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	82	188
75	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	145
143	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	165	320
88	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	65	176
72	42	15	11	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	59	69
10	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	36	61
108	21	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	83	185
38	40	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	167
47	2	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	80

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5 P. S. Tapan—concd.															
211	Dubahar, P.	616-20	141	97	547	221	326	131	28	84	131	51	9	131	
212	Paachim Nimpur	201-83	40	12	72	35	37	..	..	21	26	5	..	22	15
213	Chhatrahati	540-61	102	40	254	136	118	45	35	17	11	25	1	97	11
214	Katrall, P.	283-57	170	87	348	183	165	24	20	59	2	34	2	113	11
215	Ahera	219-58	73	19	106	49	57	..	..	..	..	19	..	29	
216	Kartikpur	140-48	16	5	34	17	17	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	
217	Erenda	437-58	141	62	298	159	139	121	105	10	8	44	15	89	7
218	Kakna, P.	770-39	229	90	453	235	218	..	..	111	89	61	34	145	11
219	Kamdebhati	326-87	97	39	264	138	126	..	..	131	78	35	1	69	36
220	Goranda	251-07	12	5	43	20	23	..	..	20	23	2	..	12	11
221	Atla	1,199-79	372	129	486	381	105	97	36	236	51	85	9	209	2
222	Mallikpur	411-89	77	32	191	101	90	12	12	89	78	11	1	58	4
223	Kaikuri	184-48	67	20	117	65	52	..	..	36	27	8	..	39	1
224	Dakhin Sadullapur	287-03	53	19	112	59	53	..	..	..	..	8	3	30	1
225	Kasikuri	384-39	128	60	294	158	136	87	77	19	16	44	12	101	2
226	Banail	477-87	132	54	278	148	130	84	73	28	24	32	4	92	17
227	Nimgachhi, P.	638-02	169	79	430	200	230	15	10	128	174	30	6	134	43
228	Saldana	411-16	71	30	159	78	81	..	..	24	23	17	5	42	13
229	Khalsi	453-92	95	36	218	115	103	2	4	57	51	32	1	66	21
230	Jasurapara	184-07	135	49	270	149	121	84	65	62	56	44	7	85	28
231	Chak Jalal	300-53	133	51	283	147	136	48	53	17	18	48	4	83	5
232	Chak Darpanarayan	399-33	139	48	243	124	119	84	76	40	43	10	..	79	21
233	Sankarabati	404-88	170	65	316	161	155	61	59	57	59	51	13	90	27
234	Arjunpur, P.	662-76	171	71	373	192	181	123	111	65	69	39	2	118	40
235	Kauli	324-03	149	57	228	112	116	67	71	45	45	42	10	71	16
236	Dudhiakuri	250-32	95	31	148	67	81	28	34	16	16	22	4	37	12
237	Dakhin Harura	309-18	135	54	231	118	113	58	55	59	56	31	3	65	26
238	Dilalpur	179-34	35	15	101	47	54	6	6	35	40	7	..	34	26
239	Naighati	148-90	103	48	290	104	186	..	..	64	56	26	3	65	41
240	Jadubati	354-38	128	35	247	121	126	84	81	37	45	30	3	86	26
241	Patkola, P.	1,253-21	577	165	1,479	460	1,019	335	309	28	35	120	11	273	257
242	Dhundipara	274-83	76	19	174	121	53	..	..	..	..	20	1	92	4
243	Madanpur	129-89	95	25	159	85	74	..	..	..	..	36	5	45	9
244	Sibpur, P.	198-58	245	50	262	118	144	..	..	88	123	22	1	79	37
245	Kasibati	541-23	95	46	271	136	135	..	..	131	127	10	1	83	70
246	Izanagar	240-28	37	16	82	43	39	2	1	27	29	7	..	26	..
247	Kesurkuri	186-68	46	9	123	60	63	..	..	60	63	10	..	30	..
248	Dakhin Kesrail	240-51	69	32	135	72	63	..	..	72	63	2	..	45	2
249	Kasitara	107-17	36	10	212	185	27	..	..	4	8	13	4	13	3
250	Mahukuri, P.	174-42	158	37	204	106	98	1	..	28	22	19	..	53	..
251	Balapur	337-18	156	96	280	150	130	93	77	57	53	5	..	97	16
252	Purbba Nimpur	367-63	148	59	325	161	164	..	..	18	16	29	4	100	50
253	Hazipur	335-22	98	34	206	113	93	..	..	101	85	13	1	70	25
254	Kharikadangi	190-92	8	8	12	5	7	..	..	5	7	..	..	4	3
255	Daing Malancha	897-63	348	112	298	243	55	200	8	40	41	56	..	150	5
256	Chak Sib, P.	107-38	32	13	66	32	34	25	27	7	7	14	3	15	24
257	Maidanga	218-62	58	27	138	63	75	13	15	37	43	13	1	33	23
258	Sondapukur	231-28	59	28	141	65	76	..	..	65	76	9	..	40	26
259	Paharpur	429-86	116	42	189	86	103	38	44	13	19	3	..	56	35
260	Daing	315-47	199	60	325	173	152	134	124	28	21	82	12	107	4
261	Chechrakuri	213-03	43	17	85	40	45	..	..	39	45	12	..	27	25
262	Bhabanipur, P.	521-48	126	48	305	155	150	93	81	62	69	23	2	94	1
263	Chachair	245-24	89	34	158	79	79	55	57	19	21	12	..	55	..
264	Chenchai	199-13	65	18	135	67	68	21	21	46	47	15	1	36	..
265	Paribatpur	260-58	62	18	114	56	58	..	..	34	37	12	3	33	..
266	Hasaipur	683-74	142	50	363	183	180	12	10	150	170	27	2	93	24
267	Gobindapur	241-21	67	27	135	66	69	15	21	20	41	15	..	42	14
268	Gofanagar, P. Po, L, D	550-43	214	103	441	240	201	35	31	38	40	114	46	124	4
269	Kharikadanga	236-80	35	17	160	84	76	34	29	30	32	26	2	45	6
270	Sulapanipur	314-83	17	12	38	21	17	..	..	21	17	3	..	12	..
271	Manipur, P.	297-58	68	26	216	118	98	22	19	86	70	20	1	80	44
272	Jnanbal	149-39	16	6	34	16	18	..	..	16	18	4	1	11	10
273	Kamulai	256-85	145	57	242	136	106	85	59	29	47	96	4	81	18
274	Sribai	293-01	107	40	242	130	112	17	15	105	90	23	3	86	54
275	Bharila	108-10	71	31	113	68	45	64	44	..	..	19	..	47	..
276	Abhirampur	652-20	229	79	345	230	115	99	74	116	40	36	2	147	66
277	Tarapur, P.	182-04	79	29	193	96	97	74	75	22	22	22	..	60	17
278	Dakhin Zaxiar	298-15	84	30	121	64	57	49	41	14	14	17	1	39	6
279	Haribanspur	581-61	173	98	545	280	265	95	87	184	178	36	2	154	6
Total (Entirely Rural)		170-3	43,404	16,902	89,251	45,934	43,917	12,372	11,494	11,897	11,894	10,893	2,896	26,257	4,155
		Sq. miles													

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
81	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	90	326
15	..	6	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	13	22
54	10	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	107
77	1	30	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	70	132
25	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	57
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	17
34	..	33	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	70	134
80	..	60	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	90	207
62	1	7	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	90
11	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12
160	2	46	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	172	103
51	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	90
33	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	32
22	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29	32
61	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	1	57	134
69	11	20	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	56	113
101	38	25	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	66	187
26	8	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	66
51	18	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	49	82
51	16	27	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	64	93
68	3	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	64	131
52	16	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	96
34	11	27	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	71	128
77	34	31	4	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	74	141
53	6	16	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	41	100
25	7	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	69
45	19	19	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	87
25	18	7	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	28
52	28	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	39	153
65	24	19	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	100
208	6	55	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	187	762
92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	53
36	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	40	71
66	28	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	39	107
44	43	36	27	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	53	63
17	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	17	39
23	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	63
34	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	61
10	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	24
43	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	98
57	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	19	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	51	114
64	29	28	21	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	61	114
49	16	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	43	68
1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
100	2	49	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	50
4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	34
23	13	9	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	32
30	16	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50
51	33	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	68
79	4	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	66	148
20	23	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	20
59	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	149
39	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	79
30	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	68
26	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	58
82	22	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	90	156
34	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	68
58	..	46	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	13	..	116	187
32	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	70
5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	17
51	33	25	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	38	54
8	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	8
56	7	23	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	86
66	51	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	44	88
34	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	21	45
113	34	23	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	83	49
52	14	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	36	80
31	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	51
108	5	44	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	128	259
17,826	2,329	6,429	1,432	88	..	169	136	289	150	13	..	542	15	38	..	1,248	113	12,677	26,762

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

6 P. S. Raiganj

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abdulghata	153	155	70	Dakshin Bishnupur	139	274	330
Abhor	121	521	555	Dakshin Goalpara	146	703	1,216
Adiar	58	1,232	1,408	Dangapara	175	249	350
Amar	23	161	231	Darra	44	518	523
Amritakhanda	135	230	299	Daudpur	161	68	99
Anantapur	130	532	565	Degaon	85	271	459
Arthagaon	91	236	290	Deokhanda	212	206	250
Aulabari	75	*	*	Dhalgaon	11	249	309
Badkol	6	49	*	Dharmadanga	224	327	199
Bahin	78	563	834	Dharmapur	195	37	51
Bahor	36	743	1,062	Dhoabisua	73	421	666
Baje Bindol	35	952	1,039	Dhurail	160	136	149
Bajitpur	218	443	859	Dhumal	25	393	466
Balaigaon	54	779	707	Dubduar	127	106	566
Balia	42	976	1,094	Dulahur	82	98	252
Balihara	84	307	292	Dumria	64	402	572
Bamangram	196	685	902	Durgapur	95	106	172
Bamuha	96	805	907	Dwipnagar	87	604	947
Baniapukur	206	163	236	Ekamba	103	183	328
Ban Nagra	52	392	326	Ekar	110	205	324
Barabar	43	555	611	Fazilpur	63	179	140
Bara Barua	182	1,241	1,965	Gaitar	189	221	191
Baradhara	31	128	135	Galaisura	188	313	386
Barai	86	98	272	Gancspur	181	135	208
Barua	152	183	**	Garna	140	369	497
Basamanpara	222	425	431	Gauri	123	776	1,160
Basatpur	7	490	591	Gayas	93	285	378
Basian	53	655	903	Ghagra	65	456	522
Bastor	94	167	266	Ghughudanga	205	75	170
Basudebpur	115	96	270	Goaldaha	132	372	428
Bhagatgaon	34	222	241	Gobindapur	172	499	637
Bhagdumair	191	151	172	Gomarda	100	335	584
Bhagilata	33	386	448	Gopalpur	2	1,239	1,423
Bharia	118	111	18	Gurinha	29	29	105
Bhatganja	16	409	425	Halalpur	24	690	581
Bhatghara	117	184	484	Harigram	198	137	185
Bhatol	9	894	1,620	Hathia	141	417	611
Bhattadighi	104	442	590	Hatmani	112	262	301
Bhiti	120	185	226	Imadpur	47	34	*
Bhitia	129	880	878	Ital	134	123	240
Bhomra	186	1,336	1,789	Jagadispur	20	1,404	1,964
Bhupalpur	209	238	332	Jaunia	27	433	475
Bijgaon	97	282	418	Jaynagar	214	122	225
Bindol	40	689	687	Jhitkia	76	368	504
Birahimkhanda	136	403	553	Jugiamer	131	186	183
Birghai	216	438	621	Kachimuha	199	796	1,114
Bisahar	133	287	472	Kachnabari	19	267	356
Bishnupur	79	468	609	Kailadangi	38	605	837
Bisrail	49	168	314	Kalibari	208	77	253
Bogram	156	387	648	Kamalabari	180	342	720
Brahmapur	165	221	287	Kanaipur	219	159	206
Budhor	217	184	288	Kantar	55	728	809
Bura Kamat	101	471	677	Karnajora	157	563	1,043
Chandar	154	361	508	Kasba	145	1,266	2,445
Chapduar	108	355	1,227	Kasba Mahaso	176	456	680
Chapra	67	231	279	Kathar	119	245	325
Cheramati	210	360	530	Kcra	28	268	398
Chhatian	200	174	497				
Chhatrapur	185	742	953				
Chhota Narayanpur	187	93	142				
Chhota Parua	184	705	833				
Choruidangi	105	*	20				

* Uninhabited

** Included in Urban Area

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

6 P. S. Raiganj—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khadimpur	179	251	394	Paschim Goalgaon	223	168	363
Khalsi	159	464	796	Paschim Gobindapur	21	378	442
Khari Badkol	5	•	40	Paschim Gopalpur	211	157	271
Khirabari	128	72	125	Paschim Mahadebpur	204	354	325
Khoksa	166	265	307	Paschim Manoharpur	221	318	273
Kokra	162	323	447	Paschim Sankarpur	207	138	131
Kotgram	107	774	747	Patidha	26	172	238
Krishnamuri	69	372	386	Patol	169	55	101
Krishnapur	48	464	557	Piplan	213	570	843
Kuliara Anantapur	1	445	508	Pirkasur	178	103	120
Kumardangi	225	327	388	Pirojpur	98	413	660
Kumargari	92	139	221	Poaltair	226	240	419
Kumarjol	126	631	803	Pratappur	14	430	308
Kumrol	80	199	273				
Kurial	193	82	96	Rampur	89	646	1,044
				Raria	190	398	623
Lakshmania	56	1,471	2,000	Ratanpur	41	1,115	1,172
Lohagara	90	141	240	Rautgram	46	80	68
Lohanda	99	530	1,011	Rayganj	150	••	••
Lohujgram	124	941	1,127	Rishipur	220	324	492
				Rolgaon	163	293	327
Madhupur	109	280	402	Rudra khanda	138	490	691
Maharajpur	114	435	746	Runia	59	683	1,341
Mahespur	173	164	191	Rupahar	202	746	1,022
Mahigram	70	449	511				
Mahipur	32	475	537	Sadipur	50	•	•
Mahish Bathan	215	149	294	Sahapur	102	229	509
Mahua	30	201	270	Samalgram	197	175	263
Makdampur	61	503	554	Sangaon	13	384	470
Makra	77	171	434	Sangram	81	52	78
Maladkhanda	10	785	780	Sankarpur	113	100	150
Malanchi	201	560	377	Sarai	203	149	323
Malibari	18	1,151	1,329	Sariabad	60	1,054	1,556
Mallikpur	8	492	519	Sarua	3	184	108
Mannagar	37	153	161	Serpur	170	1,081	1,826
Maraikura	144	203	287	Siagram	192	101	132
Maria	194	145	197	Sialtor	74	430	583
Maslandapur	17	606	724	Sibpur	168	120	149
Mathurapur	164	30	64	Sijgram	148	440	558
Mehendigaon	158	364	646	Sitalpur	62	162	146
Meran	72	•	•	Sitgram	71	1,008	1,392
Mirual	174	216	244	Sobhanpur	167	255	405
Mohanbati	151	••	••	Soharai	106	638	916
Mojgaon	51	550	797	Sonabari	171	60	106
Mukundapur	45	631	719	Susihar	183	242	416
Naopara	149	299	419	Taherpur	147	731	935
Naram	122	113	208	Tazpur	4	398	585
Narayanpur	111	188	352	Teghara	125	614	732
Narayanola	15	173	120	Tenahari	143	446	1,079
Nasratpur Katabari	116	842	1,310	Tenra	66	270	305
Nazirpur	57	145	209				
Noabari	177	110	120	Udaypur	155	268	760
Nuripur	142	96	82	Uttar Goalpara	88	317	485
Paikpara	68	64	162	Rayganj (Municipality)		15,473	32,290
Pakamba	83	373	351				
Panchbhैया	22	469	506	Rural		86,397	117,782
Pararpukhar	137	323	370				
Pardha	227	358	494	Urban		15,473	32,290
Parial	12	357	410				
Pariharpur	39	298	361	Total		101,870	150,072

• Uninhabited

•• Included in Urban Area

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAIGANJ SUBDIVISION															
<i>6 P. S. Raiganj</i>															
1	Kulira Anantapur	527-62	211	88	508	268	240	..	..	122	97	18	1	140	95
2	Gopalpur, P	1,424-59	713	219	1,423	745	678	..	..	132	100	31	..	419	16
3	Sarua	307-41	56	16	108	57	51	25	16	31	35	5	..	33	11
4	Tazpur	628-44	250	101	585	320	265	..	..	88	82	15	..	166	43
5	Khari Badkol	283-23	23	7	40	21	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..
6	Badkol	137-32	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	37	..	157	4
7	Basatpur	585-22	345	108	591	289	302	8	12	..	..	41	2	113	1
8	Malikpur, P	479-49	318	94	519	277	242	1	..	19	91	282	193	489	27
9	Bhatol, 2P, L, Rhc	892-03	876	307	1,620	884	736	300	95	119	91	21	5	239	90
10	Maladkhanda	942-88	467	151	780	402	378	119	10	50	48	..	..	..	..
11	Dhalgaon	434-45	215	51	309	169	140	26	22	22	21	6	..	91	10
12	Parial	629-43	255	77	410	220	190	90	77	48	40	29	..	122	..
13	Sangaon, P	563-07	418	92	470	258	212	4	2	14	14	71	17	147	1
14	Pratapapur, P	365-53	74	63	308	173	135	67	57	62	42	30	..	92	3
15	Narayanola, 2P	151-05	73	27	120	75	45	..	..	44	42	9	1	43	6
16	Bhatganja	584-07	345	82	425	223	202	131	102	14	7	40	..	117	3
17	Maslandapur, P	840-15	519	140	724	386	338	288	149	35	45	16	2	204	15
18	Malibari P.	2,058-52	898	259	1,329	692	637	329	135	66	158	168	20	376	16
19	Kachnabari	223-04	200	64	356	199	157	118	19	44	38	32	..	91	..
20	Jagadiapur, P	1,718-22	1,012	356	1,964	1,044	920	668	215	45	40	236	..	567	3
21	Paschim Gobindapur	476-27	199	70	442	217	225	21	17	33	41	11	..	111	..
22	Panchbhaiya, P	402-48	147	50	506	275	231	259	133	3	..	139	29	129	7
23	Amar	373-76	63	40	231	123	108	4	3	104	89	15	..	61	..
24	Halalpur, P	885-53	424	119	581	299	282	118	123	135	113	45	3	189	66
25	Dhumal, P	557-09	274	80	466	247	219	178	145	13	11	50	6	120	..
26	Patidha	196-01	111	43	238	125	113	68	55	32	33	13	..	66	3
27	Jaunia, P	464-66	324	87	475	227	248	122	139	18	23	32	5	134	1
28	Keera, P	370-24	184	82	398	202	196	143	153	..	..	63	8	101	..
29	Gurincha	155-75	37	16	105	65	40	..	..	8	4	15	..	32	..
30	Mahua	361-70	177	51	270	139	131	92	83	23	20	26	..	67	..
31	Baradhara	176-52	38	21	135	65	70	61	62	4	8	14	..	37	..
32	Mahipur, P	718-23	348	104	537	287	250	190	157	16	15	89	31	136	1
33	Bhagilata	420-71	117	86	448	233	215	28	122	97	90	36	1	137	5
34	Bhagatgaon, P	508-83	22	57	241	132	109	10	95	..	..	38	4	77	..
35	Bage Bindol, 2P	1,032-04	466	203	1,039	550	489	302	176	150	129	128	14	309	43
36	Bahor, P	1,211-41	644	195	1,062	569	493	438	291	16	17	121	12	325	10
37	Mannagar	177-63	90	33	161	84	77	34	27	11	17	28	10	45	..
38	Kailadangi, P	755-20	612	166	837	416	421	..	..	8	8	146	26	224	5
39	Pariharpur	711-73	243	71	361	201	160	..	..	8	4	17	..	103	1
40	Bindol, P, Po, L, Rhc	137-93	422	140	687	388	299	29	21	..	..	180	90	211	4
41	Ratanpur	1,080-62	645	206	1,172	621	551	53	47	18	12	245	66	347	3
42	Balia, P	1,594-56	737	215	1,094	573	521	486	255	48	44	45	11	322	39
43	Barabar, P	778-34	366	92	611	319	292	250	243	..	..	67	8	199	..
44	Darra, P	318-60	334	83	523	288	235	190	72	20	16	58	..	123	..
45	Mukundapur, P	1,255-83	370	114	719	388	331	185	77	134	113	60	11	203	9
46	Rautgram	220-51	70	14	68	39	29	37	24	..	..	20	2	24	1
47	Imadpur	171-31	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Krishnapur	383-34	296	96	557	296	261	282	62	..	..	89	1	157	1
49	Birail	325-17	155	58	314	167	147	..	..	44	37	22	2	84	1
50	Sadipur	176-58	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Mojgaon, P	1,062-45	477	133	797	433	364	259	143	30	32	90	10	256	..
52	Ban Nagra	455-12	84	21	326	165	161	163	161	..	..	23	..	94	3
53	Basian, P	1,007-49	568	175	903	479	424	285	254	26	31	36	10	259	44
54	Balaigaon, P	462-28	401	130	707	391	316	175	154	191	153	29	..	234	..
55	Kantar, P	876-03	289	105	809	418	391	324	207	31	37	66	9	224	..
56	Lakhmania, P	2,472-28	1,089	330	2,000	1,075	925	341	280	74	166	115	25	661	48
57	Naxirpur	227-48	67	46	209	104	105	59	59	32	29	14	1	60	25
58	Adiar, P, Rhc	1,600-19	849	233	1,408	743	665	136	275	138	122	164	83	439	20
59	Runia	1,388-96	877	272	1,541	850	691	269	441	16	10	214	19	460	..
60	Sariabad, P	1,812-03	815	229	1,556	811	745	47	136	..	..	183	6	414	25
61	Makdampur	511-74	312	101	554	286	268	72	255	..	..	38	2	157	..
62	Sitalpur	262-93	148	29	146	70	76	70	76	..	..	7	..	46	1
63	Faailpur	167-04	432	115	140	74	66	19	18	55	48	12	..	44	..
64	Dumria	438-58	214	64	572	290	282	90	282	..	..	12	..	170	..
65	Ghagra	599-95	338	90	522	260	262	84	183	..	..	63	6	145	2
66	Terra	373-60	131	59	305	160	145	55	142	..	..	31	2	87	6
67	Chapra, P	214-55	108	52	279	148	131	57	27	..	..	29	2	79	12
68	Paikpara	231-52	102	28	162	78	84	56	68	..	..	8	..	39	1
69	Krishnamuri, P	328-58	208	63	386	212	174	20	12	..	..	26	2	100	3
70	Mahigram	426-52	301	81	511	261	250	22	25	..	..	26	1	157	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
109	63	28	32	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	128	145
358	15	55	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	328	662
22	7	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	24	40
122	16	43	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	222
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	19
Uninhabited																			
123	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	132	298
71	19	19	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	1	..	..	2	7	164	241
247	3	50	87	13	..	9	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	105	..	398	709
116	3	103	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	163	288
68	5	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	78	121
41	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	190
85	..	52	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	111	211
65	..	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	132
29	1	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	59
70	3	43	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	106	199
122	1	76	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	182	336
258	8	102	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	1	..	316	622
73	..	17	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	108	157
389	2	148	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	477	917
69	..	33	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	42	6	..	..	4	..	106	225
46	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	1	146	324
41	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	108
164	57	22	7	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	216
98	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	127	219
37	1	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	59	110
93	..	38	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	83	247
72	..	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	101	196
28	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	40
51	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	131
32	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	7	..	20	70
91	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	249
87	1	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	96	210
60	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	109
237	1	66	32	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	241	446
214	1	107	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	244	463
23	..	10	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	39	77
202	2	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	192	416
78	..	13	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	98	159
65	..	29	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	49	2	177	295
264	..	53	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	14	..	274	548
183	4	74	10	36	16	..	..	3	7	..	..	2	1	..	..	24	1	251	482
157	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	120	292
94	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	145	235
138	..	43	9	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	185	322
16	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	13	28
135	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	139	260
59	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	83	146
Uninhabited																			
168	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	22	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	177	394
77	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	71	158
160	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	93	36	220	380
114	..	81	..	16	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	157	316
159	3	43	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	194	367
346	12	141	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	159	36	414	877
31	..	13	12	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	44	80
305	9	61	1	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	28	..	..	..	32	8	304	645
337	2	122	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	390	687
248	20	155	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	397	726
129	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	129	268
24	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	71
33	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	30	84
112	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	120	282
101	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	115	261
80	..	20	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	75	131
53	3	23	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	69	111
20	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	8
73	..	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	17
130	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	104	29

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6 P. S. Raiganj—contd.															
71	Sitgram, P	1,493-74	879	260	1,392	756	636	88	266	43	40	118	27	424	4
72	Meran	154-87						Uninhabited							
73	Dhoabisua, P	728-95	415	111	666	344	322	44	39	26	32	82	11	181	13
74	Sialtor	451-47	425	92	583	325	258			10	15	94	19	194	9
75	Aulabari	139-93						Uninhabited							
76	Jhitkia, P	714-59	282	96	504	269	235	29	25			37		129	1
77	Makra	203-81	222	79	434	235	199	125	156			53	14	133	1
78	Bahin, P, Po, L, D	576-06	534	152	834	411	423	60	51	7	3	119	59	228	38
79	Bishnupur	695-48	345	88	609	321	288					80	7	180	1
80	Kumrol	213-57	134	51	273	143	130					5		81	
81	Sangram	172-24	49	12	78	46	32					1		23	4
82	Dulahur	143-26	167	47	252	144	108	17	12			22	10	77	1
83	Pakamba, P	254-57	186	60	351	188	163	166	147			17	1	102	10
84	Balihara, P, Po	234-19	196	56	292	154	138	12	13	2	2	54	27	84	3
85	Degaon	420-76	296	95	459	235	224	154	130	52	60	65	13	135	35
86	Barai, P	393-99	162	52	272	141	131	56	55			20	3	70	17
87	Dwipnagar, P	1,317-55	570	191	947	484	463	7	13	177	183	77	7	291	43
88	Uttar Goalpara, P	452-45	290	89	485	267	218	136	114	128	99	105	27	151	
89	Rampur, P, H	1,600-18	478	199	1,044	557	487	313	250	169	164	93	26	320	13
90	Lohagara, P	268-45	163	51	240	131	109	37	33	6	1	35	10	69	1
91	Arthagaon	344-99	207	54	290	158	132	82	72	16	14	54	19	82	
92	Kumargari	248-06	175	46	221	116	105	56	50	23	23	19	12	77	
93	Gayas	612-48	282	69	378	205	173	73	50	29	23	51		112	3
94	Bastor	316-10	179	57	266	134	132	60	59	1		46	19	77	2
95	Durgapur	187-08	132	26	172	91	81					35	5	56	
96	Bamuha, P	908-50	491	143	907	475	432	190	174	22	17	125	10	258	37
97	Rijgaon	207-77	246	73	418	200	218	97	111	15	18	10		134	2
98	Pirojpur	944-23	331	119	660	334	326	172	127	23	30	64	6	190	29
99	Lohanda, P	1,163-85	498	188	1,011	495	516	240	253	55	68	146	66	261	48
100	Gomarda	737-75	258	104	584	289	295	37	36	52	60	67	20	164	28
101	Bura Kamat, P	205-88	212	123	677	357	320	15	17	15	13	71	23	193	9
102	Sahapur	365-42	376	98	509	262	247	69	72	20	16	114	60	145	8
103	Ekamba	287-75	180	56	328	165	163	11	106	13	15	66	18	93	3
104	Bhattadighi, P	961-63	352	112	590	317	273	25	194	92	79	88	11	176	1
105	Choruidangi	212-51	11	5	20	8	12	1	2	3	3	3		6	5
106	Soharai, P	820-32	444	116	916	501	415	16	186	106	79	131	42	305	49
107	Kotgram, P	205-51	329	154	747	393	354	81	66			142	47	181	12
108	Chapduar, 2P, Po	899-55	681	238	1,227	647	580	115	190	31	15	214	89	324	26
109	Madhupur	485-94	233	70	402	220	182	43	120	39	34	39	6	121	46
110	Ekar	367-98	233	70	324	165	159	27	115	38	44	32	3	109	1
111	Narayanpur	569-02	124	72	352	184	168	82	70	36	31	32	3	119	53
112	Hatmani, P	252-65	220	58	301	165	136	20	16			23	9	83	11
113	Sankarpur	174-00	100	28	150	78	72	4	7			14	6	41	
114	Maharajpur	1,066-29	393	132	746	369	377	32	36			71	20	200	13
115	Basudebpur	268-58	135	54	270	131	139	31	27			21	6	74	1
116	Naratpur Katabari	503-90	561	224	1,310	671	639	117	121	10	10	218	106	336	18
117	Bhatghara	432-70	236	94	484	263	221	166	139			20	3	154	1
118	Bharia	123-20	9	3	18	13	5	13	5			1		7	
119	Katihar, P	247-72	166	61	325	174	151	84	65			20	1	96	
120	Bhiti	164-53	114	34	226	115	111	50	44			34	3	62	1
121	Abhor	443-67	314	96	555	285	270	45	44			53	4	152	1
122	Naram	279-77	112	42	208	107	101	80	70			4		56	
123	Gauri, P	1,011-40	734	196	1,160	598	562	156	296			59		340	4
124	Lohujgram, P	511-48	612	195	1,127	593	534					161	16	318	1
125	Teghara, P	553-73	305	124	732	370	362	123	133			19		188	1
126	Kumarjol, P	437-37	492	136	803	400	403		5			30		241	1
127	Dubduar	353-84	310	108	566	290	276	24	31			37	2	170	
128	Khirabari	181-89	68	18	125	65	60	63	60			14		37	
129	Bhitar, P	578-14	527	156	878	464	414	119	103			56	4	270	1
130	Anantapur, 2P	411-14	311	100	565	302	263	78	73			112	3	159	2
131	Jugamer, P	500-93	143	50	183	103	80	74	61			3		58	1
132	Goadaha	293-18	276	80	428	222	206	219	200			72	8	130	31
133	Bisahar, P	540-02	262	72	472	238	234	3	1			20	1	109	
134	Itai, Po	627-91	145	41	240	133	107	62	61			8		76	6
135	Amritakhanda, P	576-07	113	59	299	159	140	92	119			70	21	93	13
136	Birahimkhanda	500-91	382	97	553	299	254	177	160			64	17	174	2
137	Pararpukhar, P	736-05	183	54	370	191	179	157	135			29	1	115	
138	Rudrakhandha, P	507-22	404	121	691	362	329	11	12			24		181	1
139	Dakshin Bishnupur	559-57	204	57	330	159	171	87	88			10		92	
140	Garna	222-72	264	112	497	261	236	48	36	9	10	58		140	

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
264	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Uninhabited	..	13	4	2	..	11	..	332	632
129	..	44	13	..	..	2	..	2	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	163	309
141	..	49	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	131	248
80	..	30	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	140	234
51	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	5	1	102	188
93	..	13	..	3	..	10	25	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	97	8	183	383
140	..	21	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	141	287
58	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	130
19	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	11	1	23	28
29	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	107
51	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	42	..	86	133
54	3	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	70	133
106	24	25	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	100	189
43	..	26	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	71	114
125	3	158	40	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	193	420
72	..	50	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	..	116	218
218	4	75	6	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	21	2	237	474
33	1	29	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	62	108
62	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	78	132
58	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	103
82	..	23	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	93	170
54	1	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	57	130
39	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	81
183	..	43	10	..	..	..	..	12	27	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	217	383
101	1	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	66	216
50	16	123	3	..	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	144	297
183	..	33	8	..	..	8	37	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	22	..	234	468
112	6	51	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	125	267
106	9	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	164	311
109	7	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	117	239
69	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	72	160
130	..	35	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	141	272
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	7
147	31	25	1	21	..	19	12	15	9	19	..	6	1	8	..	60	4	198	386
9	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	3	212	342
172	12	38	5	..	..	3	8	5	..	2	..	42	1	7	..	57	..	323	534
90	37	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9	89	136
76	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	138
97	..	13	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	63	115
35	1	38	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	82	125
17	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	37	72
113	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	11	13	168	264
27	..	20	..	2	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	11	..	57	138
86	..	88	16	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	1	..	91	2	335	631
70	..	53	21	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	109	220
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
76	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	78	151
33	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	33	110
84	..	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	133	269
30	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	51	101
248	2	62	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	258	398
213	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	6	..	275	533
140	..	24	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	182	361
192	..	36	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	159	402
138	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	120	276
24	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	21	..	194	413
153	1	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	3	..	143	261
101	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	8	1	45	79
72	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	30	92	175
71	..	34	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	234
32	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	37	101
47	1	14	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	10	64	127
140	2	29	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	135	252
87	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	76	179
117	..	40	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	181	329
64	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	67	170
107	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	121	236

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6 P. S. Raiganj—contd.															
141	Hathia, P	689-12	390	111	611	322	289	263	225	..	..	34	2	181	..
142	Nuripur, P	242-69	113	38	82	45	37	14	8	..	..	11	..	32	..
143	Tenahari, P	878-56	632	187	1,079	557	522	230	231	7	7	111	13	286	12
144	Maraikura, P	193-77	190	44	287	156	131	141	114	6	7	92	20	81	..
145	Kasba, 3P, H	963-69	1,133	430	2,445	1,277	1,168	273	272	51	48	596	278	578	3
146	Dakhin Goalpara, P	653-57	670	218	1,216	645	571	224	168	10	6	165	56	364	31
147	Taherpur, P	700-39	579	151	935	468	467	287	295	..	..	172	40	256	8
148	Sijgram, P	553-98	429	99	558	300	258	260	217	..	..	33	4	180	10
149	Naopara	273-40	273	70	419	224	195	217	183	..	..	64	11	128	18
150	Rayganj, Po.	1,542-5950					Included in Urban Area								
151	Mohanbati, Po.	745-46					Included in Urban Area								
152	Barua	344-77					Included in Urban Area								
153	Abdulghata	157-40	48	18	70	40	30	37	23	..	..	4	2	22	..
154	Chandar	151-93	96	92	508	269	239	92	87	59	61	96	47	140	17
155	Udaypur, P	208-01	416	152	760	384	376	85	95	..	..	181	129	193	3
156	Bogram, Po, P	403-21	380	131	648	351	297	94	84	..	..	86	29	182	7
157	Karnajora, P	974-97	665	218	1,043	552	491	233	210	23	25	103	21	329	27
158	Mehendigaon, P	482-04	419	125	646	330	316	213	213	13	8	35	3	202	32
159	Khasi, P	630-40	440	139	796	428	368	183	150	59	63	54	5	228	..
160	Dhurail	404-74	95	32	149	78	71	..	..	10	9	20	2	49	4
161	Daudpur	346-40	75	22	99	51	48	3	1	5	3	14	1	26	1
162	Kokra, P	418-72	282	93	447	218	229	102	57	..	50	44	4	127	7
163	Rolgaon	426-08	227	64	327	180	147	70	56	84	70	37	6	90	50
164	Mathurapur	127-53	59	15	64	36	28	1	..	1	61	37	6	91	3
165	Brahmapur	380-08	244	66	287	156	131	58	57	88	61	37	6	91	3
166	Khoksa, P	376-96	198	58	307	161	146	132	129	28	17	16	..	90	10
167	Sobhanpur	146-62	413	78	405	214	191	188	163	..	..	50	4	125	4
168	Sibpur	169-10	109	26	149	85	64	85	64	..	..	11	..	47	..
169	Patol	146-74	78	22	101	54	47	49	40	1	3	6	..	28	3
170	Serpur, P	1,875-03	1,215	317	1,826	971	855	673	566	80	97	240	34	528	39
171	Sonabari	318-82	56	20	106	58	48	3	33	10	8	14	1	34	5
172	Gobindapur, P	893-94	312	111	637	340	297	30	25	165	162	73	7	186	74
173	Mahepur	256-53	81	27	191	98	93	..	..	98	93	6	..	55	3
174	Mirul	356-15	126	41	244	138	106	23	18	90	69	51	11	76	28
175	Dangapara	161-75	158	62	350	187	163	27	28	91	77	38	5	106	13
176	Kasba Mahaso, P	679-91	350	122	680	355	325	16	18	218	196	13	..	199	92
177	Noabari	210-06	68	28	120	60	60	24	23	36	37	10	..	34	6
178	Pirkasur	165-98	122	24	120	59	61	50	54	..	..	15	..	39	4
179	Khadimpur	437-30	284	71	394	201	193	200	190	..	..	34	2	118	9
180	Kamalabari, 2P	698-28	426	129	720	370	350	136	127	94	100	106	33	201	31
181	Ganespur, P	158-98	107	35	208	113	95	111	90	..	..	43	3	59	22
182	Bara-Barua, P	1,398-78	1,090	348	1,965	985	980	150	148	32	34	183	28	531	82
183	Sunihar	598-85	323	83	416	211	205	181	161	30	44	21	1	122	3
184	Chhota Parua, P	812-84	513	161	833	434	399	204	175	112	109	104	26	255	13
185	Chhatrapur	673-49	626	186	953	504	449	276	248	5	3	153	32	299	21
186	Bhomra, 3P	1,151-72	659	336	1,789	944	845	543	386	53	48	369	140	517	33
187	Chhota Narayanpur	173-32	428	138	142	81	61	..	..	..	..	22	1	40	2
188	Gaitaura	248-02	221	73	386	195	191	184	186	4	2	39	3	124	..
189	Gaitar	343-81	106	41	191	103	88	80	62	9	10	11	4	62	9
190	Raria	420-46	383	110	623	304	319	143	144	5	6	78	22	167	3
191	Bhagdumair	269-81	88	29	172	86	86	36	46	25	15	14	1	45	6
192	Siagram	152-78	90	24	132	70	62	..	..	..	..	22	3	37	..
193	Kurial, P	140-57	82	19	96	50	46	6	7	..	..	9	1	27	..
194	Maria	279-26	62	28	197	105	92	39	29	..	..	20	1	54	..
195	Dharmapur	232-82	31	13	51	29	22	29	22	..	..	9	..	22	..
196	Bamangram, P	479-86	559	151	902	457	445	115	108	8	10	126	25	260	1
197	Samalgram, P	223-18	45	38	263	141	122	109	100	32	22	6	2	75	3
198	Hariagram	201-07	167	39	185	98	87	94	85	..	..	13	..	56	..
199	Kachimuha, P	908-91	967	230	1,114	587	527	101	95	48	42	151	13	322	1
200	Chhatan	291-05	241	94	497	271	226	144	121	..	..	16	..	157	1
201	Malanchi, P	301-93	115	70	377	189	188	167	168	..	..	49	7	106	3
202	Rupahar, P, H	459-18	598	198	1,022	534	488	288	265	..	..	87	21	263	8
203	Sarai	184-60	188	55	323	174	149	126	113	..	..	13	2	94	3
204	Paschim Mahadebpur	548-42	149	89	325	163	162	156	157	..	..	18	1	102	3
205	Ghughudanga	142-34	89	31	170	90	80	74	65	..	..	11	..	50	28
206	Baniapukur	107-69	160	43	236	127	109	2	2	..	..	40	6	74	1
207	Paschim Sankarpur	228-09	112	21	131	62	69	29	28	..	..	26	27	23	..
208	Kalibari	214-24	156	48	233	131	122	52	50	..	..	50	6	69	..
209	Bhupalpur, Po, Rho	137-24	226	59	332	190	142	..	..	..	..	87	28	105	1
210	Cheramat, P	212-06	364	101	530	266	264	..	..	6	..	40	41	153	1

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
128	..	32	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	141	200
14	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	37
195	..	41	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	44	4	271	510
55	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..	75	131
160	1	70	..	..	..	1	2	29	..	..	..	194	..	3	..	121	..	699	1,165
204	..	69	23	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	23	..	1	..	51	2	281	540
207	8	43	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	212	459
143	2	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	120	248
55	..	72	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	96	177
Included in Urban Area																			
Included in Urban Area																			
13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	18	90
46	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	6	..	60	17	129	222
48	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	20	..	30	..	5	..	61	1	191	373
79	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	16	..	56	5	169	290
205	8	29	8	..	..	11	6	5	2	..	..	17	..	5	..	57	3	223	464
143	..	28	7	..	..	28	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	128	284
155	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	17	..	200	368
41	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	29	67
23	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	47
102	4	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	91	222
22	15	66	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	90	97
14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	38
63	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	65	128
59	1	29	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	71	136
80	2	39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	89	187
34	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	38	64
18	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	26	44
379	18	122	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	10	..	443	825
22	2	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	24	43
147	34	33	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	154	223
49	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	90
53	23	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	62	78
75	1	31	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	150
37	91	126	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	156	233
29	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	54
29	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	58
90	7	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	61	164
153	51	42	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	169	319
14	10	45	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	73
321	2	171	69	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	11	..	8	..	18	7	454	890
75	1	44	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	89	202
141	2	43	10	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	61	1	170	386
174	..	66	..	..	..	23	17	4	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	26	..	205	428
274	3	107	..	14	..	..	..	35	30	8	..	30	..	12	..	37	..	427	812
9	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	41	59
84	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	71	191
25	8	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	41	79
99	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	3	137	316
37	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	80
29	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	62
20	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	46
46	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	92
12	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	22
167	..	12	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	73	..	197	444
47	..	28	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	119
44	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	87
217	..	102	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	265	526
105	1	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	114	225
71	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	85	185
141	1	2	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	90	1	271	480
58	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	31	..	80	146
75	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	24	..	61	159
99	26	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	40	52
61	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	53	109
10	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	39	68
51	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	62	122
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	85	141
113	..	30	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	113	263

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6 P. S. Raiganj—concl.															
211	Paschim Gopalpur . . .	326-58	160	57	271	143	128	63	46	29	34	26	7	77	24
212	Deokhanda, P . . .	150-58	160	42	250	135	115	72	69	21	26	12	5	76	2
213	Piplan, P . . .	772-32	596	157	843	443	400	371	339	21	26	53	8	248	8
214	Jaynagar . . .	198-71	153	36	225	114	111	65	63	35	42	47	26	55	1
215	Mahish Bathan . . .	319-28	173	55	294	150	144	104	93	35	42	24	2	80	8
216	Birghai, P . . .	1,116-07	362	119	621	320	301	164	146	107	106	18	3	199	65
217	Budhor . . .	196-69	170	56	288	152	136	75	63	55	52	29	2	89	17
218	Baitpur, P . . .	801-08	564	169	839	443	416	21	21	96	91	44	13	250	38
219	Kanaipur . . .	286-64	140	39	206	104	102	46	48	31	38	26	7	66	8
220	Rahipur . . .	637-08	350	85	492	245	247	121	136	43	37	32	6	142	11
221	Paschim Manoharpur, P . . .	310-43	190	47	273	139	134	90	87	45	43	11	2	79	3
222	Basamanpara . . .	402-02	324	73	431	231	200	226	197	22	22	16	1	120	17
223	Paschim Goalgaon, P . . .	356-12	272	61	563	290	273	115	125	66	62	72	2	170	30
224	Dharmadanga, P . . .	372-19	323	74	199	113	86	113	86	63	52	14	5	65	6
225	Kumardangi . . .	314-79	226	67	388	214	174	129	110	63	52	3	..	121	25
226	Postair . . .	521-58	211	76	419	204	215	95	104	104	106	5	..	134	41
227	Pardha, P . . .	475-00	314	86	494	257	237	212	192	45	45	5	..	159	36
Raiganj (Municipality)															
15P, 7H, 2 Po, Hos, Mew, E															
Ward No. I			1,804	776	4,037	2,208	1,829	212	194	1	1	1,059	565	1,070	102
Ward No. II			1,783	750	4,173	2,262	1,911	440	336	5	5	1,226	592	1,077	75
Ward No. III			1,688	691	4,134	2,211	1,923	121	148	7	..	1,216	694	881	22
Ward No. IV			2,618	1,268	7,757	4,253	3,504	239	158	41	23	2,706	1,905	1,655	102
Ward No. V			2,252	986	5,710	3,079	2,631	199	167	124	123	1,967	1,349	1,439	91
Ward No. VI			2,341	1,180	6,479	3,561	2,918	781	626	27	18	1,865	1,092	1,822	157
Total . . .	4-11	Sq. miles	12,486	5,651	32,290	17,574	14,716	1,992	1,629	205	170	10,039	6,197	7,944	549
Rural . . .	182.3	Sq. miles	68,350	21,489	117,782	61,801	55,981	23,467	21,363	6,176	5,929	12,979	3,020	34,069	2,535
Urban . . .	4-1	Sq. miles	12,486	5,651	32,290	17,574	14,716	1,992	1,629	205	170	10,039	6,197	7,944	549
Grand Total . . .	186.4	Sq. miles	80,836	27,140	150,072	79,375	70,697	25,459	22,992	6,381	6,099	23,018	9,217	42,013	3,084

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			X	
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		Non- workers		
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
46	..	21	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	1	86	104
49	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	50	113
194	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	44	4	193	392
53	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	59	110
67	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	138
105	5	88	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	121	236
55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	15	63	119
206	20	40	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	193	378
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	38	94
102	3	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	6	108	236
51	..	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	60	131
81	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	111	183
132	21	22	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	120	243
53	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	48	80
64	18	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	48	5	93	149
94	17	13	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	11	70	174
109	14	39	21	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	98	201
32	..	1	..	1	..	28	19	125	12	25	3	438	8	71	..	361	60	1,158	1,727	
7	..	3	2	7	..	55	22	100	19	18	..	498	11	117	2	247	19	1,185	1,836	
17	..	14	..	42	..	92	8	141	1	10	..	335	1	34	..	206	12	1,340	1,901	
14	..	7	..	4	..	7	1	228	6	31	1	487	2	217	1	617	91	2,598	3,402	
33	..	38	..	13	2	23	..	109	2	57	5	425	3	102	..	658	79	1,640	2,540	
103	..	11	1	2	..	33	12	384	35	212	29	426	9	186	24	535	47	1,739	2,761	
103	..	74	3	69	2	238	62	1,087	75	373	38	2,629	34	727	27	2,644	308	9,630	14,167	
21,611	849	7,516	965	208	16	279	204	279	117	77	1	1,240	70	92	..	2,767	513	27,732	33,446	
103	..	74	3	69	2	238	62	1,087	75	373	38	2,629	34	727	27	2,644	308	9,630	14,167	
21,714	849	7,590	968	277	18	517	266	1,366	192	450	39	3,069	104	819	27	3,411	621	37,382	67,613	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

7 P. S. Kaliaganj

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Akhanagar	98	3,446	†	Dhanipukur	48	244	238
Anantapur	21	587	626	Dhankail	84	823	1,219
Anaun	128	590	830	Dharmapara	163	83	153
Arazi Jaydebpur	76	•	•	Dhekipara	166	24	66
Atghara	94	582	770	Dhondarpail	39	140	202
Atia	146	442	703	Faridpur	70	675	813
Bagcha	66	544	447	Fatepur	135	751	969
Bagduar	49	275	231	Gancabati	87	166	230
Baghan	100	679	945	Gangua	169	63	102
Baidan	129	300	403	Ghatisal	214	37	54
Baikunthapur	72	380	533	Gogra	134	196	541
Bajc Dhabail	181	87	171	Gopalpur	25	212	279
Balabanda	216	281	453	Gotgaon	56	124	154
Balahar	52	183	222	Haldibari	96	44	47
Balarampur	130	158	194	Hamidpur	154	205	285
Balas	34	481	612	Harekrishnapur	65	329	394
Banigaon	176	166	111	Hariharpur	86	503	523
Bansjhara	161	56	174	Hatpara	162	246	582
Baral	124	857	361	Hazratpur	28	233	270
Baruna	149	487	670	Jagdala	68	142	200
Batasan	14	112	153	Jarang	15	343	456
Beurjhari	153	286	528	Jaydebpur	77	561	294
Bhabak	63	254	304	Jhapail	219	272	598
Bhabanipur	75	982	726	Jingaon	172	337	470
Bhandar	106	999	1,247	Jinua	167	57	112
Bharkul	19	118	213	Jugipukur	36	117	199
Bhelai	20	431	501	Kachna	142	369	391
Bheur	121	462	798	Kahil	221	100	130
Bhuinhara	160	399	607	Kaludanga	171	259	399
Bhurkutpara	6	152	173	Kaluhar	58	119	144
Bijail	170	85	66	Karaipur	18	63	105
Bimalpara	141	80	109	Kasidanga	115	236	340
Biswanathpur	119	232	286	Kathandari	5	188	236
Bochadanga	131	370	502	Keotan	101	264	395
Buridangi	13	149	219	Khailtor	69	176	149
Chaipara	157	204	294	Khanpur	138	261	331
Chak Bhabanipur	74	53	74	Khatsa	155	502	667
Chak Dilal	67	329	401	Khejarpukur	120	50	60
Chak Lakshmi	32	85	91	Khurkhuria	79	58	75
Chak Majlisipur	103	1,035	†	Kuanrpur	109	202	327
Chak Sibananda	46	460	444	Kujia	91	133	195
Chandail	136	366	624	Kunor	164	838	1,137
Chandbari Mirzapur	107	172	297	Kuria	156	203	251
Chandgaon	50	121	173	Kusgram	217	295	393
Chandipur	140	398	527	Lahanda	178	126	209
Changaon	116	408	487	Lakshmipur	27	506	633
Chapair	54	213	223	Lohatara	30	755	892
Chauli	147	194	75	Madanpur	110	181	101
Chirail	102	2,227	†	Madhabpur	114	439	717
Dakshin Bhabanipur	132	135	291	Madhupur	144	118	136
Dakshin Gauripur	64	191	256	Madhya Durgapur	83	327	386
Dakshin Gobindapur	151	202	274	Madhya Gauripur	40	304	297
Dakshin Krishnapur	133	384	228	Mahadebpur	99	254	362
Dalimgaon	31	893	954	Mahagaon	90	142	190
Dasia	22	486	575	Mahatair	80	52	157
Daulatbati	26	228	216	Mahesdangi Dhekipara	174	62	90
Delwarpur	139	1,271	1,881	Mahespur	78	79	802
Deogaon	82	1,035	625				
Dhabail	182	202	332				
Dhamja	137	479	743				
Dhanaitor	222	172	160				

† Included in Urban Area

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

7 P. S. Kaliaganj—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mahinagar	23	769	945	Radhikapur	57	674	757
Majhiar	220	399	501	Raghabpur	145	161	192
Majlispur	104	193	†	Raghabpur Bara	29	73	104
Malgaon	183	1,131	1,939	Raghunathpur	184	736	1,068
Manoharpur	35	227	275	Ramganj	62	128	163
Maljum	60	112	187	Ramkrishnapur	42	325	918
Mangaldaha	143	275	285	Randhanipara	213	45	155
Maruadangi	117	87	133	Rasidpur	85	408	571
Medinipur	218	267	428	Ratan	123	403	582
Mehendipara	150	87	127	Rautgaon	158	315	554
Mirzagar	53	173	206	Raynagar	186	303	390
Mirzapur	1	174	416	Raypur	159	188	292
Mitrabati	7	251	309				
Mohanpur	9	223	210	Sadipur	3	286	240
Mrizapur	45	343	650	Sahapur	179	202	335
Mudafat	12	325	371	Saharullapur	37	195	239
Mujia	89	198	232	Sakarpur	16	183	289
Mukundapur	165	128	152	Sergram	105	1,016	1,264
Mustafanagar	126	1,083	1,196	Sibpur	118	146	211
				Sintair	97	527	472
Narayanpur	61	290	351	Soasi	212	167	204
Nasirhat	95	660	667	Sukhandighi	59	172	177
Natuadangi	127	367	466	Sursa	24	456	635
Nchalipara	43	265	313				
Nischintapur	2	118	141	Tamchhari Mathbari	152	276	391
				Tarangapur	125	218	1,543
Pachakandar	11	337	523	Tilgaon	111	575	863
Pahargaon	173	306	437	Tungail Bilpara	108	793	1,076
Pakhuria	92	322	390				
Palaibari	168	571	761	Udgaon	51	407	440
Paligaon	73	391	572	Uttar Durgapur	4	156	201
Palihar	215	783	1,060	Uttar Gauripur	8	154	99
Pandab Bil	38	34	50	Uttar Gobindapur	88	135	142
Pandara	41	146	245	Uttar Kachna	33	178	205
Paschim Durgapur	113	200	305	Uttar Krishnapur	55	95	93
Paschim Gagara	180	245	371	Uttar Lakshimpur	17	306	512
Paschim Rampur	122	132	189	Uttar Sankarpur	44	336	338
Phulatti	177	384	493	Uttar Sibpur	112	169	222
Phulamani	175	74	113				
Purbba Durgapur	71	247	291	Kaliaganj (Non-Municipality) ‡			14,478
Purbba Goalgaon	148	513	717			67,366	79,433
Purbba Rampur	47	292	331	Rural			
Purbba Sankarpur	93	103	105				14,478
Purgram	10	353	538	Urban			
Puria	81	658	875			67,366	93,911
				Total			

† Included in Urban Area

‡ Treated as town for the first time in 1961

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>7 P. S. Kallaganj</i>															
1	Mirzapur, P	214-95	257	71	416	232	184	73	63	64	68	66	11	134	30
2	Nischintapur	185-33	93	21	141	80	61	41	28	..	..	33	17	39	1
3	Sadipur	380-34	175	42	240	125	115	88	88	37	27	66	2	76	8
4	Uttar Durgapur	221-87	137	47	201	108	93	65	59	16	13	37	4	56	12
5	Kathandari	226-12	145	43	236	127	109	116	95	11	14	43	2	69	12
6	Bhurkutpara, L	243-84	116	35	173	81	92	27	31	20	32	28	9	48	24
7	Mitrabati	388-98	207	57	309	157	152	101	102	29	34	49	9	91	22
8	Uttar Gauripur	292-78	200	51	99	57	42	54	42	..	..	26	3	30	..
9	Mohanpur	129-79	114	45	210	111	99	100	97	11	2	46	6	70	6
10	Purgram, 2P	514-73	323	101	538	278	260	242	221	14	17	80	1	168	24
11	Pachakandar	467-46	154	50	523	296	227	292	225	..	..	59	4	189	4
12	Mudafat, L	397-61	220	50	371	198	173	62	52	77	3	12	4	104	23
13	Buridangi	154-95	155	41	219	106	113	86	97	..	..	30	4	53	..
14	Bataaan	186-08	76	34	133	87	66	24	15	50	41	6	..	56	4
15	Jarang	463-47	332	80	456	236	220	184	93	..	..	22	1	145	9
16	Sakarpur	174-61	77	11	289	150	139	141	39	..	..	41	..	79	..
17	Uttar Lakshampur	316-70	304	81	512	275	237	251	54	..	..	51	7	185	..
18	Karapur	215-05	69	19	105	53	52	16	13	9	10	4	..	28	..
19	Bharkul	121-36	126	32	213	113	100	82	59	..	..	41	9	67	3
20	Bhelai, Po	573-93	227	101	501	258	243	117	14	47	44	45	6	159	46
21	Anantapur	804-27	227	72	626	319	307	186	86	5	5	50	6	184	4
22	Dasia, P	555-90	448	109	575	288	287	116	30	..	..	110	10	165	..
23	Mahinagar	1,004-00	578	176	945	505	440	233	204	51	62	136	7	307	1
24	Sura	421-70	477	115	635	321	314	..	..	116	310	55	2	180	..
25	Gopalpur	268-56	221	48	279	139	140	126	36	..	..	43	1	78	2
26	Daulatbati	192-96	137	41	216	111	105	85	73	..	..	231	10	69	..
27	Lakshmipur, 2P, L	361-82	288	61	633	340	293	272	153	..	..	12	5	186	6
28	Hazratpur	175-61	100	50	270	147	123	45	45	..	..	6	..	89	..
29	Raghabpur Bara	104-37	135	48	104	59	45	39	45	..	..	124	10	31	..
30	Lohatara	494-45	300	100	892	468	424	357	271	..	..	51	9	283	24
31	Dalimgaon, P, Po	896-52	650	172	954	584	370	272	135	10	28	70	7	358	6
32	Chak Lakshmi	175-87	235	68	91	52	39	32	22	..	..	36	3	28	..
33	Uttar Kachna	195-59	152	37	205	107	98	101	97	6	1	16	..	66	3
34	Balas, P	523-94	438	90	612	332	280	331	80	..	..	31	3	183	3
35	Manoharpur, P	292-47	49	111	275	148	127	148	27	..	..	26	2	99	8
36	Jugipukur	186-66	146	35	199	102	97	96	97	..	..	45	1	70	..
37	Saharullapur	196-74	204	46	239	121	118	121	18	..	..	60	1	69	1
38	Pandab Bli	122-63	32	6	50	28	22	1	..	..	..	1	1	17	..
39	Dhondarpail	234-39	151	51	202	98	104	83	93	..	..	15	7	60	..
40	Madhya Gauripur, D	344-38	308	98	297	160	137	139	22	6	11	32	7	105	..
41	Pandara	206-11	136	42	245	118	127	78	49	..	..	25	1	69	9
42	Ramkrishnapur, P	233-14	198	53	318	164	154	99	77	..	..	14	..	94	..
43	Nehalipara	219-09	154	63	313	152	161	127	29	..	..	54	9	89	..
44	Uttar Sankarpur	421-77	181	60	338	178	160	67	57	5	9	85	9	103	12
45	Mirzapur P	624-36	346	115	650	354	296	344	86	9	5	117	5	204	4
46	Chak Sibananda	387-26	233	70	444	204	240	128	49	5	19	135	8	95	4
47	Purbba Rampur	547-22	167	59	331	168	163	136	32	11	39	122	3	100	22
48	Dhanipukur	244-66	150	33	238	132	106	9	6	..	..	69	18	78	2
49	Bagduar	188-54	278	89	231	118	113	103	89	..	..	28	..	76	1
50	Chandgaon	265-18	130	42	173	84	89	57	62	..	..	67	15	45	..
51	Udgaon	450-55	248	73	440	225	215	75	54	..	..	..	..	128	2
52	Balahar, P	238-73	126	31	222	125	97	12	10	..	..	54	..	71	2
53	Mirzagar	204-10	105	37	206	115	91	12	7	..	..	74	5	64	1
54	Chapair	484-20	200	65	223	110	113	15	7	..	..	12	2	74	32
55	Uttar Krishnapur	147-44	43	13	93	50	43	24	16	..	2	17	1	34	2
56	Gotgaon	372-99	82	42	154	83	71	..	..	12	17	22	2	59	12
57	Radhikapur, P, Po	339-28	231	100	757	435	322	280	100	..	..	218	12	249	13
58	Kaluhar	176-00	42	20	144	73	71	71	71	1	..	28	1	42	..
59	Sukhandighi	225-23	100	55	177	86	91	40	41	1	..	18	4	60	..
60	Maljum	137-86	104	33	187	100	87	37	20	14	10	12	..	65	3
61	Narayanpur	508-83	100	40	351	172	179	48	39	..	..	41	3	121	2
62	Ranganj	318-01	210	58	163	87	76	83	72	2	2	14	..	69	4
63	Bhabak, P	137-59	172	58	304	162	142	22	12	..	..	20	2	106	4
64	Dakshin Gauripur	414-61	133	35	256	139	117	12	12	..	..	26	2	88	..
65	Harekrishnapur, P	492-75	207	60	394	211	183	85	58	10	13	29	4	144	6
66	Bagcha	575-43	328	83	447	238	209	234	205	..	..	56	..	164	..
67	Chak Dilal, P	348-78	209	50	401	215	186	181	152	..	..	37	2	128	..
68	Jaedala	301-90	124	36	200	105	95	85	78	20	17	17	..	74	1
69	Khailtor	238-72	160	42	149	76	73	76	73	..	..	5	..	48	..
70	Faridpur	843-99	500	140	813	442	371	287	102	38	76	114	2	297	33

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																		X	
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services			
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
99	28	24	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	98	154
27	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	41	60
57	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	107
48	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	32	81
61	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	38	97
34	15	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	68
83	19	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	66	130
27	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	27	42
46	..	18	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	16	41	93
130	3	10	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	236
155	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	107	223
87	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	94	130
42	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	33	113
47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	31	62
114	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	211
72	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	139
116	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	90	237
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	32
46	..	13	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	46	97
103	16	30	24	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	99	197
171	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	135	303
134	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	123	287
277	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	196	439
153	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	141	314
60	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	61	138
62	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	103
131	1	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	154	287
80	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	58	123
29	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	43
91	..	61	23	..	..	2	..	..	..	50	..	23	..	29	..	27	1	183	400
128	3	131	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	34	3	226	364
19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	24	39
40	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	41	93
171	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	149	277
71	7	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	119
50	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	32	97
64	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	117
12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	22
44	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	104
80	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	53	137
48	1	20	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	118
78	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	70	134
64	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	63	161
81	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	75	146
177	..	18	1	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	150	292
88	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	109	236
78	1	9	14	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	66	141
72	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	54	104
52	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	112
38	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	89
92	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	2	97	213
43	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	..	34	93
57	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	31	80
51	14	22	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	36	81
28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	41
48	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	24	59
73	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	10	..	24	1	23	..	101	7	188	309
29	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	31	71
51	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	26	91
42	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	35	84
108	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	31	177
56	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	18	74
76	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	56	136
80	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	117
124	..	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	67	177
146	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	74	209
100	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	87	188
68	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	84
42	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	73
232	20	33	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	1	145	398

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
88	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	133
123	1	18	1	..	..	..	6	40	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	94	243
150	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	124	268
24	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	24
227	2	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	130	316
Uninhabited																			
63	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	55	149
199	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	181	377
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	35
31	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	50
207	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	35	1	217	388
319	..	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	242	24
89	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	92	172
144	1	77	49	..	..	..	..	51	..	15	6	56	2	4	..	34	6	263	511
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	44	3	..	..	29	..	212	264
93	2	40	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	48	1	4	..	25	..	257	39
74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	119
37	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	67
75	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	109
50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	47	90
57	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	100
117	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	172
24	..	8	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	42
176	4	20	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	375
162	..	18	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	21	..	147	512
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	21
138	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	218
Included in Urban Area																			
59	3	9	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	7	3	..	27	2	75	158
193	24	52	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	10	..	1	..	15	..	221	421
148	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	50	179
Included in Urban Area																			
Included in Urban Area																			
301	22	56	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	56	12	274	522
275	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	22	2	280	588
60	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	139
262	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	249	520
79	..	10	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	162
21	13	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	32
124	1	93	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	228	599
52	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	110
37	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	103	136
216	26	29	3	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	165	268
71	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	95	149
82	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	121	226
28	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	58
49	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	99
62	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	136
14	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	21
177	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	44	8	171	384
48	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	90
127	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	131	276
63	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	42	..	98	147
304	5	78	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	36	3	414	681
284	16	58	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	5	4	..	..	..	2	..	259	515
108	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	101	229
186	1	25	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	218	388
72	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	20	7	101	185
53	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	87
127	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	1	109	238
55	3	25	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	61	129
74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	46	105
149	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	119	266
232	..	68	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	19	3	214	412
158	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	26	1	136	291
190	3	27	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	222	276
79	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	72	158
469	3	87	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	392	910
134	8	13	2	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	102	239

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7 P. S. Kaliaganj—concd.															
141	Bimalpara	155-57	75	16	109	49	60	49	60	..	..	4	1	26	1
142	Kachna	494-95	318	73	391	197	194	193	193	..	..	12	1	124	2
143	Mangaldaha	198-28	255	51	285	147	138	139	132	..	..	42	1	98	3
144	Madhupur, P	165-14	115	26	136	70	66	70	66	..	..	25	2	51	..
145	Raghupur	215-71	158	39	192	88	104	88	104	..	..	17	1	56	8
146	Atla, P	579-67	515	120	703	374	329	149	124	24	29	90	8	210	4
147	Chauli	250-30	5	5	75	32	43	25	35	..	..	..	..	20	..
148	Purbba Golaon, P	662-00	728	130	717	368	349	363	345	3	4	26	1	219	21
149	Baruna, P	763-59	428	130	670	350	320	234	194	83	84	31	5	217	12
150	Mehendipara	147-69	75	25	127	71	56	57	47	3	4	12	..	42	11
151	Dakhin Gobindapur, P	187-48	200	74	274	140	134	41	34	75	82	24	4	96	72
152	Tamchhari Mathbari, L	316-05	126	53	391	202	189	8	5	28	127	29	6	114	84
153	Beurjhari	588-80	361	100	528	281	247	209	189	14	12	79	5	175	13
154	Hamidpur, P	437-56	232	45	285	156	129	151	129	2	..	45	3	87	..
155	Khatra, P	563-44	408	123	667	370	297	216	138	38	100	131	1	223	..
156	Kuria	362-56	216	39	251	133	118	133	118	..	..	13	1	85	2
157	Chalpara	246-15	227	55	294	156	138	135	123	11	9	14	1	97	28
158	Rautgaon	472-16	362	93	554	299	255	243	212	29	24	70	1	168	27
159	Raypur	310-65	180	46	292	165	127	140	105	16	12	32	..	100	14
160	Bhulnara, P	677-08	487	115	607	359	248	169	91	83	64	98	9	207	4
161	Bansjhara	186-29	84	19	174	55	119	54	118	1	1	11	..	33	73
162	Hatpara	199-06	217	61	582	221	361	152	218	6	9	53	1	122	179
163	Dharmapara	112-25	95	22	133	90	63	58	42	..	..	6	2	50	..
164	Kunor, P, Po, L	683-93	763	207	1,137	593	544	297	260	1	1	208	8	332	1
165	Mukundapur	269-71	99	24	152	81	71	74	65	7	6	27	2	42	16
166	Dhekipara	333-60	51	10	66	37	29	33	28	..	..	13	..	21	4
167	Jinua	142-53	77	19	112	55	57	..	..	..	..	19	..	32	..
168	Palabari, L	339-24	397	127	761	394	367	121	117	25	26	147	7	224	8
169	Gangua	270-79	81	12	102	54	48	35	27	..	..	7	..	31	2
170	Bijail	120-75	57	10	66	30	36	..	..	..	..	12	4	13	..
171	Kaludanga	252-63	341	73	399	212	187	..	..	..	..	114	5	123	..
172	Jingaon, P	192-19	332	79	470	245	225	27	26	..	..	73	3	125	2
173	Pahargaon	423-33	286	75	437	223	214	137	135	27	39	36	3	136	29
174	Mahevdangi Dhekipara	104-95	68	16	90	45	45	45	45	..	..	12	3	26	4
175	Phulamani	166-48	84	23	113	57	56	32	36	7	6	4	..	34	4
176	Banigaon, P	250-39	121	27	111	61	50	43	44	..	1	11	..	43	..
177	Phulatti	792-41	354	106	493	248	245	160	137	32	38	40	2	149	6
178	Lahanda	211-84	115	29	209	103	106	18	19	13	12	39	..	66	..
179	Sahapur	583-30	238	60	355	175	160	35	28	27	25	33	1	82	..
180	Paschim Gagara	319-69	267	55	371	198	173	..	..	..	..	58	7	96	..
181	Baje Dhabail	272-31	88	21	171	61	110	..	..	..	..	12	..	35	56
182	Dhabail, P	258-82	260	56	332	173	159	..	..	4	1	68	4	100	..
183	Malgaon, P	1,028-83	1,203	344	1,939	960	979	84	89	..	..	246	9	556	7
184	Raghunathpur, P	1,008-26	765	165	1,068	558	510	433	79	19	11	129	9	305	19
186	Raynagar, P	962-94	314	77	390	204	186	202	86	..	..	40	2	130	48
212	Soasi	254-34	135	37	204	105	99	1	..	97	93	23	5	49	20
213	Randhanipara	219-32	65	30	155	74	81	..	..	25	30	14	2	40	13
214	Ghatisal	132-11	21	13	54	27	27	..	..	27	27	1	..	14	6
215	Palihar, P	1,233-81	751	183	1,060	559	501	302	62	65	51	195	9	303	11
216	Balabanda	604-40	259	86	453	229	224	47	52	76	61	42	7	134	49
217	Kuagram, P	584-47	180	71	393	220	173	14	4	91	88	17	..	138	88
218	Medinipur	837-83	294	58	428	233	195	..	..	10	14	18	2	134	117
219	Jhapail	343-23	395	108	598	304	294	244	42	23	26	71	1	179	55
220	Majhiar, P, Rhc	761-54	255	65	501	281	220	183	39	27	30	74	9	163	59
221	Kahil	114-47	98	17	130	67	63	4	..	63	63	8	..	41	18
222	Dhanaitor	206-03	181	49	160	81	79	75	69	6	10	7	..	47	25
Kaliaganj (Non-Municipality) 9P, 2Po, 5L, Rhs, D, Mcw, E,		3-47 Sq. miles	4,561	2,512	14,478	7,973	6,505	1,258	1,069	89	79	4,080	2,244	4,070	208
Rural		116.8 Sq. miles	50,106	13,951	79,433	42,357	37,076	24,480	18,014	2,497	3,172	10,412	639	24,605	2,125
Urban		3-5 Sq. miles	4,561	2,512	14,478	7,973	6,505	1,258	1,069	89	79	4,080	2,244	4,070	208
Grand Total		120-3 Sq. miles	54,667	16,463	93,911	50,339	43,581	25,738	19,083	2,586	3,251	14,492	2,883	28,675	2,333

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
22	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	23	59
117	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	73	182
93	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	49	133
48	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	5	19	66
49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	96
157	..	45	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	164	325
16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	43
211	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	149	328
153	..	64	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	308
29	8	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	45
77	60	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	44	62
102	77	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	88	105
136	7	35	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	234
83	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	129
161	..	31	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	..	147	297
75	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	48	118
87	7	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	59	110
125	10	32	7	..	..	4	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	131	228
62	5	15	4	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	65	113
158	..	38	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	152	244
32	..	1	73	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	77	2	..	..	..	13	..	22	48
83	99	15	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	99	182
36	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	1	40	63
244	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	543
13	3	29	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	55
17	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	25
26	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	23	57
175	39	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	170	339
25	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	48
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	36
108	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	89	187
100	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	120	223
100	5	35	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	87	185
20	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	41
23	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	52
21	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	18	50
89	..	57	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	99	239
46	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	37	106
65	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	93	180
80	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	173
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	54
79	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	73	159
430	..	111	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	404	972
211	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	253	491
89	25	59	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	158
42	2	5	2	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	36	79
17	..	19	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	68
5	1	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	13	21
230	1	60	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	256	490
120	34	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	95	175
94	86	29	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	82	83
101	104	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	99	78
126	4	50	37	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	1	125	239
101	47	48	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	118	161
37	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	45
42	20	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	54
365	18	168	22	2	..	219	29	492	12	141	1	1,147	20	306	4	1,230	102	3,903	6,297
18,589	992	3,796	625	7	1	54	151	238	120	150	94	362	29	84	..	1,323	113	17,752	34,951
365	18	168	22	2	..	219	29	492	12	141	1	1,147	20	306	4	1,230	102	3,903	6,297
18,964	1,016	3,986	647	9	1	273	180	720	132	291	95	1,509	49	380	4	2,583	215	21,866	41,268

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

8 P. S. Hemtabad

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agapur	91	131	213	Ghugormal	95	*	*
Anantakota	64	396	879	Giasil	93	377	459
Arazi Bahala	22	*	*	Goalpara	71	155	245
Arazi Dudhanda	90	104	73	Gutin	114	718	1,007
Arazi Kasimpur	83	390	517	Harinarayanpur	87	326	449
Asmanhat	8	167	227	Hatjugat	35	132	128
Atkara	116	234	347	Hemtabad	81	522	945
Atrai	56	196	318	Islampur	99	706	1,058
Bahala	44	420	476	Itahar	110	9	23
Baharail	41	504	622	Jagubati	105	74	117
Bahin Paharpur	16	638	432	Jalalpur	11	177	204
Bajitpur	65	128	238	Jatapur	9	227	317
Balaigaon	92	461	711	Jayrambati	53	38	51
Balufara	112	356	466	Kachan	51	115	170
Bamair	28	540	652	Kakarain	86	444	817
Bamra	14	319	339	Kalua	42	368	593
Bangalbari	104	81	151	Kamalpur	107	223	268
Baraibari	94	246	351	Kantor	82	621	905
Basiani	26	*	*	Karaidangi	45	163	201
Basudebpur	47	292	421	Kasia	70	223	268
Beltair	66	152	250	Kasimpur	79	682	744
Bhanail	33	644	747	Kastarai	46	210	294
Bharatpur	13	682	804	Kesabpur	15	119	172
Bhatsia	101	497	571	Kismat Maldua	18	50	80
Bhatura	69	197	264	Kismat Simla	73	163	280
Bhogram	43	460	665	Krishnabati	59	337	486
Bidisail	60	295	381	Krishnapur	61	269	405
Binagram	108	124	207	Madhabpur	52	202	285
Birgram	10	307	335	Mahajambhari	78	363	464
Bishnupur	27	833	1,242	Mahakaldanga	12	29	47
Bolkunti	48	165	231	Mahipur	88	259	359
Chainagar	25	645	1,001	Mahishgaon	1	223	310
Chandratia	20	67	80	Majdiha	98	169	145
Dadhikotbari	102	664	808	Makorhat	3	168	232
Dakshin Kotagaon	106	169	244	Malan	32	923	1,209
Dakshin Krishnapur	103	164	227	Maldua	17	91	92
Darimanpur	36	215	256	Manikpara	24	110	192
Dehuchi	77	296	351	Matiadob	7	79	118
Dhantair	31	262	321	Minapara	67	121	176
Dharmapur	6	103	111	Molani	2	101	40
Dhoarai	96	555	875	Nahusara	97	231	371
Dudhanda	89	396	629	Naoda	40	1,095	1,294
Durlabhpur	111	85	120	Nisairol	34	133	195
Garura	23	179	257	Nurpur	100	821	1,220
Ghagra	58	382	484				

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

8 P. S. Hemtabad—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Patair	62	289	386	Sekhpura	21	111	149
Pirojpur	63	55	79	Simla	85	159	198
Poaltair	38	132	200	Simuldanga	4	250	374
				Sitalpur	49	314	412
Rahugaon	76	314	470	Sonabanda	80	126	174
Rajra	39	170	158	Sunair	29	199	298
Ramnathpara	74	136	189	Surangapur	55	290	371
Rampur	57	499	598				
Ranhatta	84	265	350	Teghara	109	13	*
Ratibhati	68	295	414	Tilan	19	334	351
Rosanpur	30	197	242	Tilia	115	72	103
				Titihri	50	750	1,001
Samaspur	75	662	846	Turiban	54	457	621
Santara	5	417	495				
Sasan	113	1,135	1,573	Uttar Kotagaon	37	167	228
Sekhpur	72	165	160				
				Total		34,680	46,768

* Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>8 P. S. Hemtabad</i>															
1	Mahishgaon, P	559-93	224	57	310	152	158	36	49	6	8	41	4	105	6
2	Molani	158-33	22	22	40	17	23	2	..	..	..	1	..	13	..
3	Makorhat	328-47	148	49	232	128	104	39	30	..	..	17	..	85	2
4	Simuldanga, P	261-89	297	75	374	193	179	149	135	..	..	78	9	102	3
5	Santara	608-48	481	100	495	255	240	182	167	61	56	77	10	130	4
6	Dharmapur	161-20	93	21	111	63	48	45	33	13	12	14	..	43	10
7	Matiadob	191-09	88	25	118	66	52	..	9	9	8	21	..	44	3
8	Asmanhat, P.	223-91	136	42	227	115	112	52	53	47	45	24	..	69	26
9	Jatapur	543-56	228	63	317	156	161	90	90	44	48	49	1	97	34
10	Birgram, P.	489-10	219	66	335	174	161	118	114	42	34	58	1	109	17
11	Jalalpur	388-77	140	40	204	95	109	83	76	10	15	20	8	64	10
12	Mahakaldanga	245-63	32	6	47	33	14	..	1	..	..	14	..	11	..
13	Bharatpur, P. L, D	238-02	600	75	804	435	369	..	4	..	..	145	17	241	..
14	Ramra, P.	491-12	310	78	339	179	160	85	70	23	18	92	20	98	7
15	Kesabpur	350-92	122	36	172	91	81	54	50	..	..	26	3	54	2
16	Bahin Paharpur P.	582-71	395	77	432	428	4	211	..	..	..	141	4	253	..
17	Maldua	154-04	99	24	92	51	41	42	39	..	..	20	3	29	1
18	Kismat Maldua	200-33	61	17	80	46	34	27	26	..	..	21	2	23	1
19	Tilan, L	647-45	300	66	351	195	156	133	113	8	7	55	8	116	37
20	Chandratia	257-33	60	18	80	45	35	27	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Sekhpura	276-06	129	50	149	84	65	75	65	..	..	14	..	57	13
22	Arazi Bahala	137-10	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Garura	320-45	234	50	257	134	123	..	..	..	..	21	2	79	..
24	Maikpara	264-15	61	23	192	92	100	..	..	..	..	34	..	48	..
25	Chainagar, P. L	1,130-86	658	202	1,001	532	469	79	63	108	117	183	52	271	..
26	Basiani	115-95	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Bishnupur	1,138-62	859	130	1,242	645	597	450	402	60	58	162	7	343	34
28	Banail, L	958-44	514	66	652	364	288	165	136	42	32	122	30	204	17
29	Sunsair	374-13	244	56	298	159	139	104	86	12	12	26	..	87	..
30	Rosanpur, P	145-89	166	47	242	122	120	36	77	..	..	26	..	65	..
31	Dhantair	168-57	185	49	321	163	158	55	50	..	..	27	2	76	..
32	Malan, P	982-25	877	109	1,209	632	577	256	247	57	53	219	10	366	3
33	Bhanail Po	815-35	532	95	747	393	354	261	244	61	64	108	27	244	42
34	Nisrol	216-34	32	32	195	82	113	67	78	..	..	23	1	45	24
35	Hatjugat	119-19	30	25	128	70	58	41	57	29	1	14	1	38	11
36	Darimanpur P, L, D	333-90	64	44	256	143	113	30	24	31	24	51	11	80	2
37	Uttar Kotagaon	296-37	56	45	228	130	98	68	55	27	22	29	8	80	1
38	Poshtair	236-58	148	42	200	102	98	95	88	6	4	28	3	68	12
39	Rajra	228-05	120	26	158	85	73	79	66	..	..	34	9	55	6
40	Noda, P	1,372-70	608	146	1,294	664	630	307	294	58	51	209	13	387	24
41	Baharail, P, Po, L	504-43	403	115	622	355	267	121	80	40	46	113	36	203	..
42	Kalua	756-92	425	57	593	310	283	184	179	..	..	128	23	173	8
43	Bhogram, P	811-23	510	55	665	359	306	30	28	36	40	143	49	224	4
44	Bahala, P	323-78	374	97	476	282	194	74	52	..	..	48	1	136	2
45	Karaidangi	275-51	146	45	201	101	100	26	27	..	..	12	..	61	..
46	Kastarai	349-33	235	57	294	170	124	57	39	17	11	47	5	94	5
47	Basudebpur	435-51	302	75	421	216	205	..	..	..	..	52	6	113	..
48	Bolkunti	375-47	170	42	231	136	95	..	..	..	..	46	..	63	..
49	Sitalpur	356-04	283	68	412	217	195	..	..	..	..	114	7	98	..
50	Titih P, L	1,184-77	685	68	1,001	526	475	281	241	12	11	219	28	282	4
51	Kachan, P	208-23	158	34	170	92	78	..	..	..	..	44	8	45	..
52	Madhabpur	167-97	158	44	285	154	131	..	..	..	..	50	14	80	6
53	Jayrambati	104-53	48	6	51	24	27	..	..	..	..	22	4	14	9
54	Turiban, P	533-02	461	107	621	336	285	..	..	..	..	92	17	191	8
55	Surangapur	813-59	277	74	371	191	180	50	48	17	16	51	..	117	..
56	Atrai	329-37	237	58	318	166	152	..	..	7	11	66	..	94	..
57	Rampur	608-48	312	107	598	303	295	66	59	..	..	59	3	157	29
58	Ghagra	593-75	316	93	484	261	223	192	171	16	11	47	1	126	3
59	Krishnabati Po	272-97	289	77	486	252	234	179	173	..	..	83	18	143	1
60	Bidisail, P, L	267-67	186	46	381	196	185	196	185	..	..	83	8	112	..
61	Krishnapur	269-39	358	90	405	208	197	5	..	..	..	71	8	114	..
62	Patair, P	471-08	229	63	386	208	178	163	143	..	..	50	4	114	..
63	Pirojpur	241-46	53	12	79	36	43	36	43	..	..	13	5	16	12
64	Anantakota, P	389-98	278	100	879	258	621	74	66	28	26	30	..	139	12
65	Bajitpur	169-70	119	38	258	126	112	..	..	..	..	57	15	67	1
66	Beltair	286-16	119	47	250	118	132	32	22	..	..	32	21	64	9
67	Minapara	148-37	117	31	176	94	82	13	16	..	..	37	4	46	1
68	Ratibhati, P	218-46	242	69	414	205	209	200	200	5	9	61	8	101	3
69	Bhatara	308-74	132	46	264	130	134	64	67	14	20	30	8	80	5
70	Kasla	289-86	167	48	288	133	115	6	4	38	27	13	..	79	3

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
99	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	47	152
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	23
85	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	102
71	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	93	176
96	4	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	125	236
35	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	20	58
41	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	49
57	23	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	86
73	29	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	59	127
75	9	27	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	63	144
50	5	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	31	99
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	14
182	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	194	369
77	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	81	153
32	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	37	79
201	..	43	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	175	4
23	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	40
16	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	33
84	33	32	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	35
45	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	52
63	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	55	123
45	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	100
231	..	33	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	261	469
307	18	32	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	Uninhabited	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	902	363
148	7	56	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	271
77	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	139
54	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	120
76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	158
287	3	36	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	27	..	266	574
191	28	32	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	21	..	149	312
37	23	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	89
34	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	47
68	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	63	111
68	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	50	97
51	..	15	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	86
39	2	15	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	67
290	..	80	16	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	277	606
125	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	152	267
147	..	23	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	137	275
219	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	135	302
108	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	192
60	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	100
71	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	78	119
99	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	203
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	93
98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	195
218	..	54	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	244	471
38	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	47	78
64	..	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	125
14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18
153	8	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	145	277
114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	180
94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	152
117	5	40	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	266
105	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	135	220
109	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	233
112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	185
114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	197
87	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	94	178
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	43
81	..	48	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	119	609
55	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	59	111
46	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	123
46	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	81
90	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	104	206
57	..	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	129
45	2	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	74	112

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
																3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
8 P. S. Hemtabad—contd.																
71	Goalpara	147-21	161	43	245	117	128	..	..	..	..	19	..	65	13
72	Sekhpur	273-77	128	29	160	86	74	16	13	6	5	9	..	51	..	
73	Kiamat Simla	123-82	166	45	280	173	107	8	7	9	12	29	6	111	4	
74	Ramnathpara	189-73	117	38	189	95	94	..	..	..	..	31	7	53	..
75	Samaspur, P. L.	526-82	644	54	846	449	397	12	..	76	67	156	28	243	45	
76	Rahugaon	307-27	419	90	470	231	239	115	117	..	..	65	19	122	29
77	Dehuchi, P.	692-00	211	90	351	195	156	75	51	79	74	59	18	115	54	
78	Mahajambhari	798-12	368	83	464	231	233	203	193	..	..	80	7	138	8
79	Kasimpur, P.	981-93	467	47	744	402	342	132	113	..	..	106	20	226	1
80	Sonabanda	197-99	121	29	174	86	88	..	..	11	6	22	..	37	..
81	Hemtabad, P. Po, L., Rho	421-74	499	74	945	520	425	6	5	1	..	188	62	279	..	
82	Kantor, P. L.	258-99	474	144	905	530	375	9	7	..	..	261	82	303	..
83	Arazi Kasimpur	218-25	622	47	517	274	243	8	3	..	..	56	21	161	3
84	Ranhatta	821-27	622	147	350	186	164	57	50	8	7	63	13	88	5	
85	Simla	256-11	120	41	198	100	98	44	43	..	..	19	12	58	..
86	Kakarsing, P.	888-45	599	45	817	417	400	206	214	..	..	175	10	210	..
87	Hazinarayanpur, P.	451-23	382	97	449	233	216	160	151	..	..	57	1	129	..
88	Mahipur	374-14	157	50	359	193	186	83	65	14	10	45	5	89	4	
89	Dudhanda	459-22	383	119	629	348	281	157	110	43	25	89	15	189	..	
90	Arazi Dudhanda	161-01	65	13	73	38	35	38	35	..	..	3	..	7	..
91	Agapur	124-19	175	38	213	113	100	8	5	..	..	36	3	61	..
92	Balaigaon, P.	509-30	491	112	711	394	317	11	10	..	..	120	14	219	3
93	Giasil	331-08	285	73	459	232	227	..	..	..	..	64	9	123	4
94	Baraibari	358-11	217	70	351	179	172	..	..	..	..	57	9	107	..
95	Ghugormal	164-16	Uninhabited								..
96	Dhoarai, P.	650-03	520	146	875	458	417	183	159	28	20	130	47	271	71	
97	Nahusara	217-82	170	39	371	130	241	..	..	..	..	46	20	57	1
98	Majdiha	321-38	173	42	145	141	4	27	..	..	..	27	..	59	4
99	Islampur, P.	888-67	943	102	1,058	547	511	84	58	16	18	127	7	305	..	
100	Nurpur, Po, Rho	402-80	695	154	1,220	685	535	269	218	..	..	235	80	364	32
101	Bhatsia, P.	616-04	354	91	571	306	265	144	134	41	17	87	16	173	4	
102	Dadhikotbari, P.	536-49	397	134	808	449	359	117	100	44	34	179	44	287	61	
103	Dakshin Krishnapur	441-88	90	24	227	117	110	49	55	14	13	9	1	70	3	
104	Bangalbari, Po, L.	135-26	83	25	151	77	74	67	74	..	..	7	1	39	1
105	Jagubati	133-72	164	47	117	51	66	51	66	..	..	..	3	24	2
106	Dakshin Kotagaon	251-24	155	52	244	106	138	76	85	4	3	34	4	48	2	
107	Kamalpur, P.	205-01	139	48	268	126	142	71	69	11	22	54	8	65	11	
108	Binagram	404-88	125	37	207	118	89	99	72	7	6	29	2	59	1	
109	Teghara	148-79	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited								..
110	Itahar	145-76	5	2	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Durlabhpur	137-76	25	15	120	55	65	12	12	..	..	..	10	..	38
112	Balufara, P.	245-29	82	25	466	248	218	221	..	..	..	96	20	124	2
113	Savan, P.	1,216-47	1,249	179	1,573	801	772	452	378	56	203	315	66	400	13	
114	Gutin, P. L.	686-37	658	170	1,007	522	485	134	127	52	55	232	50	297	32	
115	Tilia	222-64	79	18	103	61	42	13	18	..	..	12	1	33	1
116	Atkara, P.	542-93	129	62	347	165	182	52	46	30	34	41	30	84	46	
Total (Entirely Rural)		74-0	31,491	7,093	46,769	24,706	22,063	9,061	7,805	1,534	1,548	7,659	1,328	13,613	975	
		Sq. miles														

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
49	..	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	115
41	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	74
35	..	10	3	..	..	5	..	10	..	2	..	34	..	..	..	15	1	62	103
43	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	94
164	13	44	17	..	..	20	15	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	9	..	206	352
79	4	40	13	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	109	310
56	16	55	37	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	80	102
97	6	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	93	225
165	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	32	1	176	341
27	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	88
121	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	22	..	..	..	58	..	241	425
157	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	5	..	21	..	227	375
137	..	13	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	113	240
78	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	159
35	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	42	98
161	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	207	400
102	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	216
67	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	104	162
99	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	139	281
3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	55
49	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	100
178	..	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	175	314
76	1	36	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	109	225
69	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	72	172
Uninhabited																			
187	49	73	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	187	346
42	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	73	240
40	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	82	..
251	..	51	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	242	511
85	..	49	23	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	7	3	31	..	190	5	321	503
106	2	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	153	261
211	17	70	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	162	298
60	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	47	107
38	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	39	73
9	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	27	64
40	..	4	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	58	136
53	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	61	131
35	..	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	88
Uninhabited																			
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
11	..	20	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	17	65
85	..	37	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	124	216
314	7	82	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	401	759
209	8	75	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	225	453
28	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	28	41
84	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	136
10,173	447	2,525	365	2	..	64	61	38	9	30	..	129	17	36	..	614	26	11,005	21,128

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

9 P. S. Itahar

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abhinagar	9	174	376	Chandanpur	168	748	877
Abjalpur	191	98	141	Chandigram	137	424	599
Aiho	237	205	233	Chandipur	197	404	407
Aldhanda	64	154	279	Chandol	20	113	237
Algram	128	97	152	Chauduar	87	92	161
Aminhat	234	217	310	Chhatraghati	90	197	256
Arazi Banagram	186	*	*	Chhilampur	245	92	153
Arazi Kasiabari	82	*	*	Chhilimpur	174	1,132	1,073
Asal Banagram	97	261	298	Chhota Bahadol	238	98	140
Asrafpur	42	427	477	Chitor	32	265	346
				Chopa	178	220	249
				Churaman	164	656	555
Bagbari	83	116	214				
Bagduma	211	658	675	Dakshinal	36	542	868
Bagun	19	157	208	Dakshin Mahespur	242	50	55
Bahadol	239	363	482	Dakshin Syampur	227	73	162
Bahati	12	344	428	Daldalia Chak	175	*	*
Baidara	247	412	489	Dali Deul Chak	161	269	282
Bairgachhi	146	46	60	Damdalia	4	573	834
Baje Banagram	98	91	162	Dangapara Belua	103	110	169
Baje Chahatpur	200	*	*	Dhamdhol	68	337	467
Baje Dakshinal	31	97	142	Dharampur	235	41	51
Bajitpur	3	288	370	Dharanda	27	158	257
Balarampur	123	230	221	Dhulahar	132	11,12	1,623
Baldu	196	691	693	Dighaldanga	70	175	216
Balihara	99	447	588	Digna	129	308	464
Balijol	6	741	1,029	Durgapur	24	866	1,133
Bamandanga	180	105	157				
Bamnigaon	136	71	87	Etharpur	248	171	194
Banagram	133	245	339				
Banbol	120	141	378	Fasiabad	199	828	946
Bangar	216	916	1,051	Fatepur	192	199	232
Bankur	115	127	143	Fatepur Syampur	75	163	192
Bansthupi	116	124	134				
Bara Bella	148	191	247	Garia	122	33	43
Baragram	190	674	759	Gatlu	114	*	138
Barhatti	205	271	223	Gauripur	163	399	423
Bariol	2	513	849	Ghera	131	416	861
Barot	206	1,083	1,131	Ghritatala	218	639	618
Bartakigram	89	507	733	Ghugudanga	61	53	106
Basaratpur	215	569	598	Goalpara	69	281	313
Basudebpur	165	400	397	Gokarna	194	292	353
Batnabaj	246	97	115	Golhat	232	178	244
Bausa	150	198	277	Gopalnagar	250	325	415
Belua	134	307	481	Gopalpur	170	190	257
Belul	10	188	316	Gopibati	224	388	332
Betor	38	193	341	Gopinathpur	162	420	559
Bhabanipur	147	92	75	Gorahar	1	716	1,262
Bhabanipur Bejpukur	102	601	765	Gosaipur	157	176	232
Bhadrasila	85	407	556	Gulandar	155	1,399	1,797
Bhadratha	22	176	334	Gunarajpur	58	69	119
Bhagnail	41	543	972	Guniakhanda	59	68	116
Bhatingaon	62	335	553				
Bhelagachhi	54	422	560	Halimpur	223	104	115
Bhushargachhi	249	49	86	Haripur	15	213	260
Bidhibari	112	228	362	Hasua	11	434	764
Bimalpara	101	579	626	Hematpur	74	259	400
Binair	183	143	203				
Birnagar	209	629	731	Indran	16	916	1,007
Bisahar	96	258	357	Itahar	109	615	1,051
Bishnupur	66	33	54				
Boaltair	63	88	180	Jagadal	241	153	168
Bochkapara	208	149	165	Jamalpur	171	859	920
				Jamuna	185	293	310
Chabhat	106	477	653	Jathigram	181	580	662
Chahatpur	198	622	524	Jayhat	233	1,149	1,323
Chalania	81	314	422	Jiropur	105	*	13
				Jot Narottam	229	219	219

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

9 P. S. Itahar—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kaliganj	222	180	256	Pal Bhabanipur	95	101	230
Kamalai	25	322	671	Panchadebati	231	73	25
Kamalpur	124	146	280	Para	140	796	1,100
Kamardanga	169	787	829	Parameswarbati	251	547	565
Kanaipur	93	277	267	Parbatipur	45	303	468
Kapasia	172	2,758	3,216	Parergram	149	665	994
Kasba	230	346	338	Paschim Durllabhpur	139	249	358
Kasibati	80	33	67	Paschim Sakodanga	33	41	59
Katabari	228	71	92	Patinahar	221	*	*
Kotal	7	993	1,384	Patirajpur	56	193	510
Khamrui	127	268	308	Patnalia	160	106	157
Khanjapur	187	336	315	Phulat	182	154	117
Kharsata	141	228	479	Pinglu	195	333	355
Kharua	179	278	308	Pirali para	73	98	140
Khasra	142	412	349	Porsha	110	102	337
Khayerbari	100	370	452	Pukhuria	154	199	349
Khesra	252	1,451	1,800	Purbba Durllabhpur	65	532	806
Khuniabari	201	*	*	Purbba Nagua	48	268	414
Kismat Begunbari	126	*	*	Purbba Sakodanga	34	30	28
Koarpur	204	350	389	Purushottampur	166	343	450
Kokna	57	227	319	Rahai	21	103	150
Kotar	5	411	562	Rajgram	18	345	404
Kukrakunda	29	194	255	Rajkot	212	773	897
Kulator	78	172	225	Ramdanga	121	209	263
Kumarpur	153	445	374	Ranapur	135	87	45
Kunarhat	210	*	*	Ranipur	79	199	287
Kurmanpur	107	238	313	Sadapur	28	240	309
Lahuchar	193	228	188	Sahabhita	77	456	611
Lalganj	158	571	583	Sahapur	118	117	133
Laskarpur	47	172	266	Saiyadpur	176	1,422	1,485
Madhuban	220	*	*	Sandia	72	425	615
Maghiapara	243	151	190	Sarishatuli	240	147	156
Mahadipur	226	93	59	Sasan	236	184	192
Mahanandapara	151	199	269	Sibrampur	50	223	291
Mahanandapur	43	496	775	Sigram	188	161	244
Mahasunda	23	93	186	Simuldanga	53	*	6
Mahinagar	55	211	336	Sisai	213	100	72
Malanchi	219	45	79	Sohair	130	693	956
Malinagar	125	*	111	Sonapur	30	505	710
Manainagar	167	451	513	Sridharpur	49	397	621
Marnai	217	555	538	Srimantapur	159	417	500
Mirzadighi	214	458	494	Sripur	117	224	431
Mirzapur	84	125	298	Subarnapur	145	324	473
Mobarakpur	94	57	152	Sujal	76	117	199
Mohagachhi	60	146	256	Suliapara	108	36	87
Mohan Bhuban	152	349	396	Surahar	91	154	175
Mukundapur	143	441	637	Surun	17	924	1,148
Musan	184	455	684	Syamganj	88	52	128
Muskipur	202	801	820	Syampur	144	126	169
Nadhna	39	108	149	Taltungi	51	152	265
Nagpara	92	210	266	Tegaj	173	*	*
Nagua	37	56	101	Tharais	225	334	511
Nahanipur	244	274	317	Thilbil	203	368	314
Nalbhiti Madhabpur	156	522	553	Tiarbati	113	*	38
Naldanga	35	42	114	Tilna	67	483	584
Namtora	177	228	232	Titidanga	104	*	*
Nandangaon	44	218	465	Tituha	207	380	474
Narihat	71	272	343	Uddhabpur	189	154	107
Osmanpur	86	293	424	Ujalpur	52	119	153
Paharajpur	26	758	1,275	Ujani	13	183	260
Paikpara	111	453	476	Ujantor	119	129	161
Pajol	14	652	880	Uttar Jamalpur	46	102	145
Pakrabari	138	*	*	Uttar Mahespur	40	66	220
Palaiabari	8	1,071	1,426				
				Total		80,953	104,769

* Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS.

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Worker (1-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9 P. S. Itahar															
1	Gorahar, P. L.	545-47	165	196	1,262	679	583	56	48	..	..	199	9	375	..
2	Bariol, P.	998-48	221	152	849	456	413	19	16	..	..	95	8	259	1
3	Bajitpur, P.	141-75	116	72	370	193	177	2	..	..	..	50	2	111	..
4	Damdalia, P.	597-74	217	144	834	423	411	10	9	..	..	117	5	228	3
5	Kotar, P.	1,609-25	139	96	562	301	261	156	134	..	..	50	6	161	1
6	Balijol, P.	612-33	193	187	1,029	521	508	93	101	..	..	107	10	295	21
7	Kewtal, P.	1,348-82	304	249	1,384	746	638	128	105	..	..	220	23	412	1
8	Palaiabari	613-82	283	276	1,426	737	689	4	3	..	..	222	32	402	10
9	Abhinagar, L.	286-79	176	66	376	204	172	194	162	..	..	64	14	105	1
10	Belul, P.	548-61	111	55	316	160	156	65	67	..	..	70	9	93	1
11	Hasua, P.	1,005-38	206	142	764	455	309	276	140	..	..	127	17	256	8
12	Bahati	587-99	190	78	428	230	198	67	42	..	..	16	2	127	..
13	Ujani	220-36	74	33	260	135	125	135	125	..	..	13	1	81	..
14	Pajol, P.	505-62	199	180	880	467	413	..	..	..	..	112	8	252	..
15	Haripur	172-37	151	57	260	138	122	5	4	..	..	49	6	76	20
16	Indran	123-72	237	201	1,007	487	520	15	16	..	..	76	2	307	18
17	Surun, P. L.	603-57	672	207	1,148	588	560	106	110	482	450	124	14	336	52
18	Rajgram, P.	1,265-90	316	73	404	206	198	28	37	..	..	85	21	124	3
19	Bagun	205-06	126	43	208	113	95	86	69	..	..	21	..	63	2
20	Chandol, P.	296-95	206	48	237	116	121	107	110	..	..	25	2	81	12
21	Rahai	133-53	106	27	150	73	77	..	..	..	..	17	4	47	4
22	Bhadrastha	320-43	234	63	334	161	173	32	30	..	..	9	1	83	..
23	Mahasunda	189-16	116	39	186	103	83	40	26	4	2	32	6	60	4
24	Durgapur, P. L.	227-94	622	208	1,133	610	523	192	177	1	2	272	111	353	51
25	Kamalai, P.	458-90	366	137	671	352	319	128	114	40	46	111	21	201	12
26	Paharajpur, P.	1,101-88	787	223	1,275	679	596	321	302	65	58	178	37	381	6
27	Dharanda	328-86	188	51	257	133	124	108	104	19	13	27	1	82	3
28	Sadapur	286-83	210	50	309	173	136	165	127	..	..	18	1	97	11
29	Kukrakunda, P.	301-10	180	52	255	134	121	104	90	4	4	24	16	85	9
30	Sonapur	756-42	300	90	710	368	342	316	282	52	60	29	2	223	20
31	Baje Dakshinal	114-09	60	16	142	76	66	42	33	5	9	10	1	40	12
32	Chitor	305-49	169	57	346	176	170	82	68	48	63	29	7	104	1
33	Paschim Sakodanga	157-66	31	11	59	33	26	12	10	13	11	8	2	15	..
34	Purbba Sakodanga	112-17	4	15	28	11	17	..	..	11	17	..	..	6	2
35	Naldanga, P.	139-86	73	21	114	56	58	7	9	17	16	17	5	39	3
36	Dakshinal, P.	991-09	450	164	868	439	429	311	302	109	117	58	9	267	41
37	Nagua, P.	140-53	21	22	101	56	45	2	2	..	..	..	..	34	19
38	Betar	519-46	168	64	341	174	167	174	167	..	..	9	..	97	2
39	Nadhna	212-48	64	26	149	82	67	72	58	..	..	3	1	48	..
40	Uttar Maheshpur	290-20	115	46	220	122	98	3	2	51	38	18	1	75	5
41	Bhagnail, P.	1,159-48	645	170	972	491	481	120	136	..	..	100	17	285	19
42	Asarpur	443-52	243	84	477	245	232	76	82	156	146	53	6	145	98
43	Mahanandapur, P.	1,072-18	221	124	775	425	350	25	..	297	311	29	6	298	181
44	Nandangaon	374-13	166	93	465	237	228	92	90	35	32	13	1	124	40
45	Parbatipur, P.	471-33	149	81	468	237	231	67	68	149	152	2	..	158	86
46	Uttar Jamalpur	209-45	97	19	145	77	68	56	46	21	22	18	1	49	29
47	Lakarpur, P.	254-96	160	42	266	143	123	99	83	20	19	20	1	74	25
48	Purbba Nagua	376-08	177	70	414	222	192	201	164	21	28	21	3	130	51
49	Sridharpur	631-77	310	113	621	309	312	102	103	160	42	42	3	190	70
50	Sibrampur	483-67	202	43	291	148	143	113	106	35	37	37	..	80	6
51	Talrungi	203-78	174	52	265	125	140	87	84	20	33	21	1	82	9
52	Ujulpur	310-65	85	36	153	86	67	63	48	23	19	10	1	61	2
53	Simuldanga	99-13	2	1	6	4	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..
54	Bhelagachhi	584-74	401	104	560	278	282	256	249	17	19	20	..	163	3
55	Mahinagar	309-29	53	22	336	175	161	100	85	52	48	13	..	91	20
56	Patirajpur, P.	319-25	264	45	510	291	219	125	94	25	16	114	34	171	8
57	Kokna	322-74	204	57	319	165	154	131	122	33	32	5	1	104	29
58	Gunaraipur	137-83	73	20	119	63	56	56	56	..	..	6	..	33	4
59	Gunakhanda	164-45	87	22	116	67	49	67	49	..	..	6	..	42	..
60	Mohagachhi	233-49	151	53	236	124	132	81	97	34	30	32	..	72	15
61	Ghugudanga	138-28	85	21	106	52	54	29	37	10	8	16	2	36	8
62	Bhatingson	807-54	358	111	553	300	253	161	132	56	47	78	1	187	2
63	Boaltair	182-85	93	33	180	94	86	..	..	22	23	5	..	54	5
64	Aldhanda	371-86	137	56	279	142	137	..	..	13	11	27	1	85	..
65	Purbba Durllabhpur, P. L.	559-84	341	149	806	424	382	84	69	..	..	93	19	197	34
66	Bahnupur	96-61	15	10	54	25	29	..	..	25	29	..	..	16	18
67	Tilna, P.	751-73	280	106	584	304	280	120	108	178	165	6	..	178	100
68	Dhamdhol	389-67	365	86	467	230	237	212	223	18	14	..	..	146	11
69	Goalpara	365-17	198	53	313	166	147	144	127	14	16	2	..	91	15
70	Dighaldanga	169-32	178	58	216	121	95	112	94	8	1	24	..	79	8

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manu- facturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
243	..	94	..	2	2	4	30	..	304	383
170	1	79	..	2	1	7	..	177	412
86	..	22	82	177
150	..	78	3	195	408
113	1	29	1	18	..	140	280
208	10	70	9	3	2	5	9	..	226	487
328	..	72	1	3	..	1	3	5	..	334	637
228	6	134	6	2	4	32	..	335	679
78	1	23	1	3	..	99	171
72	1	21	67	135
182	8	68	1	1	4	..	199	301
96	..	28	1	2	..	103	198
63	..	8	10	..	54	123
178	..	70	4	215	413
33	19	31	4	1	..	1	..	6	1	62	102
131	1	155	17	19	2	..	180	302
205	1	88	1	18	50	5	20	..	252	508
93	3	20	2	6	3	..	82	195
52	2	8	3	50	93
61	1	20	11	35	109
31	..	14	4	2	..	26	73
47	..	36	78	173
37	3	13	2	8	1	43	79
76	18	62	19	8	..	38	5	2	..	32	..	6	..	129	9	257	472
122	6	44	3	1	3	4	11	19	..	151	307
319	4	51	2	9	2	..	298	590

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and homeless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9 P. S. Itahar—contd.															
71	Narhat, P	171-37	294	55	343	179	164	174	158	..	..	31	7	107	..
72	Sandia	743-58	456	119	615	314	301	193	198	108	96	74	3	213	56
73	Pirali para	122-32	235	60	140	71	69	71	69	..	..	6	..	40	..
74	Hematpur	282-61	211	77	400	204	196	75	77	14	9	51	..	124	4
75	Fatepur Syampur, P	255-38	172	41	192	98	94	53	48	45	46	27	4	62	25
76	Sujal	237-72	109	27	199	102	97	102	97	..	..	16	..	61	..
77	Sahabhita	455-41	379	100	611	302	309	130	127	31	30	106	7	193	16
78	Kulitor	258-28	256	39	225	119	106	18	11	22	16	4	..	71	7
79	Ranipur	406-77	170	41	287	138	149	138	148	..	..	17	..	82	1
80	Kasibati	124-61	19	12	67	35	32	..	..	35	32	..	..	22	18
81	Chalania	523-08	359	107	422	260	162	256	153	4	9	72	2	163	7
82	Arazi Kasiabari	167-81	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Bagbari	144-04	123	30	214	121	93	2	93	..	..	9	..	73	1
84	Mirzapur	419-32	163	45	298	172	126	77	52	..	..	19	1	98	6
85	Bhadrasila, P	684-53	317	81	556	314	242	99	69	12	13	116	17	167	66
86	Omanpur, P	246-92	201	67	424	220	204	5	4	72	59	72	17	129	40
87	Chauduar	293-10	83	28	161	84	77	84	77	..	..	21	3	53	..
88	Syanganj, P	164-28	147	24	128	57	71	24	31	27	31	16	1	40	1
89	Bartakigram	899-16	237	116	733	373	360	80	88	185	173	68	4	215	2
90	Chhatraghati	230-91	160	40	256	122	134	63	80	21	20	24	3	76	11
91	Surahar	347-57	194	32	175	83	92	50	42	33	50	11	..	49	5
92	Nagpara, P	375-96	142	54	266	132	134	96	94	35	39	16	1	76	14
93	Kanaipur	203-03	153	39	267	138	129	129	118	..	..	18	4	79	31
94	Moharapur	175-27	88	20	152	78	74	78	74	..	..	10	..	43	15
95	Pal Bhabanipur	421-38	112	44	230	116	114	39	29	35	30	18	..	67	11
96	Bisahar	502-44	171	64	357	195	162	105	85	90	77	13	1	104	17
97	Asal Banagram	233-69	108	47	298	146	152	..	..	..	..	52	9	79	1
98	Bajo Banagram	143-21	82	28	162	78	84	..	..	..	..	17	..	43	..
99	Balihar, P, Po, Rho	308-73	291	117	588	310	278	45	36	..	..	105	15	190	1
100	Khayerbari, P	197-33	254	91	452	223	229	..	..	..	..	68	10	118	1
101	Bimalpara, P	715-05	234	128	626	325	301	..	..	..	..	99	14	194	3
102	Bhabanipur Bejpukur, P	1,145-36	353	145	765	388	377	23	18	..	..	94	8	227	13
103	Dangapara Belua	194-84	93	30	169	77	92	23	25	13	10	11	..	46	..
104	Titidanga	98-63	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Jiropur	192-95	6	3	13	7	6	7	6	..	..	1	..	4	3
106	Chabhat, L	728-40	365	113	653	338	315	36	35	..	..	147	49	200	4
107	Kurmanpur, P	636-67	137	61	313	157	156	122	128	..	..	16	1	99	14
108	Sullapara	412-10	26	18	87	52	35	..	..	52	35	..	..	24	19
109	Itahar, P, H, Po, Rho, L, D	680-38	474	188	1,051	582	469	120	76	100	89	234	68	335	84
110	Porsha	135-44	203	61	337	190	147	110	85	..	..	48	13	102	2
111	Paikpara	140-69	171	103	476	248	228	248	228	..	..	6	..	143	48
112	Bidibari	154-81	193	54	362	194	168	..	..	..	..	24	1	101	1
113	Tiarbati	150-24	17	6	38	22	16	21	13	..	..	3	..	10	..
114	Gailu	349-49	51	16	138	80	58	10	10	..	..	1	..	41	..
115	Bankur	274-39	80	30	143	73	70	60	58	11	12	7	..	38	7
116	Bansthupi	172-96	78	18	134	71	63	71	63	..	..	8	..	49	..
117	Sripur, P	284-09	272	77	431	215	216	199	198	3	7	76	10	119	4
118	Sahapur	199-74	88	23	133	73	60	73	60	..	..	11	2	12	39
119	Ujanor	192-18	89	33	161	89	72	47	37	36	32	11	1	54	15
120	Banbol, P	385-30	228	69	378	207	171	109	93	72	69	46	11	127	19
121	Ramdanga	354-91	186	41	263	130	133	93	99	..	..	44	9	83	..
122	Garia	130-58	33	7	43	25	18	25	18	..	..	3	..	12	2
123	Balarampur	142-40	98	33	221	118	103	11	6	42	42	7	..	68	25
124	Karnalpur	378-08	153	50	280	142	138	32	21	7	5	17	1	76	13
125	Malinagar	256-15	73	20	111	56	55	..	..	..	..	7	..	28	2
126	Kiamat Begunbari	294-72	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	97	45	84	2
127	Khamrua, P, L	588-13	189	58	308	167	141	..	..	..	..	35	1	40	8
128	Algram	335-47	82	24	152	88	64	4	3	..	..	62	4	142	3
129	Digra	195-64	215	64	464	241	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	26
130	Schaur	1,404-78	433	163	956	482	474	94	96	..	..	102	5	264	26
131	Ghera, P	343-76	430	134	861	441	420	105	103	..	..	115	17	234	7
132	Dhulahar, P	1,553-63	865	266	1,623	851	772	22	16	..	..	195	28	438	55
133	Banagram	279-20	241	58	339	181	158	..	..	..	..	64	1	108	1
134	Belua, P	240-83	254	80	481	248	233	108	89	..	..	43	6	132	1
135	Ranapur	304-49	20	9	45	26	19	..	..	23	16	6	..	14	3
136	Bamnigraon	238-54	50	10	87	39	48	38	48	..	..	4	..	21	2
137	Chandigram, P	636-46	349	97	599	317	282	27	26	..	..	46	1	180	..
138	Pakrabari	254-46	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Paschim Durilabhpur P	318-54	398	68	358	191	167	20	12	..	..	70	16	105	..
140	Para, P, L	635-12	340	191	1,100	569	531	86	88	..	..	205	57	299	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
103	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	184
172	42	38	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	101	243
23	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	69
101	4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	182
56	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	36	68
56	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	97
154	10	26	6	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	108	295
63	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	89
73	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	148
19	15	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14
147	2	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	185
68	1	5	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	48	92
86	1	5	..	..	..	11	58	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	74	180
136	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	178
82	1	43	39	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	91	164
45	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	77
32	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	70
159	..	38	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	158	358
65	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	46	123
40	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	87
63	..	12	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	120
73	..	6	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	98
42	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	89
44	5	17	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	49	103
81	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	91	145
63	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	67	151
33	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	84
131	..	35	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	14	..	120	277
77	..	33	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	105	228
140	..	41	3	..	..	2	10	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	131	298
165	3	55	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	161	364
30	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	92
1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
134	..	40	1	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	11	..	138	311
71	1	23	..	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	58	142
24	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	18
106	10	100	61	10	..	2	5	3	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	81	7	247	345
51	..	24	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	15	1	88	145
49	1	79	4	..	..	6	43	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	105	180
92	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	95	167
4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16
30	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	58
27	1	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	63
39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	63
84	..	29	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	86	212
12	30	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	21
42	13	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	57
74	9	42	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	80	152
74	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	47	133
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	19	16
51	15	8	5	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	50	78
53	3	14	4	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	88	125
24	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	53
52	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	5	2	..	..	28	..	83	139
96	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	1	..	..	1	2	48	86
115	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	89	230
224	17	50	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	2	..	218	448
182	4	44	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	207	413
304	5	69	1	..	..	48	49	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	413	517
89	..	2	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	73	145
95	..	34	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	116	232
13	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16
21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	46
138	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	262
63	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	88	187
170	..	101	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	14	..	270	581

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9 P. S. Itahar—contd.															
141	Kharata	261.78	395	74	479	248	231	18	27	..	..	88	20	137	38
142	Khasra	154.26	184	58	349	182	167	..	..	..	..	40	2	99	2
143	Mukundapur	305.99	307	117	637	352	285	12	5	..	..	58	2	182	1
144	Syampur, P	164.81	101	32	169	89	80	63	58	..	..	30	2	47	..
145	Subarnapur	226.85	282	77	473	238	235	..	..	..	..	83	5	114	..
146	Bairgachhi	165.29	42	11	60	33	27	6	2	..	..	5	..	21	..
147	Bhabanipur	243.56	46	19	75	35	40	13	17	..	..	..	..	19	..
148	Bara Bella	177.66	153	43	247	135	112	9	..	..	..	74	7	79	..
149	Parigram, P	349.83	569	159	994	532	462	23	19	..	..	199	21	287	2
150	Basua, P	574.13	152	38	277	139	138	..	..	..	..	21	1	69	..
151	Mahanandapara	138.96	139	44	269	142	127	..	..	..	..	18	3	78	..
152	Mohan Bhuban	223.38	194	67	396	203	193	..	..	..	..	45	..	111	..
153	Kumedpur	152.41	348	78	374	199	175	..	..	..	..	37	10	129	..
154	Fukhuria	649.82	51	24	349	168	181	..	..	11	16	55	13	82	3
155	Gulandar, P. Po, L	1,171.51	1,048	267	1,797	931	866	126	107	..	..	280	102	434	3
156	Nalbhiti Madhabpur, P	359.82	344	101	553	280	273	3	4	..	..	107	17	141	..
157	Gosapur	198.07	124	46	232	120	112	..	..	..	..	46	8	63	..
158	Laiganj, P	355.47	316	101	583	304	279	9	8	..	..	86	14	166	..
159	Srimantapur, P	225.22	233	71	500	261	239	..	..	..	..	115	32	138	..
160	Patnalia, P	146.16	93	28	157	87	70	..	..	..	..	14	3	43	1
161	Dali Deul Chak	267.26	150	49	282	145	137	..	..	..	..	27	2	82	..
162	Gopinathpur	283.61	367	98	559	288	271	92	91	2	..	66	28	152	5
163	Gauripur	252.92	229	77	423	226	197	54	49	..	..	69	19	97	4
164	Churaman, P. Po, L	428.49	262	286	555	308	247	169	131	..	..	130	74	120	3
165	Basudebpur, P	230.95	197	77	397	207	190	56	42	..	..	61	19	110	8
166	Purushottampur	176.99	242	89	450	234	216	119	108	..	..	48	19	119	7
167	Manainagar, P	299.57	256	90	513	255	258	14	18	..	..	44	5	130	..
168	Chandanpur	1,031.30	451	155	877	472	405	..	..	..	..	94	12	239	2
169	Kamardanga, P	296.89	480	143	829	434	395	11	7	..	..	88	21	224	1
170	Gopalpur	277.75	128	40	257	141	116	30	29	..	..	36	2	83	..
171	Jamalpur, P	542.27	547	150	920	454	466	11	8	..	..	75	14	250	4
172	Kapasla, 2P, Po	1,772.35	1,537	491	3,216	1,634	1,582	23	25	..	..	347	40	859	15
173	Tegal	121.82	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Chhilimpur, 2P	1,394.55	605	195	1,073	541	532	93	90	..	..	127	14	314	42
175	Daldalia Chak	286.70	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Saiyadpur, P, L	1,982.49	587	291	1,485	768	717	72	74	51	33	260	34	329	18
177	Namtora	392.73	142	55	232	129	103	19	16	..	..	44	4	75	1
178	Chopa, P	620.20	156	44	249	131	118	87	78	36	39	12	..	81	14
179	Kharua, P	221.02	193	62	308	156	152	71	65	84	87	29	1	97	3
180	Bamandanga	179.39	79	31	157	83	74	46	41	37	33	12	..	55	20
181	Jathigram, P	1,302.77	383	146	662	334	328	34	47	..	..	73	13	211	1
182	Phulat	231.21	87	27	117	59	58	36	38	23	20	10	..	44	11
183	Binair	270.90	118	33	203	110	93	49	43	28	19	11	..	63	23
184	Musan, P	615.36	377	126	684	366	318	193	170	93	100	41	7	219	112
185	Jamuna	456.68	165	58	310	158	152	76	76	..	..	33	2	86	..
186	Arazi Baragram	260.62	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	Khanipur, P	247.63	200	62	315	157	158	7	6	17	10	94	23	89	19
188	Sigram	247.50	137	44	244	123	121	..	..	41	47	32	4	71	36
189	Uddhabpur	125.53	84	25	107	56	51	..	..	..	..	32	4	30	..
190	Baragram, L	751.08	413	137	759	376	383	91	110	74	66	74	24	224	76
191	Abjalpur	207.76	72	23	141	73	68	73	68	..	..	21	1	42	..
192	Fatepur	252.64	190	45	232	116	116	..	..	..	..	39	6	69	..
193	Lahuchar, P	585.35	146	40	188	92	96	..	..	..	..	41	23	49	3
194	Ookarna, P	372.69	124	72	353	172	181	23	25	..	..	65	13	103	8
195	Pinglu	284.19	210	72	355	173	182	..	..	..	..	45	2	90	9
196	Baidu, P	448.30	440	145	693	368	325	..	..	..	..	74	1	202	2
197	Chandipur, P	107.51	230	81	407	210	197	..	..	..	..	30	..	128	..
198	Chahatpur	209.60	316	102	524	263	261	14	15	..	..	63	18	156	..
199	Fasiabad, P, L	408.96	559	177	946	466	480	..	..	..	..	126	28	246	..
200	Baje Chahatpur	413.75	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201	Khunjabari	165.79	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	Muktipur, P	799.07	551	182	820	412	408	72	66	38	32	146	39	222	1
203	Thilbi	598.29	207	61	314	159	155	45	38	8	10	57	5	90	..
204	Koarpur, P	1,148.24	131	47	389	204	185	5	3	45	47	77	..	117	11
205	Barhatti	524.48	219	58	223	111	112	61	53	..	5	54	..	75	2
206	Barot, 2P	674.28	633	195	1,131	574	557	26	22	..	..	169	29	288	9
207	Tithia	642.05	213	66	474	249	225	..	..	..	..	62	6	132	2
208	Bochkapara	293.03	92	26	165	95	70	..	..	..	..	19	3	54	..
209	Birnagar, P	337.79	383	108	731	371	360	..	..	..	..	103	18	176	..
210	Kumarhat	183.61	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
104	36	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	111	193
77	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	83	163
106	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	170	264
32	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	80
77	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	124	233
17	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	27
12	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	40
59	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	56	112
221	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	13	1	1	..	6	..	245	460
58	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	136
59	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	127
95	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	92	193
94	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	175
67	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	86	178
256	..	131	..	1	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	23	..	497	863
94	..	30	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	139	273
56	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	112
105	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	136	279
103	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	123	236
34	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	44	60
59	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	63	137
93	5	27	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	7	..	136	266
50	1	32	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	7	..	129	193
11	..	3	..	..	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	70	1	188	244
53	1	42	1	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	1	97	182
53	..	42	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	7	..	115	209
106	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	125	256
183	1	47	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	235	403
160	1	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	210	394
46	..	21	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	116
236	4	12	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	2	..	7	..	1	..	52	8	204	462
656	2	139	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	Uninhabited	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	775	1,567
247	9	59	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	12	Uninhabited	5	18	..	..	3	..	227	490
224	..	78	..	3	..	13	18	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	499	699
57	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	54	102
52	..	20	..	3	..	4	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	50	104
78	2	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	149
28	8	18	12	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	54
139	..	71	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	123	327
41	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	47
48	18	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	70
164	83	43	19	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	3	147	206
46	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	72	152
61	6	24	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	Uninhabited	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	66	139
47	23	24	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	85
28	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	51
190	24	21	25	..	..	5	27	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	132	307
20	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	88
36	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	47	116
42	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	89
47	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	10	8	69	173
62	..	13	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	83	173
151	..	41	..	2	..	2	2	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	166	323
75	..	42	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	197
116	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	107	261
180	..	53	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	220	480
147	1	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	190	407
77	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	156
104	7	6	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	87	174
60	..	5	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	56	110
232	3	27	..	..	..	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	296	546
110	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	117	223
46	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	91	70
139	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Uninhabited	4	..	..	..	..	10	..	196	380

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9 P. S. Itahar—concl'd.															
211	Bagduma	1,298-46	389	80	675	338	337	..	..	1	..	100	13	152	1
212	Rajkot	323-69	460	162	897	471	426	151	134	1	..	192	91	235	42
213	Sisal, P	679-34	27	13	72	34	38	..	..	34	38	2	1	22	3
214	Mirzadighi	491-12	277	96	494	251	243	23	23	39	31	68	6	136	15
215	Basaratpur, P	511-17	392	123	598	299	299	39	46	8	7	102	14	177	7
216	Bangar, P. I.	1,217-87	542	230	1,051	551	500	21	14	76	66	122	21	318	18
217	Marnai, P. H, Po, Rhc, I.	460-33	244	86	538	279	259	77	86	..	..	151	105	110	1
218	Ghritatala, P	751-87	372	107	618	290	328	11	10	..	..	80	24	169	1
219	Malanchi	227-08	58	18	79	33	46	15	18	4	2	3	..	14	1
220	Madhuban	121-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uninhabited															
221	Patinahar	207-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	Kaliganj, P	197-33	139	50	256	139	117	26	22	..	..	21	6	74	1
223	Halimpur	200-40	82	18	115	65	50	33	63	5	4	16	..	39	..
224	Gopibati	209-12	144	62	332	177	155	24	27	120	208	11	..	99	70
225	Tharais	668-07	238	82	511	268	243	46	71	41	39	35	1	140	41
226	Mahadipur	117-60	38	9	59	25	34	..	..	1	..	9	3	14	..
227	Dakshin Syampur	125-25	103	31	162	87	75	32	50	23	28	13	..	57	5
228	Katabari	177-52	63	17	92	48	44	32	32	..	..	6	..	31	..
229	Joi Narottam	379-29	160	42	219	105	114	50	110	4	4	36	1	75	1
230	Kasba, P	172-35	206	66	338	172	166	115	167	57	49	28	3	105	..
231	Panchadebati	171-15	26	6	25	14	11	11	22	..	..	9	2	12	..
232	Golhat	188-46	143	51	244	124	120	30	89	94	31	19	..	74	..
233	Jayhat, P, Po, L, Rhc	1,039-33	453	130	1,323	638	685	110	208	189	205	96	23	361	6
234	Aminhat	243-42	184	65	310	157	153	66	78	..	..	26	4	88	43
235	Dharampur	234-84	27	10	51	18	33	..	..	16	32	..	..	13	17
236	Sasan	311-91	77	37	192	94	98	4	3	60	65	3	1	64	24
237	Alho	374-64	118	41	233	127	106	..	..	119	202	4	..	88	10
238	Chhota Bahadol	132-30	31	16	140	67	73	..	..	..	..	4	..	49	40
239	Bahadol, P	414-27	287	99	482	240	242	20	40	..	..	74	9	134	31
240	Sarishatuli	233-81	66	30	156	72	84	..	..	22	23	..	..	46	14
241	Jagadal	303-33	132	31	168	96	72	7	40	39	32	13	1	56	23
242	Dakshin Mahespur	157-86	24	10	55	28	27	1	..	27	27	3	..	18	15
243	Machhapara	201-62	72	34	190	94	96	..	..	94	96	8	1	61	1
244	Nahanipur, P	361-90	122	37	137	162	155	56	90	66	65	23	3	94	88
245	Chhilampur	300-70	101	29	153	86	67	53	57	24	25	14	2	57	31
246	Batnabaj	208-29	73	22	115	59	56	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	8
247	Baidara	690-12	279	91	489	258	231	..	..	..	..	35	4	160	35
248	Ftbarpur	416-97	62	30	194	101	93	..	..	..	..	23	8	58	1
249	Bhusargachhi, P	141-89	46	16	86	53	38	..	..	..	..	4	..	33	7
250	Gopalnagar, P	637-94	242	86	413	195	220	..	..	..	..	44	7	114	15
251	Parameswarbati	375-19	284	83	565	278	287	..	..	..	..	30	1	161	8
252	Khesra, 2P	2,284-03	977	294	1,800	911	889	..	..	..	..	247	22	510	64
Total (Entirely Rural)		165-1 Sq. miles	54,082	18,619	104,709	54,235	50,474	13,679	12,969	5,247	5,098	12,804	2,229	30,373	3,243

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Males	Females	Males	Females																
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
122	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	108	258
196	7	20	27	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	62	1	256	384
20	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	35
108	..	15	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	115	220
118	2	49	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	..	122	292
212	9	93	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	233	482
41	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	41	1	169	259
117	..	45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	121	328
7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	46
Uninhabited																			
Uninhabited																			
47	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	63	116
32	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	50
51	33	40	37	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	78	85
83	11	24	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	32	13	128	202
9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	84
41	..	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	70
26	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	44
74	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	113
77	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	168
10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11
48	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	120
253	3	83	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	3	..	..	9	..	277	679
33	..	35	22	2	..	18	14	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	69	110
10	1	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16
42	5	22	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	74
79	..	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	96
42	35	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18	33
90	5	35	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	3	108	211
36	..	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	70
56	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	48
16	14	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12
38	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	33	83
85	75	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	68	67
48	29	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	36
32	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	48
94	23	49	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	1	98	190
36	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	92
24	6	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	26
72	13	39	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	81	205
98	..	63	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	279
412	21	76	43	2	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	401	825
21,449	1,387	6,547	1,087	51	1	354	546	194	83	36	..	493	56	18	..	1,231	83	23,862	47,236

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

10 P. S. Kuchmudi

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abhirampur	202	*	*	Daharol	20	365	369
Abuhar	134	375	450	Debipur	189	183	247
Acharul	184	216	301	Dehabanda	29	479	721
Adyakhanda	37	167	401	Dehata	1	293	343
Akcha	85	172	260	Deokhanda	21	261	241
Alampur	193	250	343	Deul	12	448	633
Aminpur	130	335	466	Deulabari	44	87	479
Amlahar	142	174	257	Deulbari	148	596	362
Anantapur	91	501	678	Dhadarang	55	91	149
Angaripara	119	71	116	Dhakdhol	115	427	653
Arazi Kasba	74	20	63	Dhandail	150	81	128
Arazi Minapara	97	308	424	Dharmadanga	80	110	126
Arazi Panisala	108	124	139	Dikul	215	122	164
Arazi Srirampur	96	134	100	Domnagar	40	348	355
Ayera	187	343	487	Dopitha	161	61	179
				Durgapur	227	275	501
				Durlabhpur	231	158	248
Bad Bighor	226	125	177				
Bagdol	77	273	350	Ekdala	197	65	74
Bagduma	206	230	385	Ekdala Bahirhata	39	375	576
Baghna	52	125	80				
Balapukur	83	254	293	Farasapur	147	112	173
Balarampur	167	78	75				
Balaspur	104	325	261	Gangajit	221	17	94
Bangaon Krishnapur	76	133	151	Ghatsa	81	224	259
Banihari	153	324	695	Gilapukur	114	26	36
Bansbari	35	182	126	Goalgaon	75	481	614
Bara Damodarpur	159	252	322	Gobindapur	112	8	1,733
Baragachhi	120	205	287	Gobra Bil	209	154	198
Baraidanga	135	261	264	Gopalpur	64	121	222
Barail	59	164	79				
Bara Kafurchand	198	175	199	Hansrail	45	105	148
Bara Krishnapur	117	269	308	Harigram	31	281	303
Basail	123	318	384	Hariharpur	11	209	321
Basudebpur	171	133	174	Harischandrapur	182	*	*
Bateswar	73	262	438	Hasnagar	214	223	214
Beldanga	10	514	563				
Berail	25	818	980	Ibrahimpur	136	100	105
Besatipara	168	255	347	Isnail	58	439	540
Betahar	105	627	919				
Bhagmaha	139	*	60	Jadabpur	196	74	85
Bhajna	152	92	282	Jafarpur	219	57	65
Bhaktipur	24	135	198	Jagannathpur	144	70	67
Bhelakuri	203	135	281	Jaherpur	34	94	104
Bhetahar	122	310	389	Jajihat Hadipur	128	217	288
Bhikanpur	101	342	173	Jaminipara	78	363	351
Bighor	228	30	64	Jamirail	6	176	195
Birampur	66	172	170	Jamunadanga	92	114	152
Birupur	18	77	17	Jarail	127	979	1,000
Buripukur	126	91	60	Jaypur	164	61	80
				Jhagrapara	175	81	124
Chakdapara	129	375	487	Jot Har	195	326	399
Chak Darbaru	133	65	40	Jot Jagannath	194	209	207
Chak Haripur	230	81	60	Jot Sudam	79	254	441
Chakmaha	192	179	249	Jugati	19	9	149
Champapara	49	186	120				
Chandail	212	265	312	Kachara	27	389	503
Chandipur	179	813	959	Kakair	207	290	236
Chandpur	186	189	252	Kalancha	26	87	120
Chapahat Bairatha	61	288	417	Kalikamora	143	330	348
Chapra	4	260	272	Kandaha	169	341	486
Chausa	170	719	934	Kanthail	181	48	25
Cherapara	43	339	119	Kapuria	204	154	243
Choragachhi	109	200	284	Karanji	107	1,142	1,457
Chhota Damodarpur	158	191	555	Kasba	71	1,052	1,537

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

10 P. S. Kaskandi—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kasimpur	46	255	217	Palasbari	185	65	58
Katalhat	222	165	152	Panchanagar	217	128	131
Katasan	131	389	675	Panchhata	213	651	757
Kathalbari	16	184	201	Paptahar Bhaktipur	141	107	145
Kesabpur	102	494	585	Parameswarpur	90	182	230
Khagail	8	422	418	Paschim Balarampur	17	191	232
Khamrail	199	47	84	Paschim Mollapara	14	378	551
Khanpur	210	172	192	Paschimpara	118	41	92
Khantapara	87	76	517	Pathanpara	121	228	227
Kharikadighi	32	55	223	Pora Bagdol	86	115	192
Krishnapur	94	363	470	Poradanga	30	110	182
Kumruk	125	51	201	Puinala	137	253	309
Kunarbari	47	241	378	Pukurpar Raypur	191	260	343
Kunia	89	126	188	Punat	149	216	101
Kusamandi	70	512	885	Pupra	53	125	188
Lakshmantara	50	144	102	Purbba Basail	177	507	620
Lakshmijal	162	*	82	Purbba Mollapara	208	202	261
Lakshmipur	63	769	1,043	Putahari	180	503	636
Lohaganja	223	412	456	Raghabpur	33	147	135
Madhabpur Baragachhi	211	89	93	Raghunathpur	110	78	124
Madhyam Karai	111	177	205	Rajapur	5	160	147
Magura	229	63	96	Ramchandrapur	218	286	278
Mahabullapur	225	131	165	Rampur	165	132	181
Mahagram	140	185	304	Randanga	216	88	82
Mahator	38	200	284	Ranipur	42	*	96
Mahespur	176	57	66	Rasulpur	157	474	476
Mahipaldighi	190	295	442	Raypur	201	275	334
Mahishakuri	183	205	245	Rupain	65	116	156
Mahis bathan	9	334	573	Sabdulpur	68	328	545
Makail	99	527	789	Sahapur	60	215	351
Maligaon	200	511	556	Salekkuri	188	300	322
Mandahar	100	222	311	Salkhair	151	29	43
Mangalpur	156	120	465	Samsia	72	397	527
Manikor	13	416	709	Saraihat Baje Dinor	7	401	699
Manipukur	145	64	85	Saraipur	178	118	147
Mastahar	3	112	166	Sarala	54	912	1,128
Mastail	205	227	136	Sarenga	103	189	265
Maulai	172	169	209	Sekendarpur	220	276	342
Milanhat	155	*	31	Serpur	163	189	279
Minapara	93	451	623	Siala	48	111	272
Mirapara	124	*	320	Sibkrishnapur	116	424	562
Nabhor	23	351	497	Sibrampur	138	455	314
Nahit	113	1,421	*	Sikarpur	224	54	55
Nakarna	98	53	136	Silimpur	41	144	135
Nambhail	154	74	114	Sindurmuchhi	28	112	148
Nangalbhangra	67	131	53	Srirampur	88	211	289
Naogan	84	73	124	Subarnapur	56	215	274
Narayanpur	146	188	249	Tejihar	51	70	213
Nayapara	57	197	170	Tilchhar	95	337	98
Nij Raghunathpur	2	84	123	Titih	15	126	170
Nij Uttarpara	82	536	329	Udaypur	174	652	889
Nurpur	132	139	216	Ujil	106	443	543
Nurullakuri Angarpara	62	233	303	Ukhalia	69	535	821
Osmanpara	160	*	11	Upadail	22	277	378
Pachadighi	96	173	282	Uttarpara	166	213	287
Padamkuri	173	212	273	Total		56,314	72,448

* Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

S. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10 P. S. Kusumundi															
1	Dehata	382.84	244	170	343	176	167	169	161	3	2	2	..	104	..
2	Nij Raghunathpur	195.38	46	11	123	72	51	42	21	..	..	..	..	48	..
3	Mastahar	102.91	93	23	166	77	89	73	85	..	..	..	..	44	..
4	Chapra	219.02	199	150	272	155	117	148	109	..	..	..	..	94	2
5	Rajapur	208.54	94	20	147	76	71	76	71	..	..	..	..	52	..
6	Jamirail	138.06	129	47	195	95	100	85	87	2	4	2	..	61	..
7	Saraihat Baje Dinor, P	559.50	396	252	699	370	329	202	168	27	30	107	9	238	5
8	Khagail	332.31	287	174	418	220	198	198	186	..	..	67	6	134	2
9	Mahishbathan, P	557.31	241	212	573	301	272	300	272	..	..	30	1	191	38
10	Beldanga, P	430.30	479	203	563	276	287	262	268	1	7	43	2	197	41
11	Hariharpur	261.06	161	154	321	163	158	23	22	3	3	57	16	98	6
12	Deul	721.60	407	331	633	327	306	249	252	28	26	57	7	212	6
13	Manikor, P	775.62	378	218	709	358	351	259	259	61	63	104	43	212	22
14	Paschim Mollapara, P	110.70	333	288	551	268	283	..	..	..	..	89	1	140	5
15	Tidli	141.02	106	34	170	87	83	78	83	..	..	11	1	55	10
16	Kathalbari	180.12	138	34	201	113	88	113	88	..	..	25	1	68	..
17	Paschim Balarampur	155.33	158	139	232	113	119	102	107	..	..	26	..	58	2
18	Birupur	116.33	8	2	17	9	8	9	8	..	..	3	..	5	1
19	Jugati	162.47	68	23	149	77	72	43	37	34	35	8	..	44	17
20	Daharol, P	223.54	200	184	369	190	179	62	62	11	15	85	51	95	9
21	Deokhanda	339.92	149	46	241	128	113	109	89	18	24	30	3	77	1
22	Upadail	476.94	227	171	378	197	181	100	95	1	..	165	179	109	13
23	Nabhor	982.79	224	188	497	263	234	130	122	133	112	29	1	168	69
24	Bhaktipur	431.34	98	35	198	103	95	73	67	30	28	5	..	69	1
25	Berail, P	750.61	594	383	980	525	455	251	208	24	20	76	7	344	10
26	Kalanchara	148.08	74	20	120	61	59	51	46	..	..	7	..	33	..
27	Kachara, P	443.10	318	85	503	256	247	256	247	..	..	53	1	166	7
28	Sindurmuchhi	175.71	102	32	148	80	68	80	68	..	..	8	..	50	10
29	Dehabanda, P, Po, L	676.91	330	116	721	396	325	86	65	85	72	101	56	215	96
30	Poradanga	190.57	107	34	182	91	91	78	78	11	13	29	..	58	6
31	Harigram	253.99	170	54	303	155	148	68	58	5	8	28	6	84	4
32	Kharikadighi	265.56	42	39	223	99	124	46	33	8	11	13	2	44	10
33	Raghabpur	160.38	97	34	135	78	57	41	22	12	6	11	1	52	..
34	Jaherpur	150.12	31	17	104	46	58	..	..	46	58	..	..	29	6
35	Bansbari	144.66	44	20	126	68	58	4	3	26	24	13	1	43	15
36	Pachadighi, P	103.57	234	84	282	148	134	..	..	29	21	48	6	92	15
37	Advakhanda	369.39	138	30	401	229	172	125	98	..	..	63	5	139	7
38	Mahator, P	600.52	172	52	284	149	135	109	103	30	24	32	1	77	10
39	Ekdala Bahirhata	561.91	398	111	576	284	292	..	..	..	..	97	10	177	1
40	Domnabar	316.87	206	66	355	195	160	3	..	12	7	51	1	143	1
41	Silimpur	273.67	71	23	135	65	70	..	..	..	..	8	..	39	..
42	Ranipur, P	145.80	57	21	96	47	49	..	..	6	9	1	..	34	..
43	Cherapara	132.30	74	30	119	48	71	42	62	16	12	16	4	85	..
44	Deulabari	517.97	255	84	479	251	228	96	89	15	12	16	..	161	1
45	Hansrail	360.62	74	30	148	68	80	13	20	24	26	5	..	45	10
46	Kasimpur	371.51	102	38	217	105	112	57	52	48	60	8	..	55	26
47	Kunarbari	205.43	237	62	378	198	180	198	180	..	..	70	3	108	3
48	Siala, P	220.11	214	45	272	139	133	132	131	..	..	56	4	90	..
49	Champapara	108.52	70	24	120	68	52	43	36	18	14	12	..	40	..
50	Lakshmantara	152.54	90	21	102	53	49	53	49	..	..	22	2	41	2
51	Tejihar	560.91	139	45	213	103	110	60	64	40	45	19	1	70	1
52	Baghna	157.33	54	16	80	40	40	37	36	3	4	9	..	28	..
53	Pupra	242.18	124	43	188	101	87	70	60	31	27	17	..	57	2
54	Sarala, P	782.31	653	206	1,128	586	542	502	482	42	46	46	..	364	31
55	Dhadaranga	144.83	98	30	149	75	74	30	38	48	36	18	..	41	..
56	Subarnapur	237.65	112	49	274	146	128	80	70	66	58	19	2	88	4
57	Navapara, P	221.15	77	42	170	83	87	34	24	49	63	6	..	56	30
58	Isail	508.38	352	93	540	276	264	233	233	4	3	26	..	179	16
59	Berail, P	134.68	60	18	79	43	36	18	19	25	17	..	..	26	..
60	Sahapur	397.62	157	66	351	184	167	72	42	112	125	..	..	116	8
61	Chapahat Bairatha	513.97	189	70	417	219	198	6	..	..	..	53	15	121	..
62	Nuzullakuri Angarpara	260.54	138	46	303	161	142	3	..	..	..	30	4	95	..
63	Lakshimpur, P	1,113.81	669	202	1,043	529	514	38	26	49	439	77	5	819	30
64	Gopalpur, P	364.32	157	68	222	114	108	62	53	27	30	23	..	67	9
65	Rupain	220.40	80	25	156	79	77	76	72	3	5	3	..	52	..
66	Birampur	177.46	118	30	170	81	89	77	85	..	..	6	2	56	..
67	Nanailbanga	216.00	29	10	53	25	28	7	14	..	..	..	..	14	26
68	Sabdalpur	623.20	381	102	545	293	252	149	1	48	222	55	2	175	..
69	Ukhaila	661.10	435	148	821	415	406	208	172	5	3	97	22	228	..
70	Kusamandi, P, H, Po, D	591.01	434	166	885	501	384	178	145	2	1	182	95	284	14

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			X
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		Non- workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	167
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	51
44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	89
88	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	61	113
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	71
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	100
168	1	57	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	132	324
115	1	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	198
160	31	27	23	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	110	214
186	36	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	246
68	..	22	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	63	152
189	..	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	115	300
184	4	23	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	146	329
120	1	11	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	128	278
36	2	6	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	75
64	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	88
51	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	55	117
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
27	1	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	33	55
40	2	13	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	16	1	1	..	22	2	95	170
61	1	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	112
96	3	11	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	88	168
135	28	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	95	165
68	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	94
261	2	71	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	181	445
31	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	28	59
139	1	25	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	90	240
41	4	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	30	58
156	13	41	11	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	4	181	289
45	..	11	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	85
81	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	71	144
42	..	1	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	114
37	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	26	57
18	3	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	52
18	..	19	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	45
69	7	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	56	119
105	..	14	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	90	165
67	5	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	125
157	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	107	291
107	1	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	159
34	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	70
28	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	13	49
18	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	71
149	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	227
40	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	70
41	16	10	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	86
93	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	90	177
81	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	135
36	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	52
35	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	47
53	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	109
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	40
30	..	27	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	85
318	12	33	11	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	222	511
38	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	74
76	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	58	124
39	3	13	17	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	27	57
162	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	1	2	..	..	10	1	97	248
20	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	36
95	4	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	159
114	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	98	198
72	..	20	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	142
270	1	20	4	..	..	15	..	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	210	494
55	..	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	89
51	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	77
51	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	89
10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	28
158	16	38	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	15	..	118	228
158	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	408
82	2	21	1	..	..	6	..	13	..	..	..	49	4	..	..	119	7	217	370

VILLAGE

WORKERS

S. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10 P. S. Kushmundi—contd.															
71	Kasba, 3P	1,075-70	879	270	1,537	788	749	330	298	52	50	181	34	481	4
72	Samsia	387-85	278	98	527	283	244	11	16	10	18	84	29	169	1
73	Bateswar	301-52	297	94	438	212	226	6	11	7	8	72	15	138	..
74	Arazi Kasba	237-93	32	11	63	31	32	216	198	16	18	54	1	192	11
75	Goalgaon, P	666-66	428	124	614	323	291	..	..	..	..	30	1	43	..
76	Bangaon Krishnapur	176-75	80	27	151	75	76	33	34	..	..	17	..	133	..
77	Bagdol	580-86	228	65	350	204	146	165	163	14	9	33	8	104	..
78	Jaminipara	323-19	127	64	351	186	165	..	..	..	200	64	8	133	4
79	Jot Sudam	165-42	227	67	441	232	209	..	..	..	..	5	..	46	..
80	Dharmadanga	164-19	78	25	126	67	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Ghatsa, P	270-66	144	52	259	135	124	54	52	..	..	20	2	87	..
82	Nij Uttarpara	430-01	197	61	329	169	160	169	160	..	..	6	..	100	..
83	Balapukur	360-78	172	48	293	167	126	167	26	..	100	4	..	97	..
84	Naogan	106-72	49	12	124	60	64	57	64	3	..	3	..	36	..
85	Akcha, P	357-66	263	46	260	115	145	84	15	16	10	13	..	63	20
86	Pora Bagdol	263-37	102	41	192	112	80	96	78	12	..	16	..	75	..
87	Khantapara, P	535-44	342	114	517	278	239	107	47	..	..	97	8	175	5
88	Srirampur	218-74	222	44	289	142	147	136	40	..	100	25	..	91	..
89	Kunia	176-05	154	46	188	108	80	80	76	9	..	20	4	68	..
90	Parameswarapur	277-08	190	49	230	127	103	121	103	..	..	15	..	80	..
91	Anantapur	446-34	447	126	678	361	317	124	18	..	200	77	11	234	..
92	Jamunadanga	158-71	34	32	152	73	79	11	14	15	12	20	..	43	15
93	Minapara, P	842-92	400	100	623	342	281	6	5	20	230	48	..	189	18
94	Krishnapur	348-88	151	42	470	255	215	238	8	..	200	42	..	136	..
95	Tilchhar	141-70	190	48	98	49	49	43	20	6	..	6	..	33	..
96	Arazi Srirampur	226-50	108	18	100	49	51	49	51	..	..	15	..	33	..
97	Arazi Minapara	247-63	112	57	424	233	191	233	191	..	..	53	..	135	..
98	Nakarna	221-52	103	31	136	76	60	74	54	..	..	22	3	52	2
99	Makail, P	529-64	474	136	789	424	365	373	17	10	309	84	4	267	6
100	Mandahar	290-36	201	52	311	155	156	153	156	..	..	23	..	100	..
101	Bhikanpur	152-16	88	27	173	87	86	78	86	..	..	13	1	58	9
102	Kesabpur, P	648-01	232	93	585	300	285	196	3	..	212	64	2	195	12
103	Sarenga	319-70	141	57	265	149	116	36	21	12	4	21	..	89	5
104	Balasapur, P	309-30	147	52	261	140	121	89	86	21	21	25	2	90	1
105	Betahar, P	952-27	420	148	919	481	438	139	124	103	107	..	15	320	..
106	Ujil	670-19	292	97	543	265	278	..	..	..	..	70	1	176	..
107	Karanji, P	750-69	800	243	1,457	761	696	49	50	..	..	44	79	453	20
108	Arazi Panisala	134-40	80	26	139	73	66	..	..	..	..	36	15	40	2
109	Choragachhi	140-30	156	49	284	143	141	..	..	..	..	58	13	89	..
110	Raghunathpur	183-30	70	18	124	66	58	53	48	..	..	24	..	41	..
111	Madhyam Karai	260-24	104	46	205	94	111	68	78	2	1	27	3	57	2
112	Gobindapur	109-89	1,162	346	1,733	860	873	154	153	..	..	36	..	554	10
113	Nahit, P	1,079-55	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	4	..	17	..
114	Gilapukur	230-22	27	8	36	24	12	..	..	..	..	1	25	220	34
115	Dhakdol, P	447-29	383	127	653	347	306	21	13	59	62	..	..	..	..
116	Sibkrishnapur	606-06	339	113	562	302	260	55	46	..	..	55	38	197	..
117	Bara Krishnapur, P	323-84	165	41	308	156	152	125	127	..	..	90	8	93	..
118	Paschimpara	183-68	34	13	92	46	46	3	2	35	34	12	2	28	9
119	Angaripara	117-97	61	18	116	57	59	..	..	..	..	25	5	33	..
120	Baragachhi, P	244-31	132	53	287	149	138	..	..	..	..	38	8	95	..
121	Pathanpara	175-85	128	46	227	116	111	..	..	..	..	22	..	75	..
122	Bhetahar	398-90	241	64	389	214	175	..	..	..	..	51	14	125	..
123	Basail, P	393-94	298	81	384	202	182	..	..	..	..	61	11	149	1
124	Mirapara, P	264-42	137	57	320	168	152	..	..	..	..	22	..	106	..
125	Kumruk, P	419-24	119	43	201	106	95	11	5	..	..	19	3	67	4
126	Buripukur	105-93	37	13	60	32	28	..	..	..	..	9	..	16	..
127	Jarail, P	822-61	513	177	1,000	520	480	80	82	51	47	97	9	323	69
128	Jajihat Hadipur, P	440-53	154	47	288	141	147	16	17	10	12	47	7	86	8
129	Chakdapara, P	218-24	217	82	487	272	215	..	..	..	..	92	12	153	1
130	Aminpur, P	339-24	256	90	466	227	239	40	43	..	..	10	57	127	22
131	Katagan	463-27	296	134	675	356	319	126	126	44	44	56	14	221	58
132	Nurpur	147-18	142	47	216	103	113	2	3	..	..	18	6	61	..
133	Chak Darbaru	103-77	21	7	40	22	18	..	..	..	..	10	3	11	..
134	Abuhar	340-29	299	90	450	223	227	4	..	..	..	77	19	135	1
135	Baraidanga	347-22	140	50	264	144	120	..	..	..	..	53	4	82	..
136	Ibrahimpur	233-45	70	23	105	53	52	..	..	..	..	26	..	39	1
137	Pulnala	179-00	199	65	309	155	154	3	..	..	..	32	7	84	9
138	Sibrampur, P	751-61	151	55	314	162	152	65	63	96	89	17	1	93	..
139	Bhagnaha	123-36	40	13	60	37	23	..	..	..	..	14	..	17	..
140	Mahagram, P	409-30	135	59	304	168	136	62	50	..	..	33	5	80	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
374	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	16	4	307	743
123	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	114	243
105	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	74	226
117	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	32
139	..	46	7	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	151	280
38	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	32	76
103	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	146
103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	82	185
97	..	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	1	99	205
32	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	59
54	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	48	124
100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	160
95	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	128
32	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	64
63	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	125
45	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	80
131	..	29	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	2	105	234
75	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	147
42	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	40	80
56	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	103
181	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	127	317
37	11	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	50	64
151	12	28	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	153	283
111	..	22	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	215
29	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	49
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	51
113	..	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	98	191
43	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	24	58
220	1	40	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	157	359
88	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	156
40	2	18	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	7	29	77
138	1	44	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	12	3	105	273
59	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	60	111
62	1	16	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50	120
196	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	161	438
147	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	278
348	6	84	4	..	..	12	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	308	676
36	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	64
67	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	54	141
26	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	58
42	..	11	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	37	109
423	1	102	..	..	..	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	306	663
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12
148	19	39	12	..	..	..	3	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	22	..	127	272
138	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	105	260
87	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	83	152
15	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	37
29	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	59
82	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	158
63	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	41	111
80	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	175
127	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	53	181
91	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	151
51	..	16	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	91
9	..	7	..	..	..	7	35	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	16	28
267	24	40	9	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	197	411
77	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	159
115	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	119	214
59	..	11	..	..	..	18	17	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	29	5	100	217
92	..	74	..	..	..	13	58	13	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	12	..	135	281
44	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	42	115
7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18
94	..	34	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	88	227
63	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	62	119
34	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	62
67	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	71	153
78	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	69	143
14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	23
61	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	88	156

Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10 P. S. Kushmundi—contd.															
141	Paptahar Bhaktipur, P	258-99	78	27	145	78	67	1	31	..	..	16	7	50	..
142	Amlahar	367-15	123	49	257	121	136	25	31	..	..	33	11	73	..
143	Kalikamora, P	163-79	154	68	348	203	145	30	30	..	..	58	12	134	6
144	Jagannathpur	151-19	32	10	67	36	31	..	..	..	..	13	4	23	..
145	Manipukur	105-63	61	20	85	48	37	41	35	2	..	6	..	31	1
146	Narayanpur	587-92	141	44	249	115	134	..	..	25	21	51	16	60	..
147	Farapur	291-29	94	31	173	99	74	12	53	127	119	15	1	62	1
148	Deulbari, P	376-68	153	63	362	190	172	63	53	..	..	28	2	104	3
149	Punat	229-48	69	20	101	53	48	36	29	..	..	19	6	24	..
150	Dhandail	209-61	77	22	128	62	66	48	53	14	13	8	..	37	..
151	Salkhair	259-11	31	8	43	23	20	21	18	..	..	1	..	14	..
152	Bhajna	437-76	168	54	282	151	131	86	72	8	..	21	5	84	..
153	Banihari	196-19	438	130	695	352	343	22	16	..	..	72	7	226	14
154	Nambhail	445-27	95	22	114	55	59	..	..	55	59	..	..	42	29
155	Milanhat	168-66	10	6	31	14	17	..	..	13	15	..	..	9	4
156	Mangalpur, P	472-85	296	88	465	238	227	202	190	18	9	29	..	141	1
157	Rasulpur	259-75	306	104	476	246	230	33	39	..	..	82	18	134	1
158	Ghota Damodarpur	363-94	264	110	555	271	284	147	149	..	..	54	10	180	..
159	Bara Damodarpur, P	228-86	218	71	322	167	155	..	..	..	..	69	12	116	..
160	Osmanpara	111-18	4	1	11	5	6	5	6	..	..	2	..	2	..
161	Dopitha, P	325-95	102	29	179	93	86	42	36	..	..	22	3	53	..
162	Lakshmijal	107-63	28	18	82	42	40	35	31	..	..	13	3	21	..
163	Serpur	231-36	191	62	279	153	126	3	1	32	28	38	9	78	1
164	Jaypur	275-20	80	17	80	46	34	44	33	..	..	2	..	26	..
165	Rampur	344-71	87	29	181	89	92	49	46	40	46	18	..	56	27
166	Uttarpara	330-66	147	59	287	145	142	60	60	60	58	18	7	81	31
167	Balarampur	368-58	76	25	75	38	37	16	14	22	23	1	..	23	1
168	Desatipara	371-61	125	37	347	181	166	..	..	..	..	11	2	110	1
169	Kandaha	367-86	226	52	486	240	246	40	44	..	..	17	2	133	7
170	Chausaha, P, Po	984-91	489	169	934	480	454	208	190	167	166	56	6	302	31
171	Basudebpur	106-24	346	123	174	94	80	32	24	53	49	5	..	54	..
172	Maulai	330-97	130	46	209	105	104	67	61	27	31	19	..	68	6
173	Padamkuri	347-65	148	53	273	131	142	93	98	25	34	21	1	76	4
174	Udaypur	848-37	567	202	889	462	427	202	186	13	8	111	13	308	37
175	Jhagrapara, P	142-02	42	19	124	75	49	13	2	..	..	26	9	50	..
176	Mahespur	118-02	60	17	66	33	33	33	33	..	..	4	..	22	..
177	Purbba Basail, P	731-19	399	125	620	317	303	260	258	..	..	26	7	210	7
178	Saraiapur	200-34	101	32	147	72	75	69	70	..	..	9	..	50	1
179	Chandipur, P	1,120-77	432	205	959	482	477	190	153	90	99	122	26	293	21
180	Putahari, P	722-61	431	125	636	343	293	215	176	8	3	97	11	196	1
181	Kanhai	108-78	37	12	25	16	9	16	9	..	..	..	..	11	..
182	Hari Chandrapur	203-98	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	Mahishakuri	390-89	84	45	245	127	118	32	30	88	83	75	..	69	17
184	Acharul, P	200-17	151	45	301	161	140	135	115	7	10	104	2	98	1
185	Palashari	131-05	21	11	58	25	33	16	19	9	14	19	..	13	6
186	Chandpur	526-68	159	54	252	131	121	118	115	10	6	90	3	79	5
187	Ayera	288-67	265	94	487	248	239	29	39	14	20	134	16	157	18
188	Salekkuri, P	115-76	182	66	322	172	150	5	3	67	147	122	9	91	15
189	Debipur	238-00	152	40	247	123	124	..	..	3	6	82	9	71	7
190	Mahipaldighi, P, Po	343-25	105	92	442	247	195	42	28	9	107	198	8	160	6
191	Pukurpur Raypur	215-74	218	75	343	168	175	..	..	50	150	81	1	105	8
192	Chakmaha	145-79	90	27	249	129	120	11	..	25	100	92	2	95	2
193	Alampur	170-37	105	70	343	176	167	..	..	..	..	72	5	105	3
194	Jot Jagannath	186-94	70	36	207	104	103	..	..	..	..	78	..	76	..
195	Jot Har	147-79	251	78	399	212	187	17	5	25	100	164	20	144	1
196	Jadabpur, P	120-63	60	16	85	46	39	..	..	..	..	22	..	31	..
197	Ekdala	142-87	45	18	74	36	38	..	..	..	..	27	1	22	..
198	Bara Kafurchand	130-96	119	33	199	98	101	22	14	25	50	58	9	56	2
199	Khamrail	275-50	56	15	84	39	45	..	..	..	..	24	..	26	..
200	Malgau	825-47	241	111	556	298	258	46	31	56	122	206	8	223	81
201	Raypur	439-54	155	65	334	171	163	..	..	25	100	122	6	114	4
202	Abhirampur	126-78	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	Rhelakuri, P	104-90	66	49	281	153	128	4	101	16	19	86	1	82	9
204	Kapuria	382-21	161	52	243	123	120	103	23	..	..	21	..	50	..
205	Mastail	195-07	128	58	136	68	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	Bagduma	331-86	220	79	385	212	173	53	41	..	100	118	..	134	19
207	Kakair, P	320-89	140	45	236	120	116	120	116	..	..	15	3	71	1
208	Purbba Mollapara	258-31	163	51	261	127	134	112	115	..	..	127	10	88	..
209	Gobra Bil	286-19	95	31	198	106	92	100	..	6	25	92	..	75	..
210	Khanpur	219-76	90	29	192	95	97	95	..	..	25	84	..	51	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
31	..	10	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	67
41	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	48	139
51	..	25	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	23	6	..	..	13	..	89	139
12	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	31
13	1	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	36
49	..	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	134
44	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	37	73
73	..	29	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	88	169
18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	48
32	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	66
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	30
62	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	67	181
185	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	13	126	329
23	23	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	30
6	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13
100	..	37	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	97	238
101	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	112	229
153	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	91	264
81	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	155
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	40	86
15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	21	40
57	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	75	125
19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	34
44	12	6	6	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	33	65
56	3	9	1	..	..	12	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	64	111
21	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	36
81	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	71	165
107	..	24	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	107	239
237	17	61	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	178	423
38	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	40	80
52	4	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	98
65	1	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	138
247	6	46	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	9	3	154	390
29	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	49
16	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	33
169	..	27	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	107	296
43	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	22	74
223	10	47	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	189	456
164	..	23	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	147	292
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9
58	17	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	56	101
83	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	139
8	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	27
62	1	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	116
119	10	32	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	91	221
68	..	12	3	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	81	189
48	1	12	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	32	117
49	..	56	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	23	..	10	..	..	..	11	1	67	189
68	..	34	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	6	..	63	167
68	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	34	118
92	2	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	164
69	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	103
77	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	68	186
29	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	39
18	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	38
40	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	42	99
24	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	45
118	61	76	20	..	..	1	..	10	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	75	177
88	..	18	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	150
75	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	63	126
68	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	111
46	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	68
105	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	12	78	154
68	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	49	116
75	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	122
50	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	31	92
46	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	97

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
22	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	30
83	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	63	148
211	15	35	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	132	338
63	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	111
52	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	30	78
32	11	39
42	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	69
78	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	142
24	1	..	13	27
54	..	12	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	9	..	77	135
24	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	42
39	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	75
130	..	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	215
13	15	27
49	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	59
47	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	81
132	..	21	11	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	96	229
12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	32
14	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	54
10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	27
49	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	119
18,105	529	3,648	446	..	..	243	324	176	49	107	..	285	37	8	..	849	92	14,889	23,837

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

/ / P. S. Bangshikari

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aligara	262	433	217	Bikaldanga	180	99	251
Alipur	133	226	248	Bil Barail	279	466	655
Amai	265	484	591	Bimalanandapur	116	295	324
Amarpur	181	108	40	Birahar	82	242	306
Amilas	168	229	296	Biralipara	154	57	94
Aminpur	103	76	89	Bora	61	346	452
Andhar Manik	267	65	285	Brahmangaon	87	332	447
Angaran	139	165	209	Buniadpur	263	255	837
Arazi Huzuri Kasba	73	169	493	Chak Chandmukh	251	36	56
Asrafpur	94	38	68	Chakdaha	20	113	*
Atharbbabati	98	34	5	Chakla	114	408	572
Badalpur	124	414	646	Chakpara	118	52	64
Bagbari	37	534	719	Chak Sadulya	266	122	206
Bagduar	281	1,058	1,812	Chandipukur	231	41	74
Bagichapur	17	316	428	Chandipur	212	223	255
Bagulahar	111	275	401	Chandmukh	208	280	337
Bahadurpur	16	42	39	Charla	104	244	126
Baharail	161	149	198	Chaugharla	138	112	160
Bahir Dhanjor	109	178	330	Chenra	197	192	292
Bairahata	5	709	951	Cheuti Mahespur	4	377	528
Baje Bikair	246	47	59	Chhatrabhog	57	79	116
Baje Haripur	280	226	380	Chhatra kunda	101	207	332
Baje Kanur	274	177	193	Chhayghara	43	242	417
Baje Rupahata	185	71	84	Chhota Faizullapur	183	110	157
Balipukur	186	252	305	Chhota Karai	235	101	145
Balmanipur	177	48	60	Chnota Khidirpur	275	108	107
Banipara	227	217	287	Dahuakuri	122	80	177
Bansihari	209	151	235	Dakshin Bahadurpur	64	225	259
Barabari	165	88	115	Dakshin Benal	70	140	294
Bara Bila	276	*	78	Dakahingaon	229	74	68
Baragram	129	601	1,005	Dakshin Gopalpur	173	112	189
Bara Hara	245	121	271	Dangram	58	409	489
Bara Haripur	248	213	339	Dasul	213	288	526
Barail	255	214	509	Daudpur	216	103	217
Bara Jhara	234	47	101	Daulatpur	77	220	397
Bara Kasba	74	326	23	Debarajpur	84	171	280
Bara Khair	249	153	306	Deogaon	170	243	324
Bara Kundana	47	166	209	Deuria	278	391	501
Bara Mahar	2	107	29	Dhanaipur	29	322	473
Bataakuri	240	171	266	Dhitail	247	199	261
Baul	44	29	28	Dhulinakor	69	217	312
Beldangi	49	327	371	Dhumpara	250	348	311
Betna	23	349	364	Dhutura	226	154	222
Bhagabatdanga	119	80	66	Dilkanthi	269	436	597
Bhaior	128	245	387	Dolgaon	14	280	390
Bhebrahar	22	119	232	Dolkura	7	225	250
Bhimbati	210	23	36	Dumnipara	142	152	108
Bhingaldaha	223	260	320	Elahabad	230	1,072	1,518
Bhitar Masun	134	386	524	Elankuri	237	83	177
Bhutihari	155	38	76				
Bighua	127	55	220				

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

11 P. S. Bangshihari—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fatepur	90	*	*	Karanjipara	93	96	117
Fayezullapur	105	108	133	Karkha	270	161	214
Gandharbbapur	162	35	44	Kasba	108	327	380
Gandhnai	66	140	176	Kelna	120	102	191
Ganguria	179	391	490	Kesarghata	164	317	422
Gauripara	277	467	482	Kesrail	65	304	451
Gerul	169	220	211	Khanpur	88	53	66
Ghasipur	194	109	345	Kharua	26	90	124
Gobindapur	148	195	273	Khayerbari	106	104	102
Godal	10	184	193	Khidirpur	202	247	370
Gopalpur	123	78	202	Khoa	55	197	328
Gurkhair	96	346	449	Khorda Battali	41	200	263
Habili	192	173	172	Khorna	48	347	438
Haldi	258	431	209	Khusipur	253	43	59
Haripur	30	23	59	Kiamuddipur	91	*	*
Harirampur	28	744	1,339	Kismat Kasba	75	244	258
Hasamdipur	153	44	55	Kitahar	72	*	215
Hasimabad	89	228	251	Kochpara	46	201	278
Ilaspur	141	64	210	Kokil	83	260	410
Itakhor	25	69	83	Kotkhamar	6	81	95
Jadupur	159	28	91	Krishnabati	207	104	157
Jafarpur	107	137	102	Krishnacharan	86	89	152
Jagadalla	3	278	368	Krishnapur	188	95	114
Jaganail	9	393	553	Kuarsai	271	110	174
Jagannathpur	217	115	189	Kundana	97	139	210
Jaharpur	228	485	676	Kuskari	151	401	522
Jamar	219	466	597	Kusumba	132	158	485
Jasodapur	225	84	131	Kutubpur	33	31	46
Jaydebpur	260	47	79	Lakshmipur	63	108	132
Jot Basanta	76	62	91	Madhupur	117	24	89
Jot Gauri	62	242	325	Mahabari	190	108	160
Jot Gora	102	37	53	Mahadipur	233	113	146
Jot Hisya	80	44	64	Mahakhor	78	137	154
Jot Musak	157	145	285	Mahammadpur	163	269	423
Jot Nasir	140	*	75	Mahespur	68	20	42
Jot Sultan	81	*	*	Mahindra	8	467	739
Kadimabad	85	169	177	Mahugram	211	272	563
Kail	261	331	443	Makrampur	221	99	117
Kakahar	121	305	396	Malam	200	308	536
Kakihar	99	193	246	Maliandighi	112	146	413
Kalsi	31	256	366	Maliara	113	142	184
Kalyani	145	212	349	Manchampur	34	69	125
Kamalpur	199	109	161	Mangalpur	146	50	13
Kandarpur	174	51	68	Manohara	13	155	180
Kanur	273	194	239	Marara	11	192	300
Karai	236	547	977	Math Khidirpur	252	*	*
Karanjabari	79	270	358	Mirahati	172	331	455
				Mirpur	150	54	74
				Mirzadpur	257	50	88
				Mollahar	12	217	264

* Uninhabited.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Raiganj Subdivision

11 P. S. Bangshihari—concl'd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Morgaon	15	*	*	Rejatpur	166	30	45
Mudafat Kochpara	42	40	55	Rupahata	182	178	304
Mudafat Makimpur	67	25	7	Sahabaddipur	147	134	119
Muknair	18	84	114	Sahananda	244	55	96
Mulahat	51	148	159	Saidpur	149	*	*
Mungarail	125	248	273	Sakrail	204	*	4
Nachhuapara	178	72	122	Sarnaspur	187	86	209
Nahit	36	244	291	Sankarpur	160	71	80
Nandura	239	219	240	Sarai	195	267	518
Naogaon	40	159	213	Sardarpur	130	123	148
Naopara	238	152	225	Sasa	38	220	316
Naradas	39	56	123	Sayestabad	272	189	292
Narayanpur	205	204	315	Selimabad	203	38	69
Nehal	95	40	86	Serpur	254	83	142
Nendra	19	210	274	Sibpur	259	815	1,021
Nikharpara	144	59	88	Sihal	224	288	448
Ojantor	232	96	73	Simuldanga	52	142	163
Oriapara	115	*	*	Sirai	59	567	757
Paharpur	167	101	163	Sisa	176	168	207
Panjarpara	189	345	346	Sobhanpur	100	31	18
Panpara	45	166	186	Sonahan	32	271	421
Par Mahasu	135	155	230	Sridharpur	53	123	150
Paschim Chandipur	126	161	228	Srikol	56	*	*
Patara	156	148	199	Srirampur	184	302	275
Pathanpara	242	215	273	Subarna Sarai	196	47	67
Patun	1	64	173	Sundail	24	309	381
Pichhla	198	104	197	Suripukur	220	104	177
Pundari	92	469	629	Syamdas	60	64	73
Puria	191	78	96	Syampur	193	145	187
Raghabnagar	215	67	105	Thingur	264	187	263
Raghunathpur	110	23	*	Tiabari	50	51	85
Rahimpur	201	162	269	Tikul	222	136	113
Rajapur	171	8	109	Tularam	152	27	42
Ramkrishnapur	21	242	317	Ukhli	27	338	436
Ranbindul	131	124	140	Ustair	268	79	113
Rangapukur	206	167	193	Uttar Amarpur	218	281	342
Ranipur	175	20	67	Uttar Benal	71	130	299
Rankhanpara	158	16	27	Uttar Daulatpur	241	161	184
Ranthail	143	187	219	Uttar Gopalpur	35	144	168
Rasidpur	256	59	151	Uttar Lakshmipur	214	114	166
Rasulpur	137	138	211	Uttar Mulahat	54	93	115
Raynagar	136	232	268	Uttar Srirampur	243	65	81
				Total		51,276	72,414

* Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>11 P. S. Bengohihari</i>															
1	Patun	303-99	69	32	173	85	88	85	88	..	..	45	25	42	31
2	Bara Mahar	121-82	27	6	29	15	14	15	14	..	..	9	7	10	..
3	Jagadalla	318-75	177	62	368	193	175	193	175	..	..	65	39	112	71
4	Cheuti Mahespur, P	804-43	280	105	528	261	267	261	267	..	..	193	47	179	73
5	Bairahata, P	1,077-23	401	206	951	531	420	200	195	305	201	231	41	287	58
6	Kothkhamar	128-35	64	19	95	46	49	20	11	26	30	20	17	25	..
7	Dolkura	238-93	151	48	250	140	110	101	95	39	11	80	26	73	..
8	Mahindra	1,094-34	295	130	739	384	355	245	201	104	141	75	25	228	118
9	Jaganail, P	411-70	234	107	533	284	289	57	16	148	179	175	31	156	2
10	Godal	326-91	118	37	193	106	87	98	49	..	..	28	5	59	..
11	Marara	480-25	201	50	300	150	150	131	115	..	..	98	38	81	3
12	Mollahar	197-12	145	44	264	151	113	..	..	100	..	68	..	81	2
13	Manohara	458-47	254	76	180	98	82	12	..	27	15	65	..	56	9
14	Dolgaon, P	457-22	156	75	390	195	195	25	19	105	98	121	..	119	2
15	Morgaon	103-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Bahadurpur	191-86	21	7	39	18	21	7	5	8	2	..	..	13	..
17	Bagichapur, P	548-74	193	68	428	197	231	50	43	57	29	70	..	115	2
18	Muknair	177-26	73	24	114	60	54	60	54	..	..	48	..	42	..
19	Nendra	577-67	143	60	274	135	139	135	139	..	..	50	..	92	50
20	Chakdaha, P	182-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Ramkriehnapur	220-74	191	99	317	166	151	99	27	25	58	65	..	87	2
22	Bhebrahar	213-32	130	58	232	120	112	70	112	..	..	51	..	70	..
23	Betna	290-78	169	68	364	191	173	91	173	..	..	71	..	100	26
24	Sundail	282-17	222	75	381	189	192	105	99	58	63	75	..	117	2
25	Itakhor	169-23	51	18	83	41	42	20	9	..	..	21	..	24	1
26	Kharua	261-15	52	21	124	64	60	35	39	..	..	39	..	35	4
27	Ukhli, P	288-34	249	60	436	235	201	25	51	235	201	42	41	442	72
28	Harirampur, P, H, Po, L, D	492-06	221	110	1,339	733	586	25	51	438	399	42	21	151	34
29	Dhanapur	469-10	251	89	473	253	220	5	10	176	169	25	2	15	..
30	Haripur	207-78	22	8	59	31	28	10	20	..	..	5	..	15	..
31	Kalsi	426-86	178	68	366	185	181	9	18	..	..	30	22	113	51
32	Sonahan	314-11	311	92	421	213	208	1	2	170	105	40	10	127	50
33	Kutubpur	171-26	24	10	46	25	21	5	10	..	..	5	1	15	..
34	Manchampur	253-46	66	25	125	62	63	2	4	..	..	6	..	42	3
35	Uttar Gopalpur	243-75	90	44	168	87	81	3	6	..	..	19	..	61	..
36	Nahit, P	313-09	135	57	291	138	153	20	40	55	79	20	..	94	53
37	Bagbari, P	1,090-71	318	113	719	360	359	21	42	10	15	15	..	232	155
38	Sasa	148-04	113	52	316	165	151	6	12	3	1	20	..	84	88
39	Naradas	409-93	49	9	123	58	65	5	10	6	9	5	..	39	41
40	Naogaon	267-09	123	52	213	117	96	10	20	5	10	25	..	67	44
41	Khorda Battali	356-68	86	39	263	141	122	5	10	5	10	5	..	75	24
42	Mudafat Kochpara, P	120-04	18	7	55	26	29	..	5	3	9	..	..	15	8
43	Chhayghara	405-44	190	67	417	214	203	..	6	7	11	..	..	122	..
44	Baul	245-55	13	4	28	17	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	8	..
45	Panpara	199-29	113	40	186	97	89	..	5	20	25	..	..	69	2
46	Kochpara	560-24	130	51	278	144	134	..	2	10	25	..	..	81	11
47	Bara Kundana	541-92	109	41	209	104	105	..	8	..	..	..	..	60	17
48	Khorna, P	654-27	238	89	458	224	214	..	6	..	..	..	..	132	36
49	Beldangi	281-57	143	70	371	189	182	..	1	..	..	..	..	105	6
50	Tiabari	162-22	41	17	85	45	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1
51	Mulahat	194-05	82	31	159	67	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	12
52	Simuldanga	135-00	73	32	163	90	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1
53	Sridharpur	224-56	135	50	150	77	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	11
54	Uttar Mulahat	199-06	34	19	115	55	60	..	..	55	60	3	..	33	11
55	Khoa, P	589-94	129	48	328	164	164	147	41	17	20	42	4	99	..
56	Srikol	194-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	29	..
57	Chhatrabhog	108-79	37	18	116	80	36	45	36	..	..	99	62	128	48
58	Dangram, P	278-22	167	77	489	251	238	77	70	33	33	127	23	214	13
59	Sirsi, P	514-08	275	146	757	382	375	5	37	41	..	2	..	18	..
60	Syamdas	203-10	23	10	73	41	32	41	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Bora, P	730-71	122	81	452	236	216	50	47	65	70	65	24	142	52
62	Jot Gauri	205-24	129	64	323	155	170	10	8	111	125	11	2	101	64
63	Lakshmipur	138-32	127	33	132	68	64	..	..	..	..	34	12	33	..
64	Dakshin Bahadurpur	190-43	213	53	259	125	134	..	..	9	10	63	8	85	4
65	Kesrail, P	439-24	137	82	451	224	227	14	16	60	47	78	16	127	19
66	Gandhnai	377-08	80	26	176	84	92	..	..	37	43	10	1	59	..
67	Mudafat Mahimpur	175-56	2	2	7	4	3	..	..	4	3	..	..	14	..
68	Mahespur	125-26	11	10	42	23	19	..	..	23	19	..	..	111	..
69	Dhulinakre	268-78	75	57	312	165	147	20	18	13	15	46	6	65	40
70	Dakshin Benal, P	256-29	96	41	294	170	124	4	2	61	67	10	1	..	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
29	22	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	37
7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14
93	65	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	81	104
118	45	40	12	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	82	194
204	9	79	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	244	362
22	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	40
42	3	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	103
197	76	28	12	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	158	237
102	1	46	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	128	267
46	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	87
61	..	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	147
48	..	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	70	111
36	7	18	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	73
88	1	26	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	76	193
Uninhabited																			
10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21
92	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	82	229
28	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	54
55	22	36	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	89
Uninhabited																			
65	1	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	79	149
55	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	112
57	6	30	20	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	91	147
73	1	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	72	190
22	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	41
33	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	56
118	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	201
100	26	76	34	..	..	10	2	14	..	2	..	94	6	..	..	147	4	311	514
59	6	67	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	23	1	102	186
14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	28
65	24	34	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	72	130
73	9	45	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	86	158
7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	21
32	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	60
40	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	81
65	25	27	26	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	44	100
224	142	8	4	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	204
76	80	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	63
37	35	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	24
61	..	5	4	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50	52
60	3	12	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	66	96
13	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	21
100	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	203
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11
55	1	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	87
59	4	13	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	63	123
37	10	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	86
78	5	54	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	178
57	..	46	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	64	176
15	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	41
29	1	22	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	80
35	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	40	72
26	..	20	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	62
16	..	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	49
57	..	39	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	65	164
Uninhabited																			
14	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	31	36
66	1	49	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	123	190
154	1	55	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	168	362
14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	32
93	31	41	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	94	164
57	34	43	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	54	106
25	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	64
68	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	42	130
85	..	38	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	97	208
38	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	92
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19
70	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	54	147
33	14	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	107	84

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11 P. S. Bangshihari—contd.															
71	Uttar Benal	285-86	146	66	299	149	150	67	70	36	39	17	5	97	25
72	Kitahar	219-43	107	41	215	97	118	4	6	43	44	35	12	54	29
73	Arazi Huzuri Kasba, P	189-52	129	91	493	244	249	25	27	142	134	69	5	161	102
74	Bara Kasba	623-45	9	4	23	11	12	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..
75	Kismet Kasba, P	446-05	110	47	258	138	120	9	4	105	90	27	2	92	61
76	Jot Basanta, Po	230-45	67	18	91	47	44	..	..	..	..	20	3	27	..
77	Daulatpur, P, Po	200-23	176	79	397	216	181	65	37	41	18	90	23	127	9
78	Mahakhori	220-55	109	35	154	76	78	..	..	..	..	24	3	51	..
79	Karanjabari	276-58	245	67	358	188	170	..	..	..	..	104	6	106	..
80	Jot Hisya	154-62	61	14	64	38	26	..	..	..	..	11	..	20	..
81	Jot Sultan	209-22	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Birahar, P	281-29	146	59	306	155	151	57	46	36	32	11	1	105	..
83	Kokil	494-21	254	83	410	192	218	22	18	70	52	80	21	122	26
84	Debarajpur	197-50	178	66	280	118	162	46	43	14	12	42	9	60	32
85	Kadimabad	171-48	128	38	177	94	83	35	45	5	3	48	13	52	..
86	Krishnacharan	184-20	78	22	152	86	66	12	..	11	9	21	2	59	7
87	Brahmangaon, P	559-32	257	92	447	225	222	4	8	86	90	66	8	131	37
88	Khanpur	163-88	21	9	66	33	33	..	..	33	33	1	..	19	19
89	Hasimabad, P	134-82	144	51	251	121	130	35	39	..	..	53	19	71	..
90	Fatepur	169-22	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Kiamuddipur	120-72	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Pundari, P	593-87	233	127	629	322	307	11	11	58	53	65	15	184	59
93	Karanjipara	130-54	81	26	117	62	55	3	4	..	..	26	5	42	2
94	Asraipur	309-97	37	13	68	36	32	..	..	..	..	20	3	23	..
95	Nehal	319-38	54	18	86	40	46	..	..	..	..	4	..	25	..
96	Gurkhar	532-15	258	76	449	222	227	..	..	39	35	23	..	131	21
97	Kundana	224-12	128	33	210	104	106	..	..	..	..	23	2	65	..
98	Atharbbabati	171-67	4	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
99	Kakihar	184-87	166	47	246	102	144	..	..	..	..	41	2	80	..
100	Sobhanpur	211-92	5	2	18	9	9	..	..	9	9	1	..	5	..
101	Chhatrakunda, P	306-54	193	64	332	175	157	19	19	78	81	64	16	110	18
102	Jot Gora	149-46	38	13	53	28	25	..	..	8	9	10	3	20	2
103	Aminpur, Po	100-06	77	21	89	47	42	..	..	..	..	10	..	23	..
104	Charla	180-73	90	25	126	64	62	..	..	..	..	19	2	38	..
105	Fayezullapur	373-75	115	32	133	71	62	..	..	..	..	19	4	47	..
106	Khayerbari	166-77	52	16	102	52	50	3	2	20	20	13	1	32	..
107	Jafarpur	129-71	67	21	102	46	56	..	..	3	4	12	..	30	2
108	Kasba	381-61	272	80	380	181	199	80	199	..	..	35	1	107	4
109	Bahir Dhanjor	431-46	196	60	330	173	157	56	52	..	..	18	..	101	1
110	Raghubanathpur	103-08	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Bagulahr	216-39	198	90	401	215	186	26	8	..	..	48	11	130	1
112	Mallandighi, P	602-54	179	87	413	201	212	15	13	154	161	12	1	125	19
113	Mallara	150-20	144	35	184	91	93	..	..	..	..	59	23	50	..
114	Chakla	467-84	537	154	572	293	279	..	..	..	..	88	14	175	..
115	Oriapara	113-77	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Bimalanandapur, P	354-10	155	65	324	168	156	34	31	99	95	38	1	93	1
117	Madhupur	189-88	54	17	89	37	52	37	32	..	..	5	..	25	..
118	Chakpara	124-89	49	11	64	29	35	29	35	..	..	4	..	21	..
119	Bhagabatdanga	129-28	40	11	66	35	31	35	31	..	..	3	..	20	..
120	Kelna	422-82	89	40	191	110	81	47	32	63	49	11	1	69	..
121	Kakahar, P	161-38	115	74	396	220	176	..	..	..	..	60	8	123	2
122	Dahuakuri	218-24	101	28	177	91	86	..	..	..	..	34	10	41	..
123	Gopalpur	435-55	79	36	202	102	100	13	16	64	57	18	..	72	21
124	Badalpur, Po	390-12	238	128	646	356	290	78	151	99	77	127	35	210	..
125	Mungarail	254-08	121	45	273	145	128	31	27	114	101	10	2	87	..
126	Paschim Chandipur, P	317-80	153	40	228	122	106	102	85	18	21	9	..	77	19
127	Bighua	214-82	109	42	220	123	97	8	44	8	7	4	..	71	..
128	Bhatior	377-41	277	75	387	196	191	34	153	12	1	16	6	125	9
129	Baragram, P, Po	919-55	599	190	1,005	492	513	91	81	100	99	2	11	337	36
130	Sardarpur	270-76	110	33	148	80	68	46	38	34	30	24	..	52	5
131	Ranbindul	104-57	96	25	140	68	72	36	67	..	..	11	1	40	1
132	Kusumba	393-44	148	65	485	249	236	94	88	30	32	68	4	160	20
133	Alipur	110-20	136	96	248	115	133	58	63	31	70	25	2	48	26
134	Bhatior Masun, P	562-24	327	94	524	270	254	21	206	9	14	78	15	163	24
135	Far Mahasu, P	279-18	99	24	230	110	120	..	..	24	28	31	..	71	7
136	Raynagar, P	633-47	127	78	268	140	128	34	30	68	56	47	10	109	1
137	Ranulpur	233-74	112	37	211	118	93	..	..	90	74	43	6	69	24
138	Chaugaharia	340-04	106	25	160	78	82	53	64	24	18	21	..	47	7
139	Angaran	309-23	148	42	209	108	101	79	77	14	7	28	..	69	6
140	Jot Nasir	150-37	48	16	75	37	38	27	24	10	14	8	..	24	4

WORKERS																				X
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		Non- workers		
As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
50	10	40	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	52	125
39	19	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	89
129	91	30	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	147
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12
61	45	27	16	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	46	59
22	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	44
55	7	13	2	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	22	..	89	172
37	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	78
89	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	62	170
14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	86
49	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	30	151
70	5	40	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	70	182
40	5	12	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	58	150
25	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	42	83
24	6	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	27	59
87	8	41	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	94	183
14	..	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
43	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	30	130
106	16	76	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	138	248
33	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	53
16	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	32
19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	46
104	2	27	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	208
54	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	106
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
64	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	144
2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
71	11	34	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	65	136
17	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	23
13	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	41
22	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	63
40	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	62
17	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	90
23	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	54
92	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	191
84	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	134
98	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	20	..	85	181
70	3	45	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	192
44	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	41	97
127	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	271
63	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	75	151
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8
41	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	41	8
92	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	97	172
36	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	50	6
58	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	10
151	19	28	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	12	1	146	265
87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	12
77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	10
63	18	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	10
111	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	71	11
251	14	76	15	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	4
52	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6
40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	..	89	2
123	4	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	1
48	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	107	2
151	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	1
57	4	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	31	1
55	23	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	..
45	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
67	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..
16	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>11 P. S. Bangshihari—contd.</i>															
141	Ilaspur	160-62	106	37	210	125	85	3	2	51	44	29	..	74	25
142	Dumnipara, P	217-86	63	19	108	57	51	30	29	23	20	16	..	34	12
143	Ranthail	178-52	128	48	219	111	108	..	..	77	77	25	1	76	18
144	Nikharpara	184-28	42	12	88	41	47	2	..	..	..	19	2	23	..
145	Kalyani, P, D	206-87	149	65	349	178	171	12	4	18	14	73	9	99	2
146	Mangalpur	158-63	16	4	13	7	6	7	6	..	..	2	..	4	..
147	Sahabaddipur, P	230-26	79	25	119	57	62	15	22	15	39	26	2	28	30
148	Gobindapur	152-70	163	48	273	153	120	..	..	..	..	62	..	86	1
149	Saidpur	101-25	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	16	..	25	1
150	Mirpur	124-24	56	16	74	43	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Kuskari, Po	654-06	184	104	522	258	264	..	..	..	..	8	..	12	..
152	Tularam	150-81	33	9	42	23	19	..	..	..	..	3	..	15	..
153	Hasamdiapur	196-22	34	12	55	28	27	..	..	19	15	4	..	33	..
154	Biralipara	277-19	99	35	94	54	40	..	..	..	..	17	..	4	..
155	Bhutihari	159-72	50	16	76	30	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Patara	409-53	140	88	199	100	99	13	16	23	13	18	3	68	1
157	Jot Musak	175-80	118	72	285	104	181	15	13	..	..	43	2	56	5
158	Rankhanpara	208-58	9	3	27	13	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	3
159	Jadupur	218-77	37	9	91	63	28	..	..	13	12	8	..	53	..
160	Sankarpur	173-40	44	18	80	40	40	..	..	..	..	13	3	21	..
161	Baharail	326-55	106	38	198	109	89	18	23	67	51	21	4	65	..
162	Gandharbbapur	174-21	23	10	44	19	25	..	..	..	..	4	..	14	1
163	Mahammadpur, D	265-71	139	85	423	229	194	39	32	..	..	103	18	115	1
164	Kesarghata	437-61	129	88	422	224	198	72	24	138	132	18	6	137	1
165	Barabari	174-84	73	24	115	67	48	19	16	16	11	23	2	39	6
166	Rejatpur	125-67	35	11	45	23	22	..	..	..	..	10	1	13	..
167	Paharpur	175-64	101	32	163	80	83	..	..	..	..	21	2	50	2
168	Amilas	425-69	108	65	296	140	156	..	..	33	40	43	3	79	28
169	Gerul	121-87	69	38	211	108	103	..	..	108	103	1	..	71	56
170	Deogaon	401-52	147	58	324	164	160	42	51	81	71	29	12	94	53
171	Rajapur	125-44	29	13	109	50	59	41	54	1	1	18	1	28	4
172	Mirahati, P	713-46	151	80	455	230	225	74	86	115	96	52	22	134	39
173	Dakshin Gopalpur	213-38	72	37	189	94	95	47	49	42	41	18	2	66	26
174	Kandarpur	228-21	30	13	68	38	30	..	..	13	9	11	1	22	7
175	Ranipur	151-80	35	11	67	40	27	4	1	14	7	7	..	24	5
176	Sisa, P	184-05	91	41	207	101	106	11	14	90	92	4	1	68	..
177	Balmanipur	133-84	44	11	60	30	30	30	30	..	..	15	7	19	..
178	Nachhuapara	164-80	60	21	122	58	64	..	..	2	5	25	5	34	..
179	Ganguria, P	488-82	273	101	490	258	232	41	97	146	41	62	21	165	82
180	Bikaldanga	328-26	125	45	251	126	125	..	..	90	82	25	3	83	49
181	Amarpur	125-35	19	9	40	20	20	..	..	20	20	2	..	12	14
182	Rupahata, P	250-54	144	62	304	160	144	39	45	67	42	50	10	99	13
183	Chhota Faizullapur	144-74	82	27	157	77	80	..	..	..	..	25	1	47	..
184	Srirampur, P	407-92	85	39	275	141	134	1	1	83	87	39	2	88	17
185	Baje Rupahata	138-28	57	17	84	44	40	..	..	..	..	12	..	18	..
186	Balipukur	239-55	181	54	305	154	151	3	..	32	39	41	2	89	..
187	Samaspur, Po	172-19	61	32	209	107	102	59	50	42	37	8	1	29	..
188	Krishnapur	158-43	43	19	114	47	67	..	..	35	54	1	..	35	..
189	Panjarpara, P	282-31	215	85	346	176	170	17	20	38	30	46	15	108	3
190	Mahabari	253-73	120	35	160	82	78	24	20	50	52	10	2	52	14
191	Puria	206-23	83	22	96	44	52	4	5	2	2	18	2	28	5
192	Habili	114-35	108	35	172	94	78	76	64	14	14	14	1	62	37
193	Swampur	231-11	75	29	187	84	103	8	10	54	65	..	..	49	1
194	Ghasipur, P	216-21	193	62	345	172	173	44	25	37	46	17	..	84	11
195	Sarai	462-27	156	86	518	260	258	28	131	54	58	20	..	154	23
196	Subarna Sarai	313-08	26	12	67	30	37	..	..	30	37	..	..	19	..
197	Chenra	215-96	127	45	292	164	128	..	..	80	88	31	3	121	39
198	Pichhla	110-34	118	38	197	94	103	86	94	..	..	12	2	56	..
199	Kamalpur	167-68	108	27	161	84	77	72	65	12	12	11	2	47	20
200	Malam, P	461-43	220	104	556	282	254	95	101	17	8	47	7	160	4
201	Rahimpur	118-37	100	54	269	132	137	73	81	28	29	16	..	75	3
202	Khidirpur, P	364-91	139	65	370	184	186	63	165	17	16	42	..	110	1
203	Selimabad	224-48	40	15	69	39	30	34	27	..	..	6	..	22	8
204	Sakrall	134-70	1	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
205	Narayanpur, P	155-35	141	67	315	162	153	47	44	99	22	39	21	91	1
206	Rangapukur	240-83	102	40	193	98	95	..	..	..	..	41	11	55	15
207	Krishnabati	231-88	102	35	157	75	82	..	..	12	..	32	7	34	..
208	Chandmukh	945-15	148	65	357	178	159	..	..	..	..	104	2	110	8
209	Banshari, P, H, Po	289-91	140	48	235	119	116	33	19	..	..	20	..	76	..
210	Bhimbat	129-02	20	6	36	16	20	11	12	..	..	3	..	12	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
49	23	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	51	60
26	9	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	39
50	6	25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	90
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	47
67	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	79	169
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
19	26	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	29	32
49	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	67	119
19	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	30
93	..	52	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	107	263
7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	19
12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	27
20	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	40
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	46
32	..	35	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	98
43	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	176
5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
50	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	38
13	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	40
55	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	4	..	44	89
7	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	24
61	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	1	114	193
112	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	87	197
23	6	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	42
11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	22
30	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	30	61
58	16	21	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	128
55	43	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	37	47
63	31	26	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	70	107
24	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	35
115	33	14	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	96	167
41	15	21	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	28	69
8	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	23
11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	16	22
41	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	108
14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	30
17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	64
102	54	45	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	4	93	150
63	41	19	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	76
7	8	5	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
51	6	46	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	131
42	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	80
64	15	21	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	117
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	40
57	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	65	151
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	78	102
21	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	67
86	..	18	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	66	167
43	13	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	30	64
24	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	47
26	16	36	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	41
36	..	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	102
74	1	6	9	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	88	162
135	23	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	106	235
16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	37
110	34	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	89
53	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	103
46	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	87
95	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	31	4	..	..	14	..	..	..	5	..	122	250
66	..	8	3	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	57	134
90	..	14	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	7	74	185
10	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	22
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
49	..	33	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	71	182
45	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	..	43	94
30	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	67
105	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	68	156
50	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	106
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	24

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>II P. S. Bangshikuri—contd.</i>															
211	Mahugram, P	715-89	146	104	563	307	256	72	44	52	54	114	35	203	3
212	Chandipur	279-88	91	35	255	138	117	23	18	80	69	29	..	96	20
213	Dasul, P	478-80	224	110	526	274	252	60	43	119	104	93	20	168	68
214	Uttar Lakshampur	162-23	110	29	166	90	76	..	..	..	..	42	5	57	4
215	Raghabnagar	435-32	60	19	105	62	43	47	25	15	18	27	..	25	4
216	Daudpur, P	303-36	114	38	217	114	103	35	24	..	..	41	9	61	..
217	Jagannathpur	170-23	104	40	189	96	93	61	66	8	11	25	4	61	6
218	Uttar Amarpur	399-81	167	55	342	188	154	50	39	28	31	61	14	112	32
219	Jamar	701-11	339	110	597	290	307	96	96	183	199	51	3	171	..
220	Suripur	298-49	90	28	177	101	76	20	..	..	..	41	11	70	1
221	Makrampur, P	155-02	54	22	117	60	57	..	..	60	57	5	..	40	34
222	Tikul	313-87	55	18	113	51	62	..	..	48	55	6	..	32	20
223	Bhingaldaha	252-23	151	64	320	160	160	39	36	24	17	89	41	91	2
224	Sihal, P, Po D	202-04	166	90	448	238	210	70	90	3	3	74	38	114	4
225	Jasodapur	109-04	79	27	131	68	63	..	..	..	..	32	9	39	2
226	Dhutura	331-15	137	43	222	105	117	..	..	9	9	33	6	68	3
227	Banipara	157-40	180	50	287	146	141	..	..	..	..	51	26	83	..
228	Jaharpur, P	500-03	405	144	676	353	323	47	32	35	37	157	56	205	..
229	Dakshingon	117-59	40	12	68	30	38	..	..	2	3	11	1	17	2
230	Elahabad, P	1,839-48	862	254	1,518	768	750	291	300	121	120	216	42	466	80
231	Chandipur	162-93	67	19	74	44	30	..	..	10	7	18	1	19	..
232	Ojantor	207-82	33	12	73	36	37	..	..	36	37	..	..	19	22
233	Mahadipur	102-71	101	26	146	73	73	..	..	..	..	17	10	45	..
234	Bara Jhara	186-28	44	22	101	53	48	..	..	36	32	8	..	34	12
235	Chhota Karai	262-87	88	29	145	84	61	57	45	15	12	21	1	51	6
236	Karai, P	1,190-82	310	89	977	500	477	211	181	116	120	126	23	279	..
237	Elankuri	139-22	104	33	177	101	76	..	..	15	14	37	4	52	9
238	Naopara	207-01	54	21	225	114	111	50	42	64	69	38	4	61	28
239	Nandura, P	324-03	138	53	240	109	131	16	14	89	86	28	1	80	1
240	Bataskuri	110-34	163	46	266	133	133	..	..	..	..	72	38	70	..
241	Uttar Daulatpur, P	360-66	132	33	184	83	101	9	12	15	18	40	4	49	1
242	Pathanpara	254-92	188	57	273	139	134	..	..	10	4	57	5	85	1
243	Uttar Srirampur	207-69	63	16	81	35	46	..	..	..	..	14	2	14	..
244	Sahananda	283-32	53	21	96	44	52	..	..	9	11	11	4	27	11
245	Bara Hara	166-21	119	47	271	139	132	5	5	65	63	36	7	86	25
246	Beje Bikair	192-62	26	9	59	29	30	..	..	..	..	9	4	14	..
247	Dhitail	430-35	150	47	261	135	126	4	5	43	48	43	13	90	18
248	Bara Haripur, P	235-77	143	64	339	176	163	28	22	..	..	79	40	114	16
249	Bara Khair	255-67	96	45	306	168	138	35	29	61	57	26	2	107	30
250	Dhumpara	331-98	189	64	311	160	151	62	60	..	..	61	27	82	13
251	Chak Chandmukh	257-69	15	9	56	24	32	12	17	12	15	2	..	14	5
252	Math Khidirpur	114-17	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	10	2	16	..
253	Khuspur	196-55	21	11	59	34	25	..	..	..	..	45	32	31	..
254	Serpur	110-72	55	21	142	77	65	7	3	59	58	67	10	163	36
255	Barail	211-91	187	102	509	261	248	108	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
256	Rasidpur	141-12	60	25	151	77	74	45	42	..	..	11	1	39	..
257	Mirzapur, P	152-10	30	15	88	51	37	..	..	..	..	6	..	24	..
258	Haldi	213-38	97	41	209	116	93	42	36	..	..	33	10	66	24
259	Sibpur	457-93	214	169	1,021	615	406	173	138	5	4	205	59	414	11
260	Jaydebpur	165-91	50	14	79	41	38	39	35	..	..	10	1	26	..
261	Kail, P	745-62	158	86	443	203	240	53	46	67	97	29	4	128	1
262	Aligara	201-58	106	60	217	110	107	47	36	..	..	26	3	57	..
263	Buniadpur, P, Po	343-25	317	138	837	428	409	65	32	201	75	133	57	251	104
264	Thingar	177-91	170	50	263	136	127	110	19	26	8	4	..	79	..
265	Amai, P	711-38	242	123	591	307	284	171	98	119	20	55	3	190	81
266	Chak Sadulya	396-72	77	36	206	104	102	..	..	100	73	1	..	61	7
267	Andhar Manik	356-38	127	47	285	166	119	..	..	88	96	32	3	118	..
268	Ustair	202-62	48	20	113	54	59	..	..	40	43	4	..	36	..
269	Dilkanthi, P	464-07	183	94	597	302	295	33	57	40	162	82	26	146	3
270	Karkha, P	341-90	128	42	214	109	105	90	83	19	22	18	2	68	24
271	Kuarnai	233-66	131	44	174	76	98	15	11	24	29	13	5	39	2
272	Sayestabad	346-35	176	55	292	143	149	7	12	101	100	28	8	77	..
273	Kanur	297-76	136	53	239	118	121	43	47	73	74	1	..	80	38
274	Baje Kanur	118-24	128	28	193	106	87	50	20	25	26	24	7	54	..
275	Chhota Khidirpur	126-69	44	20	107	55	52	13	9	36	35	3	..	28	3
276	Bara Bila	158-41	40	12	78	35	43	25	25	10	18	..	..	22	..
277	Gauripara, P	612-19	171	49	482	244	238	63	51	..	..	10	..	126	1
278	Deuria, P	745-69	199	93	501	275	226	90	27	73	138	45	..	167	138
279	Bill Barail, P	979-49	311	111	635	326	329	38	48	100	200	29	9	186	3
280	Baje Haripur	749-75	137	61	390	211	169	69	61	142	107	13	..	118	83
281	Bagduar, P	1,761-88	354	184	1,812	924	888	159	44	290	282	91	7	504	203
Total (Entirely Rural)		134.2 Sq. miles	34,889	13,262	72,414	37,245	35,169	8,537	8,382	9,641	9,147	9,532	1,910	22,073	4,882

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
104	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	62	3	104	233
65	17	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	42	97
91	26	63	37	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	2	106	184
34	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	33	73
17	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	37	39
48	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	103
15	..	34	3	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	35	87
84	11	21	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	76	122
129	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	119	307
38	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	75
34	27	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	23
28	16	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	42
54	1	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	69	136
54	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	8	..	14	..	1	..	34	..	124	206
28	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	29	61
53	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	37	114
60	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	63	141
134	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	148	323
15	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	36
300	52	132	24	..	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	14	..	302	670
17	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	90
16	20	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15
42	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	73
18	..	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	36
28	4	15	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	33	33
200	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	221	477
34	5	13	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	67
49	24	10	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	53	83
44	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	130
60	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	63	133
34	..	12	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	100
62	..	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	54	133
10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	46
17	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	41
42	..	38	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	53	107
6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	30
59	..	28	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	45	108
75	3	23	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	62	147
80	20	20	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	61	108
32	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	4	1	..	..	20	2	78	136
11	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	27
14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	25
18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	46	65
121	25	17	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	18	6	98	212
28	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	38	74
16	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	37
39	7	24	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	50	69
73	..	65	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	20	..	6	1	1	..	245	7	201	395
22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	15	38
84	..	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	75	239
30	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	53	107
61	64	51	36	..	..	2	..	17	..	7	..	38	1	1	..	74	3	177	303
60	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	127
145	56	36	14	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	117	203
43	..	9	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	93
63	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	119
27	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	50
131	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	156	292
60	11	7	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	81
32	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	37	96
49	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	66	149
66	28	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	38	83
35	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	32	87
13	2	14	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	49
20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	43
124	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	118	237
146	118	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	108	88
139	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	140	326
92	73	23	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	93	86
285	155	104	27	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	109	4	420	665
15,977	2,342	4,916	1,308	21	3	117	182	134	14	71	..	312	36	7	..	1,418	96	15,172	31,397

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

12 P. S. Islampur—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns (1)	Jurisdic- tion List No. (2)	Population		Name of Villages and Towns (1)	Jurisdic- tion List No. (2)	Population	
		1951 (3)	1961 (4)			1951 (3)	1961 (4)
Maruagaon . . .	114	380	586	Ramganj . . .	8	845	1,246
Masid Khas . . .	42	380	793	Rampur . . .	126	491	744
Masid Kismat . . .	12	412	373	Rohia . . .	130	188	802
Matikhunda . . .	57	463	*	Sabu Danga . . .	123	265	95
Matikhunda . . .	58		177	Saha'pur . . .	96	20	*
Matikhunda . . .	80		593	Sanpnikla . . .	15	309	164
Matikhunda Gachh . . .	79	520	*	Shamshergaon . . .	104	52	125
Nachankula . . .	56	430	297	Sialtor Toranjubari . . .	105	*	293
Nandoi . . .	29	573	868	Tarabari . . .	77	238	371
Nando Laro Khoa . . .	63	420	662	Thuthipakar . . .	115	167	80
Naracnpur . . .	110	388	557	Thuthipakar . . .	85	114	127
Ojhapokhar . . .	122	398	563	Topamari . . .	60	225	351
Pachhurasia . . .	112	1,745	180	<i>Islampur (Non-Municipality)†</i>			9,499
Pachhurasia . . .	117		2,416	Rural . . .		59,827	78,443
Panchdimti . . .	78		2,765	Urban . . .			9,499
Panditpota . . .	102	823	1,103	Total		59,827	87,942
Phulbari . . .	84	760	778				
Phulhara . . .	6	378	2,825				
Phulhar Pokhar . . .	101	172	204				
Pothia . . .	67	712	821				

* Uninhabited

† Treated as town for the first time in 1961

NOTE: 1951 Population figures were taken from the 1951 District Census Handbook of Purnea District of Bihar.

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ISLAMPUR SUBDIVISION															
<i>12 P. S. Islampur</i>															
1	Manikpur	1,298	554	232	1,185	655	530	8	6	..	..	196	2	431	21
2	Baldia Gachh	44						Uninhabited							
3	Baldia Gachh	with J.L. 2						Uninhabited						90	
4	Madaripur, P	248	7	10	158	77	81								
5	Kalameheri	10						Uninhabited							
6	Phulhara	2,652	579	534	2825	1,495	1,330					101	8	845	121
7	Fakira Gachh	18						Uninhabited							
8	Ramganj, H, Po, L, Rhc	113	214	212	1,246	730	516	89	75	1	..	350	103	376	85
9	Khojagaon	638	5	5	33	18	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
10	Kalu Gachh, P	224	64	72	413	218	195	..	..	..	..	33	4	133	..
11	Khojagaon	with J.L. 9	409	88	529	280	249	3	2	..	..	14	..	185	1
12	Masid Kismat	398	67	67	373	193	180	..	..	..	..	19	..	129	3
13	Chaurbhita, P	with J.L. 101	8	8	67	33	34	..	..	..	..	11	..	17	..
14	Lat Masid	627	74	74	434	233	201	..	..	..	..	26	..	118	..
15	Sanpnika	650	146	37	164	90	74	..	..	..	..	12	1	41	..
16	Babhankatta	57						Uninhabited							
17	Biring Gachh	135	330	36	196	100	96	..	..	..	..	12	2	55	1
18	Chhota Sanpnika	230	480	88	448	237	211	..	..	..	..	15	1	126	3
19	Bairjhari	95	71	58	284	166	118	..	..	..	..	19	1	96	..
20	Dholigaon, P	258	119	89	459	243	216	..	..	..	..	141	8	139	..
21	Kalughat	556	75	75	394	212	182	..	..	..	..	46	13	128	1
22	Kamlagaon, P. L	1,249	744	208	1,296	693	603	..	..	..	..	98	10	371	14
23	Kadamgachhi Milik	38	80	17	81	41	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
24	Kadamgachhi, P	541	573	189	774	401	373	..	..	..	..	96	..	235	..
25	Gomadighi, P	2,107	925	745	2,224	1,003	1,221	..	..	..	..	140	11	347	3
26	Kuchila, Po	1,918	52	15	85	48	37	..	..	..	..	5	..	26	..
27	Kuargaoon	1,433						Uninhabited							
28	Kalughat w/ Kagajiatoli	50						Uninhabited							
29	Nandol	983	361	183	868	460	408	..	..	..	..	73	10	265	..
30	Goalgachh	269	181	55	321	175	146	..	..	..	..	20	1	99	..
31	Bhangamali	191	144	36	100	51	49	..	..	..	..	5	..	28	..
32	Bhagmahima	151	119	24	113	54	59	..	..	..	..	10	..	38	..
33	Gomadighi	with J.L. 25	9	4	25	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
34	Gadhiatoli	121	261	78	453	225	228	..	..	..	..	44	3	127	..
35	Gomadighi	with J.L. 25	38	10	65	38	27	..	..	..	..	4	1	20	..
36	Kuchila	with J.L. 26	401	399	2,340	1,274	1,066	..	..	8	12	258	..	717	15
37	Kuargaoon	with J.L. 27	69	25	120	72	48	..	..	..	..	9	..	39	..
38	Kuargaoon	Do	87	30	166	98	68	..	..	..	..	4	..	52	..
39	Bhagwati	89	44	14	64	36	28	..	..	..	..	3	..	20	..
40	Kuargaoon	with J.L. 27	305	93	494	280	214	2	..	..	..	38	23	146	3
41	Dohro, 2P	93	111	105	586	299	287	..	..	43	44	52	4	171	33
42	Masid Khas, P	1,084	180	139	793	409	384	22	13	..	..	50	3	242	15
43	Kujagaon	103	16	10	51	27	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
44	Fakira Gachh	with J.L. 7						Uninhabited							
45	Bhajakhoa	53	10	15	34	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
46	Manikpur	with J.L. 1	13	13	85	48	37	3	3	..	..	21	2	36	1
47	Kulthar	799	15	10	56	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
48	Kulthar	22	113	91	505	255	250	..	..	..	..	47	12	149	..
49	Bhatkhunda	263	111	85	410	217	193	..	..	..	..	13	..	135	..
50	Dohro	3,387	587	557	2,668	1,376	1,292	44	132	..	..	325	73	727	8
51	Mangachh, P	61	10	10	73	39	34	..	..	..	..	18	4	26	1
52	Kulthar	with J.L. 47						Uninhabited							
53	Kulthar	Do	14	14	52	28	24	..	..	..	..	3	2	16	..
54	Koriakhal	341	31	31	145	77	68	..	..	..	..	16	5	47	2
55	Chondi Gachh	54						Uninhabited							
56	Nachankula	748	64	64	297	163	134	40	31	..	..	17	2	106	10
57	Matikhunda	891						Uninhabited							
58	Matikhunda	with J.L. 57	144	45	177	100	77	21	3	..	..	9	..	71	..
59	Beniani Kismat	557	206	56	292	163	129	43	44	..	..	14	1	96	15
60	Topamari	1,015	172	72	351	187	164	..	..	..	..	14	2	108	8
61	Gobindpur	433	10	20	204	97	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
62	Dhangipokhar	202	390	80	438	214	224	..	..	..	..	49	7	125	..
63	Nando Laro khoa	332	520	122	662	350	312	5	2	..	..	53	..	210	1
64	Gomadighi	with J.L. 25						Uninhabited							
65	Agdimti	644	299	286	1,355	742	613	6	2	..	..	158	9	404	24
66	Kadamgachhi	722	74	19	83	50	33	..	..	..	..	6	..	36	..
67	Pothia	944	639	154	821	460	361	2	..	..	..	76	4	282	5
68	Kadamgachhi	with J.L. 66	66	85	390	203	187	..	..	..	..	20	..	129	4
69	Jhargaoon	563	167	118	512	288	224	..	..	..	..	57	10	175	4
70	Khanti Milik	137						Uninhabited							

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
378	1	50	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	224	309
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	81
538	..	149	..	..	..	11	114	98	..	1	..	40	7	..	..	8	..	650	1,209
34	4	15	..	..	..	95	64	..	..	2	..	135	16	2	..	95	1	354	431
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	15
110	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	85	195
152	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	95	248
114	1	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	64	177
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	94
105	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	201
31	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	74
38	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	45	95
113	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	111	208
89	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	70	118
127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	104	216
112	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	84	181
312	13	43	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	322	389
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	40
205	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	373
239	2	89	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	..	656	1,218
25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	37
195	..	61	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	195	408
89	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	76	146
27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	49
34	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	39
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
110	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	96	228
16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	27
608	7	82	..	..	..	1	8	4	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	557	1,051
29	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	48
47	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	68
19	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	27
103	3	32	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	134	211
163	2	5	29	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	128	254
207	7	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	167	360
14	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	23
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15
34	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	36
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	28
113	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	106	250
91	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	82	193
573	..	74	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	41	..	649	1,284
23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	33
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	24
46	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	66
63	..	25	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	Uninhabited	..	5	1	1	..	2	..	37	124
40	..	10	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	29	77
47	..	37	..	..	..	3	7	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	67	114
75	..	31	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	79	156
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	107
118	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	224
158	..	42	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	140	311
312	11	51	..	..	..	..	13	5	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	16	..	338	589
27	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	14	33
232	1	29	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	178	358
109	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	74	183
156	4	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	113	289

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12 P. S. Islampur—contd.															
71	Khanti Milik	with J.L.70						Uninhabited							
72	Khanti, Po	3,141	1,890	688	3,140	1,739	1,401					184	13	1,051	15
73	Girnabari	427						Uninhabited							
74	Girnabari	with J.L.73	180	63	331	167	164					39	1	110	4
75	Khanti	with J.L.72						Uninhabited							
76	Bhojpur	2,689	1,237	444	2,887	1,551	1,336					376	19	839	
77	Tarabari	525	269	226	371	199	172					46	3	121	1
78	Panchdimti	1,661	1,580	539	2,765	1,456	1,309					326	24	877	13
79	Matikhunda Gachh, Po	94						Uninhabited							
80	Matikhunda	with J.L.57	420	142	593	307	286	17	21			33	1	196	
81	Durgapur	1,112	147	147	637	348	289	10	5			31	3	214	3
82	Kurhila, L	293	127	34	169	96	73	1		6	1	15		52	1
83	Jagtagaon, L	2,045	1,156	232	1,138	611	527					71	6	363	22
84	Phulbari	1,236	344	131	778	416	362					40	3	234	23
85	Thuthipakar	178	36	28	127	62	65					16	1	42	1
86	Chapasar	807	514	116	630	346	284					34	4	205	2
87	Iluwabari	604	578	222	1,099	597	502	93	254			135	54	326	
88	Iluwabari, P	75	51	18	78	43	35	26	17			12		27	
89	Bolhanja	722	182	178	884	487	397	101	182			78	25	273	25
90	Islampur P, H, Po, L	744						Included in Urban Area							
91	Chapra Jhar, P, L, Rhc	2,690						Included in Urban Area							
92	Ghoramara	296	140	52	275	136	139	7	2			12	2	72	2
93	Dumrulla	560	200	81	407	206	201					19	3	115	8
94	Khabargaon	1,199	794	331	1,803	953	850	62	71			170	31	517	1
95	Benikaner alias Rahatpur	829	653	162	748	384	364	27	86	5	5	55	3	242	4
96	Sahatpur	374						Uninhabited							
97	Bijekhor	457	240	76	383	188	195					34	2	97	4
98	Baswari	39	25	6	36	15	21							10	
99	Amaljhari	285	205	72	440	245	195	9	4			28		151	
100	Kadigaon	240	67	22	125	66	59	7	4			4		42	
101	Phulhar Pokhar	203	126	35	204	108	96					31		60	
102	Panditpota	770	370	216	1,103	608	495					70		335	
103	Kutumposi	560	185	65	335	180	155					34	3	17	
104	Shamsheergaon	181	25	25	125	62	63					24		31	
105	Salto Toranjnbari	475	144	47	293	137	156	18	26			1		72	4
106	Barhat	757	229	74	398	214	184	14	7	24	23	10	2	128	
107	Aliganj, P	1,424	114	45	233	125	108	88	75					75	
108	Haigaon	93	377	162	921	491	430					23	2	277	1
109	Chhattis, P	888	483	158	909	466	443					58	9	280	8
110	Naraenpur	231	101	101	557	281	276	9	7			84	2	163	4
111	Agurasia	426	422	145	818	448	370	5	8			20		236	2
112	Pachhurasia	1,080	114	25	180	83	97					19	8	49	2
113	Kunargaon	754	139	43	229	119	110					3		75	
114	Maruagaon	837	107	107	586	303	283					22		204	
115	Thuthipakar	335	55	12	80	44	36	6	1			2		25	
116	Garnabari	319	12	12	56	30	26						1	16	
117	Pachhurasia	with J.L.112	389	368	2,416	1,327	1,089			6	5	265	37	882	6
118	Gunjaria	516	1,039	484	2,226	1,170	1,056	13	18	4		265	20	736	
119	Dhantola, P	1,875	1,338	538	2,862	1,550	1,312	34	33	11	4	216	27	903	62
120	Gaisal	1,535	400	135	946	604	342					58	30	464	
121	Alipur	200	25	8	41	19	22							14	
122	Ojhapokhar	378	245	102	563	299	264	13	14	25	21	52		174	
123	Sabu Danga	214	20	20	95	52	43	12	9			15	1	33	
124	Daulatpur	450	53	23	134	69	65	20	14			4		45	
125	Kalanagin, P	1,380	169	169	854	454	400	62	35	13	18	73	2	265	18
126	Rampur	814	252	101	744	378	366			36	45	55	4	198	
127	Kachna	1,154	522	281	1,507	782	725					85	3	482	6
128	Mankadanga	314	317	86	507	270	237	5	1			72	4	146	1
129	Mankadanga	205	199	68	329	176	153	2	3			15		99	
130	Rohia, P	311	350	164	802	417	385	2	2			97	25	215	4
131	Kundargaon	928	63	63	346	189	157					17		104	
132	Kalikapur	94						Uninhabited							
133	Gunabari	4,046	1,437	552	3,023	1,663	1,360	114	77	132	96	265	12	939	18
134	Benikaner Khari	391						Uninhabited							
135	Benikaner Khari	with J.L.134						Uninhabited							
136	Daribhir	798	328	95	626	331	295					7	1	205	4
137	Gangamaila	143	73	24	115	59	56							34	2
138	Benikandar, 2P	1,621	624	131	692	358	334	16	17	45	39	32		213	
139	Benikaner Khari	with J.L.134						Uninhabited							
140	Benikaner Khari	Do						Uninhabited							

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
876	4	68	..	..	..	1	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	5	11	..	..	101	..	688	1,386
104	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	160
693	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	712	1,336
86	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	78	171
677	4	180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	..	8	..	379	1,296
141	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	11	Uninhabited	..	..	12	..	..	..	10	..	111	286
139	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	134	286
49	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	72
281	2	44	..	..	..	9	19	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	27	1	248	505
195	..	27	..	..	..	2	22	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	3	..	182	339
38	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	64
130	..	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	141	282
281	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	271	502
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	35
173	..	69	3	..	..	3	22	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	16	..	214	372
Included in Urban Area																			
Included in Urban Area																			
63	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	137
86	6	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	193
444	1	58	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	..	436	849
200	1	29	..	2	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	142	360
Uninhabited																			
67	4	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	91	191
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21
125	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	94	193
31	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	59
50	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	96
261	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	273	445
73	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	85	153
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	31	63
68	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	65	152
91	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	184
53	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100
237	1	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	214	429
242	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	9	..	106	435
141	..	15	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	118	272
158	2	70	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	212	368
42	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	95
69	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	110
194	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	283
9	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	36
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	26
625	2	79	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	89	2	..	..	78	2	445	1,083
481	..	145	..	..	..	12	..	10	..	..	..	33	7	..	..	48	..	434	1,056
459	9	115	4	..	..	7	..	8	..	28	7	84	40	119	..	83	2	647	1,230
195	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	116	..	138	..	140	342
13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	22
149	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	125	264
23	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	19	45
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	65
194	..	49	1	..	..	1	1	..	7	..	..	5	1	3	..	13	..	189	390
187	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	5	..	180	366
369	3	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	1	300	719
114	..	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	124	236
69	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	153
172	4	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	881
76	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	85	157
773	15	122	3	..	..	..	..	6	Uninhabited	..	..	8	..	..	..	30	..	724	1,342
Uninhabited																			
185	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	126	291
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	25	56
202	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	308
Uninhabited																			
Uninhabited																			

VILLAGE WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>12 P. S. Islampur—concl'd.</i>															
141	Benikaner alias Satbhita	389	76	41	230	117	113	87	63	83	75	12	2	63	27
142	Bhela Gachhi, P	1,983	1,056	246	1,127	616	511	Uninhabited	63	83	75	54	2	335	27
143	Benikaner alias Satbhita	with J.L.141						Uninhabited	63	83	75	54	2	335	27
144	Birnakundi	2,146	949	196	1,550	836	714	Uninhabited	63	83	75	72	9	500	1
145	Benikaner alias Satbhita	with J.L.141						Uninhabited	63	83	75	72	9	500	1
146	Benikaner alias Satbhita	Do						Uninhabited	63	83	75	72	9	500	1
147	Benikaner alias Satbhita	Do						Uninhabited	63	83	75	72	9	500	1
148	Benikaner alias Satbhita	Do						Uninhabited	63	83	75	72	9	500	1
149	Benikaner alias Satbhita	Do						Uninhabited	63	83	75	72	9	500	1
<i>Islampur (Non-Municipality)</i>															
	2P, H, Po, 2L, Rhs	5.37 Sq. miles	2,929	1,932	9,499	5,789	3,710	148	92	16	5	1,989	475	3,537	110
Rural		127.9 Sq. miles	35,519	15,208	78,443	41,836	36,607	1,201	1,432	442	388	6,652	745	24,136	693
Urban		5.4 Sq. miles	2,929	1,932	9,499	5,789	3,710	148	92	16	5	1,989	475	3,537	110
Grand Total		133.3 Sq. miles	38,448	17,140	87,942	47,625	40,317	1,349	1,524	458	393	8,641	1,220	27,673	803

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																				
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers		
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
63	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	1	54	113
284	22	39	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	281	404
385	..	113	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	713
										Uninhabited										
										Uninhabited										
										Uninhabited										
										Uninhabited										
685	11	304	1	16	..	113	19	287	23	92	..	988	22	89	..	963	34	2,252	3,600	
18,496	173	3,303	54	11	2	167	294	206	33	87	7	570	107	258	..	1,038	23	17,700	35,914	
685	11	304	1	16	..	113	19	287	23	92	..	988	22	89	..	963	34	2,252	3,600	
19,181	184	3,607	55	27	2	280	313	493	56	179	7	1,558	129	347	..	2,001	57	19,932	39,514	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

13 P. S. Karamdighi

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Abdalpur	1	42	40	Borra	139	357	427
Alampur	249	102	317	Bosara	233	145	292
Albhanga	11	•	•	Budhra	222	159	484
Alianagar	214	348	476	Burhihan	162	242	459
Alianagar Milik	205	•	•				
Alipur	8	•	•	Chandargaon	182	198	281
Altapur	274	125	415	Chandgola	57	125	162
Andharia	127	187	816	Chandpur	55	•	197
Atanagar	97	173	202	Chandpur Milik	72	155	21
Atghara	36	•	•	Chaprabari	102	302	477
				Chaulhar	28	•	•
Babhanja	4	242	441	Chaulhar	29	•	•
Babhanja Milik	13	•	•	Chaunagra	86	427	635
Babhanja Milik	14	•	•	Chinanch	47	•	•
Bagela	71	285	687	Chingatoli	20	161	125
Bagindar	68	61	137	Chingatoli Milik	19	•	•
Bagindar Milik	69	•	•	Chiranch Khurd	46	•	•
Bahangaon	246	153	999	Chunamari	155	145	130
Baijuwar	244	76	272				
Bajargaon	119	528	666	Dahgaon	207	60	82
Balchiar	239	263	274	Dalkola	34	796	3,488
Balia	280	131	390	Dalmadah	199	222	298
Baliamani	95	205	400	Daluakhari	174	125	175
Baliamora	124	174	368	Damdama	98	•	160
Bambhol	261	185	166	Damdama	99	382	269
Bangalipur	265	•	52	Dasani	250	•	•
Bangura	74	•	•	Dasani	251	•	•
Baradahi	167	381	585	Daulatpur	30	215	317
Baraili	52	•	•	Dehonra	151	158	93
Barhans	181	•	429	Deotar Milik	136	188	92
Barna	87	•	•	Dhangaon	186	542	722
Barodangi	190	147	131	Dhanpara	197	245	419
Barua	266	210	204	Dhanpara Milik	282	•	•
Basant Gachh	203	144	326	Dhanpara	164	163	161
Basdeopur	208	•	223	Dharipara	169	288	362
Basudeopur	192	409	421	Dhauta	130	380	675
Bazidpur	128	•	211	Dighalgaon	9	112	47
Begman	114	411	431	Diwan Jagir	218	314	541
Belawari	176	133	114	Doarin	216	154	199
Belua	152	117	210	Duaran	6	•	•
Betauna	132	419	104	Dubelbabhanian	157	•	•
Betauna	134	•	604	Dudinda	177	306	712
Bhagandangi	243	•	167	Dulehpur			
Bhagdoarin	187	179	371				
Bhagelia	83	61	107	Fatehpur	156	293	1,367
Bhagsur	73	•	12				
Bhagsur Milik	42	32	•	Gaigaon	184	104	122
Bhagwanpur	23	138	260	Gangjana	104	197	261
Bhainsloti	254	•	41	Gauspur	173	129	308
Bhaksala	240	57	99	Ghordha	63	230	282
Bhandar Bari	211	•	207	Ghordha Kasht	64	•	32
Bhandar Bari	213	196	•	Goalgaon	17	90	150
Bhandar Gachh Bari	212	79	217	Goalgaon	18	182	308
Bhatwar	196	142	379	Goalgaon	258	109	141
Bhawanipur	140	554	529	Gobindpur	107	252	593
Bhikhanpur	262	325	663	Gopalpur	137	252	303
Bhopala	175	287	473	Gopla	217	251	323
Bhulki	94	61	420	Gorulbhassa	33	•	171
Bhulki Milik	93	312	•	Gotebari			
Bhusamani	24	112	139				
Bihnagar	271	266	497	Hanria	170	322	182
Bikaar	85	211	319	Harintor	231	203	990
Bilaspur	281	330	503	Haripur	37	148	366
Birahan	90	140	197	Harpal Milik	25	•	•
Bihunpur]	105	215	285	Harra	60	82	98
				Harwanda	117	353	456

• Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

13 P. S. Karandighi—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Harsanda Kasht	115	*	*	Lahutara Barmotar	224	57	42
Harsanda Kasht	116	*	*	Lahutara Milik	223	66	209
Harsanda Kasht	118	*	*	Lodipur	255	206	315
Heatpur	26	*	35	Lohapunji	12	*	*
Hemanpur	22	108	226				
Ibrahimpur	278	454	93	Machhail	273	443	506
Ilamat Jot	227	†	93	Madargachhi	109	64	43
Jadipur	161	49	184	Madhupur	144	167	351
Jadipur	253	470	412	Mahammadpur	38	*	274
Jagdishpur	44	*	*	Mahammadpur Milik	39	*	27
Jagdishpur	48	*	*	Mahammadpur Milik	40	*	*
Jagdishpur	45	220	330	Mahesbathna (Karandighi)	195	522	656
Jainagara	234	91	125	Maheshbathane	284	201	66
Jairampur	2	39	111	Maheshpur	220	502	482
Jalalpur	66	284	93	Maheshpur	147	*	34
Jalalpur Milik	65	*	166	Mahespur	76	*	106
Jhabradangi	279	168	195	Majhauk	121	195	256
Jhagrapur	215	*	*	Malkot	10	355	500
Jhari	178	99	150	Mankaur	67	178	430
Jhari Barhans	180	217	*	Matari	3	*	*
Jiagachi	43	59	89	Matari	32	*	*
Jiagachi	53	*	*	Mehadabari	232	289	369
Jiwanpur	263	*	*	Milikpur	77	*	*
Jogiar	113	604	*	Minapur	257	129	200
Jujharpur	245	881	911	Mirzapur	247	153	301
Kacha	189	188	407	Mithapur	35	388	390
Kachan	131	422	396	Mohan Gachh	79	*	*
Kachna Gachh	89	203	110	Mohanpur	194	456	695
Kadarganj	135	252	252	Mohanpur	229	273	54
Kadhlabari	238	110	131	Mohanpur	268	33	204
Kalibari	59	176	187	Mohsunda	146	68	131
Kamartor	252	438	720	Mokrapur	138	*	78
Kamartua	49	170	210	Murhil	101	245	350
Kamat	219	*	*	Murhil	111	316	540
Kamat	221	244	451				
Kania	21	*	*	Nakol	277	48	887
Kannian	5	*	4	Naraenpur	191	*	*
Kantirpa	159	93	267	Naraenpur	209	*	22
Karandighi	204	225	265	Naraenpur Milik	210	*	*
Kararan	126	146	28	Nazirpur	148	567	877
Karigaon	260	64	208	Negura	129	183	143
Katahalbari	259	*	37	Nichitpur	15	95	46
Keshopur	185	228	418				
Khanta	165	395	990	Pachloha	201	219	312
Khanta Milik	171	*	69	Pakaria Milik	81	*	*
Khanta Milik	172	*	297	Palsa	70	209	336
Khatrabari	202	161	293	Panas Bari	193	211	209
Khawaspur	230	317	343	Pandepur	82	120	287
Khempur	123	217	*	Paniha	120	373	1,127
Khudar Gachhi	96	148	250	Pargaon	237	515	627
Khurka	145	558	923	Parsadpur	160	108	163
Kismat Altapur	267	234	197	Parsadpur	154	*	70
Kismat Altapur	275	*	*	Parua	188	423	588
Kochabari	142	200	458	Patanduba	153	*	*
Kochara	110	545	521	Pataul	92	168	175
Kochna	88	155	155	Pataul	108	†	*
Koilara	166	213	459	Pataul	269	118	425
Koilara Milik	168	*	26	Pathaur	58	*	63
Koitore	272	112	148	Pauti	133	365	474
Lahsara	16	137	199	Peaxgaon	183	73	221
Lahutara	225	649	984	Phulbari	61	*	74
				Pichla	84	142	129
				Pipla	228	357	494
				Pipla	51	317	391

* Uninhabited

† Merged with J. L. No. 226

† Merged with J. L. Nos. 88 and 110

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

13 P. S. Karandighi—concl'd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pipla Milik	50	•	•	Salampur	198		184
Pirpokhar	103	17	30	Salampur	283	162	••
Pothimari	206	228	307	Salampur	200		•
Prannagar	150	118	257	Santuspara	276	101	312
				Saragaon	235	151	•
				Saraunja	91	47	139
				Sarsar	31	•	76
Rabanpur	248	174	174	Shahpur	62	62	58
Raghopur	256	1,064	2,371	Shikarpur	7	94	116
Rangghat	143	•	•	Silanga	27	•	148
Raniganj	78	393	923	Simanandpur	41	172	303
Rankul	141	•	303	Singardaha	158	542	697
Rautara	125	511	1,014	Siripur	100	264	546
Roshanganj	122	•	27	Sitalpur	75	•	•
Rudel	179	166	290	Sohar	80	435	783
Rudel Milik	163	•	•	Soahilapur	56	51	57
				Sultanpur	236	28	50
				Surta	54	77	17
Sabdhani	226	600	903				
Sadabart	112	326	43	Temarpur	264	194	187
Sadhanpur	242	161	182	Tunibhita	241	324	480
Sadipur	270	485	623				
Sahasra Kasht	106	182	75				
Saidpur	149	•	•				
				Total		47,165	75,191

• Uninhabited

•• Merged with J.L. No. 198

NOTE : 1951 Population figures were taken from the 1951 District Census Handbook of Purnea District of Bihar.

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13 P. S. Korandighi															
1	Abdalpur	263	19	8	40	25	15	..	..	25	15	..	..	15	8
2	Jairampur	205	43	16	111	59	52	..	..	39	52	3	..	42	18
3	Matlari	324	212	59	430	225	205	..	..	60	48	10	..	106	32
4	Babhanian	280	226	88	441	238	203	78	72	..	..	4	..	120	..
5	Kannian	46	3	1	4	1	3	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	..
6	Dubelbabhanian	130	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	10	1	39	..
7	Shikarpur	315	51	19	116	70	46	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Alipur	193	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	1	..	13	..
9	Diwan Jagir	288	23	9	47	24	23	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Malkot	636	154	59	256	140	116	20	27	..	..	4	..	80	..
11	Albhangra	52	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Lohapunji	154	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Babhanian Milik	84	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Babhanian Milik	70	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	15	..	21	..
15	Nichitpur	395	60	22	46	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Lahsara	218	118	42	199	122	77	..	..	..	..	26	2	76	..
17	Goalgaoon, P	213	76	24	150	78	72	..	..	..	..	14	2	47	..
18	Goalgaoon	223	143	58	308	164	144	8	5	2	1	20	..	91	3
19	Chingatoli Milik	80	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Chingatoli	73	38	17	125	56	69	..	..	56	69	2	..	32	18
21	Kania	40	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Hernanpur	217	83	36	226	128	98	..	..	69	48	13	..	66	15
23	Bhagwanpur, P	499	58	45	260	141	119	..	..	..	..	40	16	73	..
24	Bhusamani	289	48	27	139	73	66	..	..	..	..	61	60	35	2
25	Harpal Milik	71	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Heatpur	71	26	22	35	17	18	..	..	..	..	6	2	6	..
27	Silanga	583	49	30	148	74	74	..	..	..	..	10	2	38	..
28	Chaulhar	22	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Chaulhar	48	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Daulatpur	210	158	75	317	157	160	..	..	..	..	3	..	91	..
31	Sarsar	155	37	10	76	42	34	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	..
32	Matlari	227	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Gotebari	62	98	40	171	125	46	6	6	131	106	30	7	115	..
34	Dalkola, P, H, Po, L, Rho	523	568	468	3,488	2,202	1,286	305	170	..	..	819	231	1,557	28
35	Mithapur	219	118	61	390	227	163	..	..	..	..	105	16	150	7
36	Aghara	14	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	57	3	122	21
37	Haripur	257	73	50	366	196	170	44	50	..	..	4	1	70	..
38	Mahammadpur	447	118	36	274	140	134	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
39	Mahammadpur Milik	6	16	4	27	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Mahammadpur Milik	24	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Simanandpur	365	146	50	303	157	146	..	..	30	30	13	2	97	20
42	Bhagur Millik	31	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Jagachi	91	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Jagdishpur	32	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Jagdishpur	185	154	50	330	167	163	42	60	..	..	83	2	98	..
46	Chiranch Khurd	90	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Chinanch	125	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Jagdishpur	184	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kamartua	26	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Pipla Milik	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Pipla	311	108	72	391	212	179	2	3	..	..	16	2	124	2
52	Baralli	232	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Jagachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Surta	292	3	3	17	10	7	..	..	10	7	..	..	..	..
55	Chandpur	114	57	32	197	102	95	..	..	..	..	26	1	51	..
56	Soshilapur	150	10	10	57	28	29	..	..	..	..	3	..	15	3
57	Chandgola, P	308	38	31	162	82	80	14	12	35	42	1	..	49	5
58	Pathaur, P	67	14	9	63	33	30	..	..	33	30	..	..	15	4
59	Kalibari	248	130	32	187	102	85	..	..	17	15	19	4	65	15
60	Harra	149	66	46	98	60	38	..	..	60	38	28	..	54	28
61	Phulbari	165	40	25	74	35	39	..	..	..	..	3	..	21	2
62	Shahpur	157	40	20	58	36	22	..	..	36	22	6	..	33	20
63	Ghordha	516	112	42	282	146	136	..	..	146	136	61	61	118	107
64	Ghordha Kasht	51	20	15	32	16	16	..	..	16	16	4	..	16	14
65	Jalalpur Milik	244	43	27	166	90	76	..	..	90	76	6	..	48	39
66	Jalalpur	362	21	17	93	43	50	..	..	43	50	..	..	26	22
67	Mankaur	575	303	97	500	261	239	..	..	141	71	39	2	151	32
68	Bagindar	514	43	22	137	65	72	..	..	65	72	1	..	35	38
69	Bagindar Milik	27	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Paka	851	256	66	336	187	149	..	..	..	..	35	5	119	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
11	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
34	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9
102	..	4	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	17
62	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	118	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4
7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2
36	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	..
44	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	46	7
31	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	31	7
58	..	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	73	14
21	10	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	24	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	15	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	62	8
35	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	7	..	68	11
28	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	4
..
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	1
30	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	36	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	66	10
21	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	1
11	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	10	1
138	1	49	..	22	..	8	1	59	..	3	..	361	11	145	..	760	15	643	1,21
38	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	29	..	..	..	73	7	77	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	61	21	74	1
67	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	1
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
..
81	12	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	18	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	60	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
..
73	2	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	88	1
21	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
36	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	51	..
..
5	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
30	1	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
13	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
32	8	30	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	37	..
21	11	33	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
..
7	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
22	..	11	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
79	47	39	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
3	2	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	21	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
..
23	..	3	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
79	..	66	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	110	..
35	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	68	..

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>13 P. S. Karandighi—contd.</i>															
71	Bagela	690	312	119	687	360	327	..	..	21	16	38	3	194	1
72	Chandpur Milik	59	6	4	21	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
73	Bhagsur	137	10	6	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
74	Bangura	87	Uninhabited												
75	Sitalpur	228	Uninhabited												
76	Mahespur	188	12	4	34	21	13	10	6	..	..	10	..	11	..
77	Milikpur	517	Uninhabited												
78	Raniganj	721	420	183	923	455	468	102	112	5	4	69	7	217	8
79	Mohan Gachh	198	Uninhabited												
80	Sohar	1,226	305	145	783	400	383	97	78	23	30	23	..	213	64
81	Pakaria Milik	25	Uninhabited												
82	Pandepur, L	430	54	47	287	156	131	70	36	40	40	8	2	96	34
83	Bhagelia	197	16	16	107	56	51	..	..	56	51	..	..	30	7
84	Pichla	219	27	27	129	68	61	18	48	8	6	22	10	44	..
85	Bikaur, P	566	175	59	319	176	143	26	13	..	..	47	28	110	9
86	Chaunagra, P	445	357	114	635	346	289	29	26	1	..	136	12	212	7
87	Barna	10	Uninhabited												
88	Kochna, P	536	89	27	155	82	73	..	..	..	..	17	3	44	2
89	Kachna Gachh	259	72	17	110	60	50	..	..	..	..	16	21	31	..
90	Birahan	213	87	37	197	111	86	..	..	..	..	51	..	44	2
91	Saraunja	202	37	27	139	75	64	1	..	5	5	13	..	52	..
92	Pataul	148	93	30	175	81	94	..	..	..	..	14	4	43	..
93	Bhulki Milik	706	Uninhabited												
94	Bhulki	706	189	68	420	218	202	..	..	..	..	64	4	126	1
95	Baliamani	637	287	75	400	223	177	..	..	..	..	37	..	114	..
96	Khudar Gachhi	407	164	42	250	146	104	8	5	17	22	28	..	68	1
97	Atanagar	269	65	37	202	100	102	19	20	35	37	4	..	54	..
98	Damdama	330	68	31	160	72	88	..	..	41	57	14	..	42	..
99	Damdama	91	102	48	269	138	131	7	5	131	126	12	..	68	3
100	Siripur	809	345	106	546	274	272	..	..	..	..	85	16	136	6
101	Murhil	406	191	69	350	190	160	..	..	10	8	72	10	100	9
102	Chaprabari	848	227	87	477	235	242	..	..	88	100	62	5	133	4
103	Pirpokhar	137	32	12	30	15	15	..	..	13	10	1	..	15	..
104	Gang Jana	202	153	48	261	133	128	..	..	10	11	9	2	71	..
105	Bishunpur	323	110	32	285	145	140	2	2	29	13	20	..	73	..
106	Sahasra Kasht	70	54	16	75	36	39	..	..	..	..	5	..	20	2
107	Gopalpur	969	528	156	593	350	243	4	6	25	5	28	6	219	..
108	Pataul	71	19	7	43	23	20	6	8	..	..	3	..	13	..
109	Madargachhi, P	11	235	721	521	282	239	..	..	40	28	51	2	156	3
110	Kochara	774	Uninhabited												
111	Murhil	270	260	84	540	286	254	..	..	..	..	61	4	143	..
112	Sadabart	80	24	6	43	21	22	..	..	..	..	5	..	14	..
113	Jogiar	172	Uninhabited												
114	Begman	593	352	100	431	151	280	18	31	..	..	35	3	43	..
115	Haranda Kasht	106	Uninhabited												
116	Haranda Kasht	with J.L. 115	Uninhabited												
117	Haranda	690	348	97	456	231	225	66	66	..	..	34	5	136	..
118	Haranda Kasht	with J.L. 115	Uninhabited												
119	Bajargaon	1,209	213	108	666	365	301	6	5	113	99	60	2	197	48
120	Paniha	446	487	165	1,127	502	625	4	4	158	124	36	..	288	24
121	Majhauk	180	27	15	106	43	63	..	..	9	19	1	1	21	3
122	Roahanganj	121	8	7	27	14	13	..	..	14	13	..	..	9	2
123	Khempur	433	Uninhabited												
124	Baliamora	530	137	625	368	196	172	6	29	21	15	56	1	350	..
125	Rautara	906	654	274	1,014	538	476	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Kararan	224	16	5	28	20	8	6	3	..	..	4	..	12	..
127	Andharia, P	1,127	445	385	816	421	395	..	..	179	170	37	..	232	91
128	Basidpur	195	84	38	211	101	110	..	..	95	101	3	..	54	5
129	Negura	109	74	24	143	75	68	5	4	34	31	11	..	43	..
130	Dighalgaon	1,332	357	124	675	352	323	13	13	41	39	10	2	186	7
131	Kachan	526	180	66	396	216	180	28	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Betauna	1,016	63	22	104	48	56	..	..	12	13	11	..	28	61
133	Pauti, P	654	288	101	474	243	231	58	47	92	106	43	6	149	..
134	Betauna	with J.L. 132	423	127	604	366	238	..	..	79	69	27	2	234	..
135	Kadarganj	533	142	59	252	131	121	14	18	27	11	10	..	92	4
136	Deotar Milik	168	48	12	92	49	43	..	..	26	25	..	..	30	..
137	Gopla	331	154	77	303	165	138	..	3	..	..	12	..	92	..
138	Mokrapur	145	30	19	78	42	36	..	..	..	..	3	..	22	..
139	Borra, P	928	223	74	427	241	186	..	..	38	51	94	12	161	10
140	Bhawanipur, P	619	233	80	529	275	254	11	16	..	..	19	..	136	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer								In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non- workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
128	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	F	3	1	..	..	10	..	168	328
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
5	2	5
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13
124	..	58	5	..	..	2	1	7	..	Uninhabited	..	13	2	..	..	13	..	238	460
..
102	9	111	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	319
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
23	..	64	33	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	60	97
10	1	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	26	44
18	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	24	61
67	5	34	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	66	134
..
85	..	89	4	..	..	4	..	2	..	Uninhabited	..	12	..	..	..	20	5	134	282
..
17	..	25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	38	71
22	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	50
28	..	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	67	84
..
14	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	23	64
22	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	94
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	92	201
76	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	109	177
..
38	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	78	103
27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	102
26	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	88
52	..	15	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	70	128
92	..	40	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	138	266
..
49	..	48	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	80	151
55	..	67	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	102	238
13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15
48	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	62	128
26	..	43	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	72	140
..
6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	16	37
158	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	24	..	131	243
..
7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20
95	..	47	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	126	236
..
105	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	143	234
14	7	22
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	106	280
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
83	..	39	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	95	225
..
112	..	49	31	..	..	17	16	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	14	1	166	253
199	..	67	20	..	..	9	4	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	214	601
..
8	..	6	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	60
8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	..	11	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	93	170
268	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	166	476
..
9	4	..	..	..	3	..	8	8
156	55	68	36	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	189	304
42	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	47	105
30	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	32	68
153	7	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	166	316
..
98	..	35	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	82	173
16	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	52
116	45	25	12	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	94	170
195	..	31	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	132	258
51	..	38	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	117
..
24	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	43
75	17	..	73	138
15	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	56
85	3	45	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	18	..	80	176
104	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	139	254

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13 P. S. Karandighi—contd.															
141	Rankul	562	108	54	303	160	143	..	..	110	77	16	1	86	19
142	Kochabari	801	182	60	458	231	227	Uninhabited	..	71	59	24	1	139	32
143	Rangghat	141	..	..	..	..	..	62	50	68	70	40	..	161	6
144	Madhupur	646	130	100	351	215	136	..	..	117	105	15	4	80	22
145	Khurka, P	431	121	58	323	168	155	..	..	..	..	23	4	47	..
146	Mohsunda	130	43	9	131	70	61	..	..	19	24	20	1	187	54
147	Maheshpur	959	97	91	482	256	226	91	63	69	52	95	9	257	68
148	Nazirpur, P	1,050	407	146	877	447	430	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Saidpur	337	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	9	1	76	..
150	Prannagar	457	138	44	257	134	123	..	..	..	..	6	..	29	..
151	Dehonra	306	63	21	93	55	38	22	14	..	..	13	..	60	..
152	Belua	520	105	41	210	102	108	35	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Patanduba	266	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	2	..	15	..
154	Paradpur	119	22	15	70	31	39	..	..	..	..	16	..	43	..
155	Chunamari	196	82	22	130	70	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Fatchpur	676	399	153	1,367	689	678	23	28	9	9	..	..	483	..
157	Dudinda	127	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	50	1	153	3
158	Singardaha, P	1,067	426	146	697	306	391	..	..	..	..	24	..	69	..
159	Kantirpa	206	127	48	267	144	123	..	..	..	..	5	..	50	..
160	Paradpur	128	74	311	163	82	81	..	..	..	..	8	..	54	..
161	Jadipur	261	105	26	184	103	81	6	1	16	11	15	..	145	..
162	Burhian	397	298	92	459	247	212	Uninhabited	..	..	..	9	3	45	..
163	Rudel Milik	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	23	330	4
164	Dharipara	104	96	35	161	81	80	91	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Khanta, L	992	453	195	990	514	476	..	..	25	28	15	10	140	..
166	Koilara	775	215	79	459	232	227	6	5	54	69	23	..	166	..
167	Baradahi	784	565	389	585	276	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
168	Koilara Milik	22	12	5	26	13	13	3	1	28	24	29	4	114	..
169	Dhaura, P	726	115	73	362	197	165	..	..	..	..	4	..	58	..
170	Hanria	257	74	38	182	85	97	42	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	Khanta Milik	10	12	12	69	35	34	2	2	4	3	2	..	20	..
172	Khanta Milik	20	45	19	297	64	233	..	..	..	..	10	2	87	..
173	Gauspur	838	85	46	308	159	149	31	30	39	38	5	..	51	..
174	Daluakhari	238	62	23	175	94	81	..	..	42	36	15	2	193	..
175	Bhopala	449	150	82	473	250	223	30	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Belawari, P	481	43	17	114	55	59	..	..	55	59	14	..	28	..
177	Dulehpur	802	408	123	712	375	337	..	..	70	58	96	2	208	..
178	Jhari	159	98	30	150	82	68	11	3	..	10	12	..	46	..
179	Rudel	408	106	49	290	153	137	3	3	11	28	18	3	91	..
180	Jhari Barhans	166	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Barhans	334	285	75	429	217	212	10	15	33	40	11	..	112	..
182	Chandargaon, P	381	154	53	281	141	140	..	..	..	..	10	..	65	..
183	Paasgaon	347	121	37	221	116	105	35	33	12	12	8	..	36	..
184	Gaigaon	94	70	25	122	68	54	1	..	..	..	29	5	121	..
185	Keshapur	719	200	80	418	214	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	Dhangaon	907	219	120	722	371	351	..	..	..	..	36	..	208	..
187	Bhagdoarin	307	228	73	371	201	170	..	..	..	..	15	..	122	..
188	Parua, P	790	234	96	588	320	268	..	..	..	..	60	1	184	..
189	Kacha	with J.L.	233	65	407	191	216	..	..	..	..	34	3	98	..
190	Barodangi	155	62	26	131	59	72	29	34	..	..	4	..	33	..
191	Naraenpur	348	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	Basudeopur, P	554	211	82	421	214	207	3	2	95	97	12	..	120	..
193	Panas Bari	226	140	35	209	117	92	2	4	..	..	8	1	65	..
194	Mohanpur	417	376	115	695	362	333	41	29	9	3	68	9	216	..
195	Mahesbathna (Karandighi)	42	398	121	656	348	308	..	..	..	..	183	62	178	..
196	Bhatwar	241	129	66	379	196	183	77	71	98	99	23	..	107	..
197	Dhanpara	411	338	150	419	213	206	..	..	..	..	101	12	104	..
198	Salampur, P	42	66	21	184	95	89	..	..	..	..	36	4	46	..
199	Dalmadah	868	111	50	298	169	129	..	..	..	..	33	5	111	..
200	Salampur	with J.L.	198	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201	Pachloha	415	127	60	312	140	172	..	..	12	13	37	7	89	..
202	Khatrabari	221	135	42	293	152	141	..	..	46	49	23	7	91	..
203	Basant Gachh	701	174	59	326	177	149	47	48	4	3	47	5	103	..
204	Karandighi, Rhc	464	157	59	265	143	122	33	23	..	..	15	..	84	..
205	Alianagar Milik	28	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	Pothimari, P	252	207	58	307	145	162	..	..	..	..	62	9	72	..
207	Dahgaon	91	36	10	82	47	35	..	..	..	..	22	..	20	..
208	Basodepur	59	145	45	223	105	118	15	10	..	..	3	..	45	..
209	Naraenpur	with J.L.	191	16	7	10	12	6	5	..	..	2	..	2	..
210	Naraenpur Milik	14	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
60	..	18	13	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	74	124
72	9	31	18	..	..	13	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	17	..	92	185
132	..	10	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	54	130
62	..	16	19	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	88	133
34	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	23	61
107	12	51	22	..	..	24	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	69	161
199	38	20	19	4	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	23	..	190	372
57	1	18	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	121
16	..	13	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	35
34	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	108
8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	16	39
25	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	59
366	2	113	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	206	672
71	..	34	..	..	..	2	..	7	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	1	153	358
47	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	123
15	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	81
45	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	81
85	..	60	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	210
20	..	19	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	36	80
133	16	30	..	13	..	..	2	6	25	4	..	63	1	..	..	61	1	164	429
88	..	24	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	92	225
90	..	44	19	20	9	..	36	6	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	110	240
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	84	165
74	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	27	91
28	..	2	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	15	34
30	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	231
26	6	52	50	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	43	81
37	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	124
161	93	31	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	59
98	1	102	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	167	333
28	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	36	68
52	..	31	18	..	..	2	2	..	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	62	116
84	..	28	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	212
48	..	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	64	132
33	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	103
18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	32	54
83	..	21	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	204
98	..	75	..	..	..	1	52	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	31	..	163	299
86	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	79	170
126	6	46	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	196	232
49	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	93	215
9	..	23	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	54
70	3	36	44	..	..	..	2	..	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	94	158
39	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	52	92
79	..	41	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	87	..	146	333
90	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	76	..	170	368
57	25	44	32	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	80	126
100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	169	208
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	49	89
70	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	58	129
36	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	51	172
56	..	34	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	61	122
49	..	47	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	126
19	..	23	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	Uninhabited	..	18	..	..	..	9	..	59	121
69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	73	161
14	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	27	33
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	118
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13 P. S. Karamdighi—concl'd.															
211	Bhandar Bari	426	126	96	207	108	99	..	..	..	..	41	12	58	..
212	Bhandar Gachh Bari	290	125	37	217	105	112	..	..	..	..	6	..	60	..
213	Bhandar Bari	with J.L. 211	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
214	Allanagar	711	292	84	476	248	228	..	..	..	..	60	5	136	3
215	Jhagrapur	74	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
216	Duaran	718	182	182	199	97	102	..	..	..	..	26	10	49	1
217	Gorulbhasa	142	186	53	323	165	158	..	..	..	..	26	1	87	..
218	Doarin, P	442	314	102	541	292	249	..	..	39	..	32	..	180	..
219	Kamat	572	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	Maheshpur, P	155	44	12	66	36	30	..	..	..	..	4	..	19	..
221	Kamat	with J.L. 219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	141	1
222	Budhra, P	515	306	86	484	248	236	..	..	..	..	47	..	154	2
223	Lahutara Milik	28	43	35	209	110	99	..	..	..	1	20	5	67	2
224	Lahutara Barmotar, P	33	27	20	42	19	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
225	Lahutara	1,028	300	112	984	549	435	..	..	110	..	9	2	175	1
226	Sabdhan, P	1,317	600	189	903	460	443	46	39	..	..	61	6	263	10
227	Ilamat Jot	152	32	16	93	47	46	..	..	47	46	4	..	28	..
228	Pipla	410	251	69	494	241	253	..	..	..	..	20	1	143	2
229	Mohanpur	303	102	50	54	54	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..
230	Khawaspur	793	355	74	343	186	157	4	3	11	9	23	1	94	2
231	Harintor	635	100	51	390	210	180	4	8	15	14	47	..	110	..
232	Mehadabari	341	129	66	369	197	172	..	..	..	..	29	..	104	..
233	Bosara, P	429	169	52	292	152	140	..	..	11	4	15	..	86	5
234	Jainagara	196	68	25	125	65	60	..	..	..	..	13	..	37	..
235	Saragaon	275	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
236	Sultanpur	60	33	9	50	22	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..
237	Pargaon, P	688	436	135	627	371	256	26	20	20	23	107	19	211	9
238	Kachlabari	78	81	23	131	75	56	..	..	..	..	8	..	46	..
239	Balchiar	391	78	45	274	146	128	..	..	..	..	12	..	76	..
240	Bhaksala	283	65	21	99	50	49	..	..	11	10	2	..	32	..
241	Tunibhita	271	290	101	480	262	218	..	..	..	..	42	..	144	2
242	Sadhanpur	163	140	37	182	85	97	..	..	..	..	11	..	48	..
243	Bhagandangi	64	3	1	167	165	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	163	2
244	Baijuwar	331	163	56	272	137	135	..	..	40	29	10	..	75	..
245	Jujharpur	1,386	670	227	911	405	506	13	14	78	194	123	4	147	17
246	Bahangaon	334	176	82	399	208	191	..	..	..	..	15	1	113	1
247	Mirzapur	326	79	50	301	146	155	..	..	..	..	11	..	86	..
248	Rabanpur	278	109	31	174	90	84	..	..	..	..	15	..	50	..
249	Alampur	473	215	55	317	166	151	..	..	..	..	24	..	97	3
250	Dasani	84	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	Dasani	with J.L. 250	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
252	Kamartor, P	908	243	132	720	394	326	..	..	..	..	92	4	227	..
253	Jadipur	495	264	77	412	201	211	2	4	..	..	43	6	98	5
254	Bhainsloti	91	26	6	41	22	19	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..
255	Lodipur	301	143	53	315	161	154	..	..	78	84	27	2	95	..
256	Raghopur, P	1,582	831	380	2,371	1,140	1,231	..	..	55	42	149	12	571	36
257	Minapur	174	97	36	200	96	104	..	..	11	12	16	2	56	1
258	Gobindpur	162	112	29	141	80	61	2	9	..	1	14	1	45	1
259	Katahalbari	68	28	7	37	23	14	..	..	11	6	4	1	13	..
260	Karigaon	196	108	35	208	117	91	..	..	64	50	13	..	60	..
261	Bamhal	406	87	28	166	91	75	..	..	74	65	10	..	49	7
262	Bhikhampur, P	527	291	97	663	355	308	90	87	192	211	49	5	176	3
263	Jiwanpur	16	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
264	Temarpur	223	181	39	187	88	99	7	6	..	..	22	..	33	..
265	Bangalipur	82	22	9	52	31	21	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	..
266	Barua	366	100	33	204	95	109	..	..	..	..	8	..	39	1
267	Kismat Altapur	354	164	52	197	156	41	21	..	10	41	29	10	78	31
268	Mohanpur	119	82	30	204	102	102	..	..	..	..	16	..	46	..
269	Pataul	541	115	75	425	211	214	..	..	21	81	41	7	120	7
270	Sadipur, P	551	216	124	623	307	316	..	..	..	..	17	7	192	22
271	Bihnagar	551	250	74	497	251	246	2	..	22	102	56	2	112	8
272	Kotore	574	97	29	148	59	89	..	..	..	..	11	..	30	2
273	Machhali	567	315	99	506	252	254	..	..	8	67	35	2	144	41
274	Altapur, P	576	160	89	415	217	198	13	9	10	85	29	8	110	9
275	Kismat Altapur	with J.L. 267	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
276	Santuspara	63	113	38	312	111	201	50	50	5	10	20	2	68	..
277	Nakol, P	992	657	179	887	407	480	36	..	..	..	36	25	168	3
278	Ibrahimpur	260	85	33	93	93	..	49	..	4	..	3	..	47	..
279	Jhabradangi	593	76	33	195	96	99	14	104	10	72	3	..	114	3
280	Balla	267	112	64	390	191	199	..	..	..	..	71	23	48	..
281	Bilasapur, P	249	608	127	503	307	196	31	..	128	186	23	4	139	53
282	Dhanpara Milik	with J.L. 197	..	..	..	..	..	Merged with J.L. No. 197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
283	Salampur	with J.L. 198	..	..	..	..	..	Merged with J.L. No. 198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
284	Maheshbathane	with J.L. 195	..	..	..	..	..	Merged with J.L. No. 195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Entirely Rural)		150-2 Sq. miles	36,721	15,727	75,191	38,424	35,767	2,574	2,114	4,927	5,042	6,555	904	22,419	2,044

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
46	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	50	99
33	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	45	112
73	2	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	225
48	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	101
77	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	158
150	..	34	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	112	240
14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	17	80
100	..	41	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	221
123	..	29	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	2	94	234
40	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	97
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
125	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	374	434
157	2	100	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	197	433
19	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	19	46
126	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	231
67	..	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
90	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	92	153
65	..	33	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	180
59	1	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	93	172
19	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	66	135
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	60
9	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	38
159	..	49	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	160	247
32	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	29	56
57	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	70	139
16	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18	49
95	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	118	218
39	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	37	97
159	..	22	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
40	..	53	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	18	..	62	135
54	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	489
62	..	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	93	190
62	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	60	133
26	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	40	84
62	1	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	89	148
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	..	57	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	167	326
63	3	19	2	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	105	208
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	19
66	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	154
335	23	88	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	5	..	..	145	1	589	1,195
36	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	103
26	..	17	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	80
10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	14
42	1	9	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	57	87
33	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	42	68
83	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	Uninhabited	..	12	..	..	..	21	1	179	305
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	55	99
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	21
29	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	56	108
58	26	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	78	10
36	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	36	100
75	3	24	3	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	91	207
90	3	70	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	28	..	113	294
62	7	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	139	238
8	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	87
108	2	13	36	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	9	..	108	213
75	1	25	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	107	189
30	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	49	201
31	..	85	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	239	477
24	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	46	..
45	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	48	98
78	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	77	199
68	1	29	45	..	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	28	..	168	149
Merged with J.L. No. 197																			
Merged with J.L. No. 198																			
Merged with J.L. No. 196																			
12,122	589	5,918	1,637	199	11	223	341	189	77	29	..	724	34	154	..	2,899	64	17,006	33,723

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

14 P. S. Chopra

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Amtola	94	265	187	Dhiagar	80	47	116
Andharihari	62	336	339	Dholigaon Milik	113	*	*
Andharihari	78	645	539	Dholigaon Milik	115	186	44
Andharu Gachh	131	50	*	Dogra Arazi	82	*	78
Ariagaon	67	*	272	Dogra Sani	130	307	802
Ariagaon	77	*	*	Dopahru	153	303	339
Ariagaon	68	272	681	Dopahru	159		404
Ariagaon	45	1,025	1,552	Fatchabad	15	150	*
Ariagaon	149	*	*	Gandhibari	132	*	*
Atharkhai	48	*	183	Gangaram Gachh	124	232	132
Atharkhai	50	*	*	Gaodhua Kalan	125	*	341
Atharkhai	52	*	37	Gaodhua Khurd	122	383	300
Athiala	60	368	633	Genda Gachh	56	548	867
Babhan Gachh	88	447	151	Genda Gachh	57	*	*
Babu Gachh	137	415	202	Ghirnigaon	126	1,467	616
Baigar Gachh	54	340	*	Ghirnigaon Khas	128	1,154	3,353
Bairbari	96	577	63	Goabari	93	50	133
Balrampur	107	678	1,095	Goabari	118	495	719
Bania Gachh	74	*	*	Goabari Milik	91	*	96
Barobila	18	1,071	1,296	Gorasahid	55	742	1,287
Besarbari	64	11	314	Gorasahid	142	217	725
Besarbari	79	*	42	Hariharpur	97	320	169
Bhagalpur	32	183	22	Haripokhar	104	667	38
Bhagalpur	35	453	*	Hulasu Gachh	83	470	124
Bhagalpur Arazi	42	*	*	Jagthora	121	286	375
Bhagalpurbari	37	95	774	Jainal Gachh	138	338	40
Bhagalpur Khas	29	648	774	Jaipura	59		17
Bhagwati	36	1,039	1,641	Jaipura	133	246	370
Bhata	26	384	497	Jaipura	135		328
Bherbhari Gachh	99	*	*	Jhajhari	23	354	532
Bherbhari Gachh	69	1,614	2,095	Jiakhor Gachh	31	1,311	1,237
Bhotamari	34	164	107	Jiakhor	30	321	1,885
Bilasi	100	220	273	Jibhakata	51		163
Binanpur	117	70	111	Jibhakata	134	110	48
Boalmari	148	1,029	1,632	Jibhakata	147		518
Butijhari	47	*	*	Jibhakata	150	1,007	1,905
Chakchaki	161	2,006	3,060	Juropani	20	104	97
Chitalghata	7	655	955	Kabil Gachh	160	785	114
Choagari	61	532	808	Kabil Gachh	162	*	63
Chopra	38	*	*	Kamlagaon	102	54	75
Chaurbhita	101	2,030	113	Kapalkhunda	143	831	833
Chutiakhor	70	1,765	3,086	Katgaon	89	*	49
Chutiakhor	76			Kheribari	22	834	102
Chutiakhor	95			Kochabari	49	329	274
Dalua	99	418	766	Kuimari	24	150	140
Dalu Gachh	87	35	*	Kundalpokhar	46	*	*
Damodar Khuri	155	510	653	Kundalpokhar	63	700	516
Damodarpur	157	171	1,149	Kundalpokhar	65		
Damodarpur	164			Lakhipur	116	2,451	3,270
Damodarpur	167			Lalit Gachh	81	242	253
Dangapara	16	424	44	Lalit Gachh	84	*	*
Dangapara	17	385	286	Latmursid	14		
Dangapara	19		82	Madan Gachh	151	*	*
Dangapara Gachh	27	177	140	Mahadeopur	120	*	446
Dangapara Gachh	28		986	Majhiali	66	365	179
Dangradangri	21	837	324	Mircha	154	360	131
Dewanjagir	86	321	*	Mircha	166		544
Dewan Jagir	129	65	*				
Dhamaur Gachh	40	215	*				
Dhamaur Gachh	41	402	137				
Dhanje Gachh	58	314	296				

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

14 P. S. Chaps—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mohangachh	112	327	76	Photamari	72	50	160
Mohangachh	114		695	Pitram Gachh	140	1,189	260
Mokrandpur	33		194				
Mokrandpur	44	354	605	Rahugachh	85	40	73
Nahar Gachh	146	526	591	Rajabhim	103	1,803	1,491
Nandi Gachh	145	474	322	Ramkishunpur	156	444	247
Naugachh	73	34	63	Rampur	111	233	250
Naugachh	75		•				
Naracenpur	71	903	769	Sitlagaon	110	1,496	2,152
Nazarpur	139	424	45	Sonapatila	119	255	120
Nazarpur	141	415	148	Sonapatila	123		509
Nazarpur	163		•				
Nirbha Chandi	106	123	179	Tarapokhar	168	•	91
Pachisbigha	127	•	•	Telibhita	105	233	92
Pachisbigha	144		•	Teligachh	53	•	8
Panch Mouz	152		•	Tetesari	90	355	307
Panch Mouz	158	870	•	Thunthunia	136	389	814
Panch Mouz	165		1,045	Thuthi Pakar	43	65	79
Patika Bandha	98	162	147				
Pawakhali	25	377	396	Udhral	92	253	242
Peazpokhar	108	240	116				
Peazpokhar	109		150				
				Total		51,626	62,968

• Uninhabited

NOTE : 1951 Population figures were taken from the 1951 District Census Handbook of Purnea District of Bihar.

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16 P. S. Chopra															
1	Madati														
2	Mandilajhar														
3	Paikpara Arazi														
4	Paikpara Arazi														
5	Lahugaon														
Transferred to Phansidewa Police Station of Darjeeling District															
6	Dhakpara														
7	Chitalghata, Po, D	3,846	1,309	496	3,060	1,668	1,392	203	5	18	11	179	27	804	68
8	Budharugaon														
9	Chikanmati														
10	Madati														
Transferred to Phansidewa Police Station of Darjeeling District															
11	Bansgaon Kiamat														
12	Bansgaon														
13	Bansgaon Chakla														
14	Lastmursid	38													
15	Fatehabad	174													
Uninhabited															
16	Dangapara	1,337	123	94	424	217	207	60	50			126	5	103	9
17	Dangapara	with J.L.16	7	4	44	37	7							1	
18	Barobila, P	1,018	827	231	1,296	734	562	3	4	1		130	2	297	43
19	Dangapara	with J.L.16	190	65	286	152	134					4		95	2
20	Jurapani	500	62	18	97	51	46			51	46	1		35	3
21	Dangradangri, P	1,847	747	185	986	511	475	187	199	33	24	65		341	37
22	Kheribari	133	42	8	49	20	29					4		13	
23	Thajhari	1,007	328	90	532	297	235			25	29	20	4	170	3
24	Kuimari	846	127	61	274	136	138					49		83	
25	Pawakhali	841	257	83	396	212	184	3	3	4	3	43	1	134	
26	Bhata	886	410	85	497	273	224	9		43	49	102	7	176	3
27	Dangapara Gachh	352	58	10	82	51	31					8	1	35	
28	Dangapara Gachh	with J.L.27	148	26	140	85	55					14		51	
29	Bhagalpur Khas	2,432	698	146	774	396	378	168	130	43	31	100	2	275	3
30	Jiakhor, 2P	2,235	986	341	1,885	1,043	842	8	7	36	30	195	7	704	80
31	Jiakhor Gachh	280	608	275	1,237	739	498	39	20	12	4	315	97	480	17
32	Bhagalpur	1,516	11	4	22	11	11			11	11			9	7
33	Mokrandpur	1,138	181	51	194	96	98	96	96			29	2	55	56
34	Bhotamari, 2P	3,925	994	602	2,095	1,142	953			121	193	123	26	752	75
35	Bhagalpur	with J.L.32	240	64	453	224	229			148	161	24	1	148	104
36	Bhagwati, P	2,782	1,435	318	1,641	892	749			81	66	233	40	415	37
37	Bhagalpurbari	110	70	27	95	35	60	23	52			7		35	6
38	Chopra, P, Po, Rho	715	378	166	808	475	333	28	29	5	4	171	33	325	7
39	Bherbhari Gachh	105													
40	Dhamaur Gachh	195													
Uninhabited															
41	Dhamaur Gachh	103	27	27	137	70	67					7		41	
42	Bhagalpur Arazi, P	147													
43	Thuthi Pakar	402	40	12	79	42	37			42	37	2		19	
44	Mokrandpur, 2P	with J.L.33	349	112	605	320	285	2		68	51	72	5	198	6
45	Ariagaon, P	4,342	829	263	1,552	855	697	56	49	193	175	195	11	521	20
46	Kundalpokhar, P	1,402	81	31	140	74	66			33	34	12		49	
47	Butijhari, P	1,542	975	478	1,632	950	682			133	37	150	49	642	161
48	Atharkhai	239	158	35	183	98	85					28	1	69	1
49	Kochabari	409	81	20	102	52	50					5		31	
50	Atharkhai	with J.L.48													
Uninhabited															
51	Jibhakata	1,756	130	35	163	89	74					8	2	56	
52	Atharkhai	515	17	7	37	17	20			17	20			16	19
53	Teligachh	221	6	1	8	5	3					1		2	
54	Baigar Gachh	288													
55	Gorasahid, P	1,576	805	245	1,287	707	580	13	13			72	3	381	12
56	Genda Gachh	479	402	137	867	378	489					107	10	231	
57	Genda Gachh, P	42													
58	Dhanje Gachh, P	595	75	17	296	163	133	3				64	2	84	5
59	Jaipura, P	985	13	4	17	8	9					7	3	6	1
60	Athiala, P	1,566	418	132	633	340	293	260	41	45	9	24	11	267	94
61	Choagari, P	1,391	904	193	955	498	457	1	3			161	12	317	23
62	Andharijhari, 2P	1,413	218	76	339	183	156			8	4	12		112	10
63	Kundalpokhar	16													
64	Besarbari	541	214	51	314	184	190					26	2	133	2
65	Kundalpokhar	with J.L.63	451	97	516	284	232					68	11	167	
66	Majhiali, P	395	146	27	179	91	88	56	59			19	3	63	3
67	Ariagaon	532	267	67	272	113	159					35	3	105	1
68	Ariagaon	1,348	174	116	681	362	319	19	26	343	293	19	3	210	6
69	Bherbhari Gachh	with J.L.39													
70	Chutakhor	8,000	824	275	2,090	1,122	908					135		594	20

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
594	22	14	32	8	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	31	7	..	..	152	7	804	1,324
Uninhabited																			
..	2	25	1	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	46	3	..	..	27	..	114	198
187	38	48	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	12	..	437	319
54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1	57	152
31	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	43
273	36	53	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	170	498
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	29
110	1	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	36	..	127	232
62	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	55	158
103	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	78	184
136	1	28	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	97	221
14	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	16	31
44	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	53
228	2	46	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	121	373
323	22	33	..	5	1	43	44	..	..	..	..	46	13	..	..	252	..	239	762
100	1	40	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	3	..	158	8	2	..	146	8	230	461
4	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
55	55	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	48
587	64	164	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	878
131	87	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	123
316	30	89	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	477	712
18	..	9	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	5	..	..	93	1	150	34
101	..	76	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	828
Uninhabited																			
24	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	67
12	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	37
139	2	53	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	122	279
370	7	98	9	..	..	7	2	2	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	22	2	334	677
47	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	86	25	85
172	4	34	..	418	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	521
56	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	84
29	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	50
Uninhabited																			
47	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	74
16	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
334	5	44	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	326	588
172	..	35	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	12	..	147	488
73	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	128
6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	6
233	94	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	199
257	2	39	..	..	..	15	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	181	484
81	8	29	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	71	146
80	..	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	51	128
118	..	34	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	117	232
47	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	85
74	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	10	128
95	4	109	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	122	313
Uninhabited																			
341	17	136	1	..	..	21	..	..	..	2	19	..	..	..	..	17	..	508	888

VILLAGE WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14 P. S. Chopra—contd.															
71	Naraenpur	596	425	132	769	419	350	118	71	8	7	25	5	249	13
72	Photamari	253	117	35	160	85	75	..	..	..	..	5	..	43	..
73	Naugachh	144	43	11	63	31	32	..	..	..	..	..	8	18	..
74	Bania Gachh	72	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Naugachh	with J.L.73	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chutiakhori	with J.L.67	87	22	113	57	56	2	4	3	6	11	..	33	..
77	Ariagaon	288	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Andharihari	1,318	397	110	539	272	267	177	3	27	28	101	7	159	..
79	Besarbari	613	27	8	42	27	15	..	..	27	15	1	..	11	..
80	Dhiagar	190	87	23	116	58	58	..	..	2	6	19	..	37	2
81	Lalit Gachh, P	539	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Dogra Araz	82	75	18	78	44	34	..	..	..	..	6	..	27	..
83	Hulasu Gachh	196	113	29	124	65	59	..	..	..	..	9	..	40	..
84	Lalit Gachh	with J.L.81	220	47	253	131	122	..	..	..	..	32	3	73	..
85	Rahugachh	231	49	13	73	38	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6
86	Dewanjagir	78	199	42	324	171	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	2
87	Daln Gachh	58	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Babhan Gachh	246	30	29	151	82	69	..	..	..	..	33	..	44	..
89	Katgaon, P	684	217	154	833	426	407	..	..	..	..	89	2	226	20
90	Tatesari	410	400	91	507	272	235	28	12	..	..	66	1	175	4
91	Goabari Milik	75	71	17	96	50	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..
92	Udhral	208	140	50	242	131	111	24	21	..	..	6	..	85	3
93	Goabari, P	165	117	25	133	74	59	..	..	..	..	6	1	46	4
94	Amola	54	155	35	187	91	96	..	..	..	..	8	2	53	1
95	Chutiakhori, 6P, L	with J.L.70	1,910	578	3,086	1,643	1,443	16	6	..	..	386	37	875	4
96	Bairbari	75	84	13	63	29	34	..	..	..	..	12	..	21	..
97	Hariharpur	252	116	28	169	89	80	..	..	..	..	8	..	50	1
98	Patika Bandha	312	169	37	147	66	81	..	..	..	..	13	..	63	41
99	Dalua, P	775	323	177	766	515	251	..	..	..	..	128	11	965	..
100	Bilasi	293	80	19	107	49	58	..	..	..	..	11	..	49	32
101	Chaurbhita	123	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	25	1
102	Kamlagaon	1,249	33	15	63	35	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Rajabhim, P	1,762	913	262	1,491	791	700	21	17	..	..	179	18	481	7
104	Harinokhar	145	34	8	38	28	10	..	..	..	..	4	..	18	..
105	Telbhita, P	99	70	13	92	49	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
106	Nirbha Chandi	355	136	30	179	89	90	73	75	..	..	18	1	46	..
107	Balampur, P	654	779	175	1,095	622	473	56	60	..	..	154	4	379	7
108	Peaspokhar	273	108	21	116	63	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
109	Peaspokhar	with J.L.108	101	27	150	70	80	15	12	..	..	20	3	38	5
110	Sitlagaon, 3P	1,285	1,492	357	2,152	1,198	954	50	48	..	..	193	14	580	7
111	Rampur	151	139	19	250	142	108	..	..	..	..	46	..	84	..
112	Mohangachh	442	96	23	76	41	35	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	..
113	Dholigaon Milik	54	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Mohangachh	with J.L.112	538	128	695	370	325	36	41	..	..	70	..	234	4
115	Dholigaon Milik	with J.L.113	36	8	44	25	19	16	17	..	..	17	2	23	2
116	Lakhipur, P. Po, Rho	2,096	1,896	541	3,270	1,723	1,547	28	29	..	..	404	99	1,010	24
117	Binnapur, P	478	160	57	273	139	134	85	80	..	..	60	7	92	4
118	Goabari, P	766	402	128	719	406	313	..	..	..	..	94	9	242	1
119	Sonapatila	976	27	23	120	66	54	..	..	..	..	26	..	36	..
120	Mahadeopur	836	122	89	446	238	208	8	6	..	..	30	..	134	3
121	Jagthora	445	282	70	375	201	174	..	..	..	..	71	12	104	..
122	Gaodhua Khurd	158	246	58	300	160	140	42	33	..	..	25	9	103	1
123	Sonapatila, P	with J.L.119	406	173	509	262	247	..	..	..	..	47	2	158	4
124	Gangaram Gachh	76	117	25	132	76	56	..	..	..	..	7	..	45	..
125	Gaodhua Kalan	740	233	70	341	182	159	77	59	..	..	48	..	111	..
126	Ghirnigaon	848	253	120	616	320	296	118	104	..	..	70	7	192	6
127	Pachibhita	17	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Ghirnigaon Khao	2,727	2,285	550	3,353	1,752	1,601	..	..	..	..	324	14	1,042	79
129	Dewan Jagir	176	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Dogra Sani	1,285	532	167	802	420	382	38	29	..	..	59	7	237	7
131	Andhari Gachh	265	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Gandhibari	61	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Jaipura	with J.L.59	353	88	370	207	163	1	4	..	..	33	..	133	14
134	Jibhakata	with J.L.51	42	11	48	26	22	..	..	..	..	12	7	16	1
135	Jaipura	with J.L.59	254	117	328	171	157	..	..	..	..	41	4	96	6
136	Thunchunia	820	602	166	814	427	387	1	..	..	..	99	6	299	6
137	Babu Gachh	366	153	43	202	101	101	..	..	..	..	18	..	74	3
138	Jainal Gachh	97	26	10	40	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
139	Nazarpur	205	32	8	45	29	16	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	..
140	Pitram Gachh, P	242	216	51	260	129	131	..	..	..	..	22	2	75	2

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
164	5	47	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	35	..	170	237
35	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	75
13	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	36
131	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	113	267
1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13
35	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	34
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	39
68	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	122
16	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20
..
77	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	131
..
37	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	38	60
180	14	44	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	200	387
110	1	44	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	6	..	97	231
..
26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	46
32	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	2	..	44	108
42	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	55
45	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	85
679	3	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	7	..	788	1,439
..
13	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	34
42	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	70
52	41	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	40
137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	58	..	150	251
49	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	10	..	10	27
536	1	124	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	110	693
8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
23	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	43
..
35	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	43	90
253	..	95	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	243	486
35	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	55
30	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	32	75
480	..	81	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	618	947
..
62	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	58	108
13	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	..	72	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	2	..	136	321
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	17
..
702	..	254	3	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	19	1	713	1,523
78	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	47	130
180	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	13	..	164	312
32	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	54
104	1	24	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	205
..
92	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	97	174
64	..	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	139
128	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	248
38	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	58
96	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	159
..
157	2	30	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	128	290
..
770	5	185	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	Uninhabited	..	56	7	..	..	31	..	710	1,522
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	2	44	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	183	375
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	..	38	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	74	149
15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	21
76	1	16	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	75	151
..
192	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	188	381
34	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	98
10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	19
12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18
74	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	129

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town In acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>16 P. S. Chaptre—concl.</i>															
141	Nazarpur	168	123	35	148	70	78	..	..	..	..	22	1	23	..
142	Gorashid	580	544	146	725	390	335	..	..	..	..	25	1	27	..
143	Kapalkhunda . . .	118	49	18	75	38	37	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	..
144	Pachisbigha . . .	with J.L.127	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Nandi Gachh . . .	237	185	49	322	174	146	..	..	..	..	48	2	90	..
146	Nahar Gachh, P . .	236	381	110	591	294	297	20	17	..	..	59	7	167	7
147	Jibhakata	with J.L.51	342	103	518	278	240	..	..	..	..	26	3	143	..
148	Boalmari	204	103	21	111	56	55	..	..	..	..	4	..	35	..
149	Arilagan	with J.L.67	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Jibhakata	1,340	913	423	1,905	1,065	840	..	..	..	..	313	..	483	41
151	Madan Gachh . . .	193	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	Panch Mous	1,954	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Dopahru	883	195	62	339	181	158	..	39	..	..	50	7	102	14
154	Mircha, P	842	106	27	131	66	65	..	..	..	..	13	3	40	..
155	Damodar Khuri . .	604	443	132	653	346	307	..	..	..	..	42	..	201	36
156	Ramkrishunpur . .	298	111	51	247	125	122	..	..	..	..	34	6	78	1
157	Damodarpur, P . .	1,989	701	219	1,149	601	548	5	..	..	..	160	10	374	3
158	Panch Mous, SP . .	with J.L.152	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	Dopahru	with J.L.153	203	83	404	212	192	..	..	..	..	42	..	117	10
160	Kabil Gachh . . .	89	94	19	114	59	55	..	..	..	..	24	..	34	3
161	Chakchaki	51	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Kabil Gachh . . .	with J.L.160	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Nazarpur	with J.L.141	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	Damodarpur . . .	with J.L.157	118	28	154	89	65	..	..	..	..	14	1	48	..
165	Panch Mous . . .	with J.L.152	817	198	1,045	568	477	..	..	..	..	97	10	328	13
166	Mircha	with J.L.154	389	94	544	288	256	..	..	..	..	74	9	179	6
167	Damodarpur . . .	with J.L.157	198	63	266	150	116	..	..	..	..	11	..	88	3
168	Tarapokhar . . .	330	52	17	91	49	42	..	..	20	16	..	..	30	..
Total (Entirely Rural)		146.1 Sq. miles	42,672	13,180	68,868	37,094	31,774	2,292	1,573	1,601	1,400	7,402	750	21,643	1,411

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
12	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	47	79
179	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	163	283
19	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	87
70	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	84	148
118	..	46	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	127	290
126	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	240
33	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	34
364	15	34	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	84	..	1	..	..	..	582	799
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	22	..	..	..	18	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	79	144
26	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	65
180	34	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	143	271
43	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	47	121
258	..	104	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	227	543
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	7	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	95	192
9	1	23	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	4	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	41	65
261	..	64	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	240	494
102	2	63	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	106	290
40	..	48	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	113
15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	42
15,027	729	3,771	135	435	62	193	313	87	1	9	2	893	22	3	..	1,323	117	15,481	29,999

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

15 P. S. Goalpokhar

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agoi	388	225	643	Bhotar	1	218	474
Amalia	172	355	807	Bhuindhar	92	48	199
Amlabari Milik	267	63	*	Bidyandpur	293	249	376
Amlabari Milik	268	293	477	Bijulia	93	131	*
Amra	229	99	193	Bijulia	98	20	136
Andharia	191	502	*	Bijulia Milik	95	227	225
Andharia	192		*	Binardah	112	577	306
Andharia	195		705	Biprit	42	112	539
Angarbhasa	144	186	738	Birbari	383	112	221
Arani	249	170	221	Birran	193	112	363
Asuragarah Istamrar	214	*	*	Borha Milik	275	16	99
Asuragarh Milik	212	695	38	Bualmari	11	345	524
Athiala	146	562	1,643				
Aulai	198	*	35				
Aulai Milik	239	*	*	Chakali	109	286	585
				Chanpur	78	89	101
Babhangaon	56	*	*	Chapasas	154	*	223
Bagdob	203	384	574	Chapasas	252	187	274
Baggaon	169	365	304	Chapasas Milik	254	132	*
Baguladangi	139	*	49	Chapra Bakhari Arazi	39	*	558
Bahor	44	443	671	Chapwa	297	265	1,102
Baisbighia	207	37	*	Chathol	129	233	352
Bajibhokra	317	19	428	Chathol Istamrar	130	*	*
Bajisaur	318	155	274	Chaugharla	127	625	84
Baldaria	282	86	*	Chaukai	202	198	304
Baldiabasa	72	205	813	Chauria	273	*	262
Balichaur	296	574	558	Chelamaina	27	*	*
Balichuka Pachhim	3	239	76	Chhipi	301	351	103
Balichuka Purab	12	*	158	Chhipi	304	49	222
Baligora	136	517	615	Chhota Patna	51	608	1,475
Bangaon	201	44	134	Chichauria	360	135	134
Bangawan	299	499	623	Chikni	325	362	267
Bangawan Milik	300	*	210	Chiknibarhas	326	44	281
Banka Dumaria	175	203	607	Chirua	251	71	71
Banka Dumaria Milik	176	96	*	Chitaur	145	223	72
Banspokhar	361	75	97	Chitaura	197	357	781
Banwari	376	*	175	Chopra Bakhari	40	1,269	1,826
Banwari	74	122	545	Chunihar	32	873	873
Bara Patna	43	676	580	Chunihar	35	591	180
Barapokhar Dubkaul	375	57	548	Chunihar	37	*	*
Barbila	29	3,789	978	Churakuti	7	498	1,235
Barbila	30		3,463				
Barigaon Milik	237	*	*	Dabuabari	276	*	*
Barsalpur	174	297	133	Dahuabari	277	176	175
Barugaon	200	76	42	Dakaita	46	937	357
Basantpur	170	59	232	Dakhingualdob	319	348	219
Basantpur	310	543	647	Dala	321	393	477
Basatpur	122	204	535	Dalanian	232	*	*
Basta	10	392	751	Dangi	85	34	70
Basulamani	149	46	*	Dangipara	342	*	63
Bawaldeh	171	224	322	Dauapara	23	196	655
Beharia	110	137	324	Dehar	373	231	312
Belan	80	324	712	Dehuti	223	1,283	256
Betbari	155	74	99	Deogaon	124	*	*
Bhagalpur	231	112	135	Deona	15	401	615
Bhagtiar	225	*	*	Dhakanla	184	*	113
Bhagwanpur	309	220	84	Dhanalia	247	247	385
Bhandabari Milik	315	*	125	Dharampur	63	172	555
Bhaura	107	*	*	Dhepa	36	309	435
Bhawaniganj	289	198	436	Dohabari	372	74	80
Bhelagachhi	137	406	916	Dohagachhi	350	31	88
Bhela Pokhar	346	*	94	Dubkaul	370	186	*
Bhindabari	374	434	547	Dubkaul	387	*	*
Bhitha Jagir	45	*	8	Dubkaul	384	239	94

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

15 P. S. Goolpokhar—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dubkaul	385	•	36	Kahanian	88	221	292
Dubkaul	386	•	125	Kahta	100	236	784
Dulachauki	165	127	167	Kaili	290	279	385
Dulwa	357	60	86	Kaliara	135	115	163
Dulwa	358		•	Kalubhita	47	343	88
Dumaria	103	•	193	Kamalpur	58	392	475
Dumaria	216	•	107	Kamalpur	220	50	358
Dumaria Milik	101	•	238	Kamarsal	77	429	596
Dumaria Milik	102	•	6	Kamarsal	90	352	449
Gachhinagar	151	823	1,036	Kamat Sabalpur	377	108	191
Galia	235	228	352	Kamlabari	288	101	123
Gamhir Gachh	395	•	118	Kanhaiabari	365	192	262
Gandal	243	595	829	Kanjhari	366	•	55
Gangmila	338	70	108	Kanki	119	398	203
Gangmila	347		•	Kanogachhi	160	•	125
Gedrigaon	390	54	269	Kantigachh	162	278	326
Gerua	106	246	330	Kariat	178	431	577
Ghoramara	61	62	126	Kasaur	190	•	25
Ghoramara	359	•	•	Kasiadatan	219	1,977	2,041
Ghordhappa	2	263	441	Kasibari	269	•	57
Ghordhappa	111	256	397	Kasipur	348	54	113
Gidru Gachh	381	281	235	Kasur	244	150	161
Goagaon	303	279	533	Katahalhari	54	•	84
Goagaon	324	1,132	528	Kathalhari	345	•	•
Goolpokhar	153	1,876	6,174	Katla	255	28	151
Gobindpur	245	322	352	Keladanta	334	740	967
Gochhra	185	305	468	Keladanta	335	327	358
Godasimal	173	184	369	Khagar	52	1,316	1,332
Goharra	73	260	377	Khagar Navabasti	53	417	258
Goti	166	443	691	Khamharpokhar	8	494	760
Goti	167	251	168	Khangi	68	•	96
Gowalbeni	264	•	•	Khichra	313	48	66
Habipur	281	•	149	Khichra	94	72	308
Haldagaon	337	209	275	Khikhirola	164	110	545
Hanskunda	19	414	1,262	Khojasur	148	102	802
Hariano	152	875	1,198	Khojasur	228	•	•
Haripur	189	201	221	Khoksa	302	399	143
Hasan	265	220	269	Khora	306	•	6
Hathipaon	125	247	332	Khora Milik	285	253	448
Hatpokhar	41	321	231	Khudan	364	187	231
Hatwar	81	318	782	Kichaktola	316	•	•
Ibrahimpur	57	474	791	Kichra Milik	307	721	138
Ikarchala	17	501	700	Koimari	389	125	123
Intia	333	318	426	Koimari	331	125	143
Jaingaon	38	1,928	2,999	Kokila	159	732	287
Jalsua	233	•	246	Konagachh	224	549	871
Jamira	242	101	119	Konal	257	232	921
Jamira Milik	241	•	26	Kothi Tola	394	286	389
Jhangar Toli	238	42	266	Kuali Gachh	182	167	225
Jhangar Toli	240	178	•	Kumra	183	•	75
Jharbari	336	477	775	Kumra	9	165	301
Jhikra	126	•	•	Kurhila	104	75	190
Jhikra	69	•	•	Ladhi	272	219	164
Jhitalob	64	406	768	Laguwan	82	293	442
Jinatpur	217	•	126	Lahil	96	114	129
Jiwanpur	•	•	•	Lahil	147	1,647	1,050
Kabutarkhopi	312	1,346	2,161	Lalkuri	31	106	156
Kabutarkhopi Milik	311	90	•	Lalpokhar	339	127	154
Kahalgao	291	384	452	Larukhoa	21	325	373
				Laskargaon	250	116	149
				Laucha	253	•	•
				Laucha Milik	150	1,096	1,375
				Lodhan	180	106	161
				Lohadar	62	•	•
				Lohagachhi	•	•	•

• Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

15 P. S. Goalpokhar—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Lohagara	279	474	456	Phulbari	371	165	175
Lohajang	256	24	13	Phulbari	393	300	561
Lohakanchi	76	233	101	Phulbari Milik	328	92	117
				Pipla	196	414	205
				Pirdauli	188	65	86
Madho Banwari	349	131	138	Pokharia	26	1,079	1,164
Madhusikar	210	79	51	Pokharia	194	*	427
Maharan	218	*	18	Pokharia	295	*	59
Mahisakhor	86	282	386	Pokharia Dargahbasti	49	313	685
Mahisapur	340	150	153	Pothiar	278	143	*
Mahua	28	*	1,774	Puar	134	147	509
Majawan	314	397	495	Purlia	230	*	84
Majhok	18	593	1,350				
Majlispur	4	11	*	Raipur	59	767	1,598
Majlispur	5	1,140	1,882	Rajpokhar	158	115	170
Majlispur	205	196	390	Rajpokhar Khurd	157	154	111
Majlispur Milik	206	140	100	Rampur	79	148	183
Majra	179	206	357	Rampur	287	463	544
Makhanpokhar	142	18	109	Ramubhita	156	*	*
Makhanpokhar	143	522	693	Ranipur	266	*	142
Malduar	6	403	623	Raskorha	329	142	283
Malingaon	105	689	644				
Manora	87	1,012	1,423	Sagarpur	113	219	221
Manuskel	222	198	235	Sagarpur	116	94	37
Manabhitia	25	1,091	257	Sahaspur	208	*	246
Mathura	187	77	101	Sahaspur Milik	209	*	24
Mathura Milik	186	10	*	Sahasra	271	141	613
Matari	120	89	400	Sahasra Milik	270	*	*
Matitola	362	229	282	Saidpur	213	124	306
Mirjadpur	199	255	337	Saidpur	215	*	*
				Saidpur	262	151	182
Nando	24	346	380	Saidpur Babhantoli	248	415	506
Naraenpur	131	*	*	Samaspur	292	*	48
Nargaon	379	*	449	Samaspur Milik	294	*	29
Nargun	378	452	307	Sangsal	67	444	*
Nayanagar	123	98	233	Santibari	16	300	410
Nazarpur	118	174	238	Sarnabari	259	363	430
Nazirpur	305	168	176	Sasarkol	20	286	772
Nazirpur	308	305	305	Satbhita	286	456	373
Nazirpur	226	40	112	Satbhiti	91	761	1,460
Neamatpur	274	127	170	Sathaur	114	*	25
Neamatpur	89	*	3	Sathaur Arazi	115	*	*
Nesandara	117	426	605	Sathaur Arazi	132	109	204
Nizampur				Sathia	70	380	393
				Satmerhi	140	*	*
Pachimgachh	354	*	*	Satsoli	141	10	34
Pachra	351	285	217	Satsoli	320	302	405
Pachra Dakhili	353	*	231	Saur	128	54	45
Padamdahara	260	202	134	Schar	71	491	2,170
Pagla	138	268	224	Shahpur	352	547	352
Paklabhita	50	*	*	Shahpur	368	487	680
Pamal	48	153	742	Shahpur	367	*	*
Pamal	55	207	207	Shahpur	263	407	592
Panipara	13	1,500	2,114	Shekhpura	108	180	138
Pantapara	97	*	*	Shikarpur	284	67	156
Paraul	323	166	724	Shikarpur	234	60	88
Pariharpur	60	*	49	Sibrampur	211	349	827
Partapur	163	495	485	Sikar	121	526	563
Pataura	193	*	61	Simalia	330	106	157
Patua	75	275	462	Sindah	355	744	1,260
Peasgaon	204	97	183	Singhnath	66	171	568
Pharabari	34	540	437	Singh Nath	65		
Phulbari	327	12	140	Singhnath Kalan			

* Uninhabited

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Islampur Subdivision

15 P. S. Gaspokhar—concl'd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Siripur	344	159	247	Tegharia	392	88	68
Siripur Tola	343		54	Teghra	280	61	217
Sirnia	306		**	Teliapokhar	14	519	1,082
Sirsi	99	100	10	Thakthaki	33	20	18
Sivarampur	258	940	328	Thakurbari	363	*	*
Solpara	391	585	379	Thelamani	356	63	241
Solpara Arazi	382	*	*	Tilan	397	194	471
Suhia	84	361	585	Titiba	261	70	161
Suhiasani	83	56	323	Tutikata	227	24	59
Sukhar	236	213	284	Udga	181	203	274
Surjapur	221	260	613	Udiatol	168	*	55
				Ukasbhara	22	*	100
Talbari	161	165	220	Ukasbhara	380	50	78
Talbari	298	651	264	Unatiagachh	369	*	326
Talbari	332	58	105	Urpi	177	400	567
Tapsa	341	139	81	Utargualdob	322	*	230
Tarapur	283	*	21				
Tarial	246	724	857				
				Total		97,891	147,825

* Uninhabited

** Included with J. L. No. 309

Note: 1951 Population figures were taken from the 1951 District Census Handbook of Purnea District of Bihar.

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>15 P. S. Goalpokhar</i>															
1	Bhotar	751	232	89	474	258	216	56	45	..	..	60	10	132	1
2	Ghordhappa	667	266	72	441	232	209	..	..	..	..	51	9	140	6
3	Balichuka Pachhim	268	16	15	76	38	38	2	2	..	..	6	5	23	..
4	Majlisur, P	7	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	268	9	595	44
5	Majlisur	2,236	835	356	1,882	1,047	835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Malduar, P	752	112	445	623	333	290	55	30	70	70	104	8	200	30
7	Churakuti, P	1,061	514	226	1,235	603	632	29	33	74	74	88	23	389	33
8	Khamharpokhar	230	339	98	760	387	373	..	..	..	..	63	7	225	2
9	Kurbila, P	260	84	61	301	155	146	11	8	15	9	33	10	94	19
10	Basta, P	392	288	107	751	352	399	40	14	6	..	61	10	218	100
11	Bualmari	599	84	83	524	272	252	21	12	..	..	33	..	174	5
12	Balichuka Purab	223	29	29	158	84	74	37	37	..	..	1	..	58	9
13	Panipara	1,044	717	468	2,114	1,268	846	32	25	1	..	207	30	762	43
14	Teliapokhar	1,370	508	202	1,082	556	526	8	3	..	..	230	33	334	21
15	Deona	981	327	120	615	350	265	..	..	..	..	8	..	172	1
16	Sarnabari	572	197	60	410	229	181	..	..	..	..	121	..	61	..
17	Ikarchala	223	346	131	700	362	338	47	33	..	..	40	2	223	4
18	Majhok	719	785	271	1,350	729	621	27	31	..	..	33	9	461	5
19	Hanskunda	922	745	324	1,262	769	493	1	3	..	..	265	75	479	16
20	Satbhita, P	655	464	151	772	415	357	32	15	..	..	44	1	218	13
21	Laskargaon	469	207	64	373	200	173	..	..	19	25	29	..	109	..
22	Ukasbhata	269	64	21	100	53	47	..	..	7	4	3	..	39	..
23	Danapara	1,055	198	114	655	340	315	18	19	93	86	39	2	222	6
24	Nando	888	168	70	380	198	182	20	17	..	..	14	..	127	2
25	Masnabhita	189	110	110	257	126	131	..	..	..	..	8	..	82	..
26	Pokharia, P	1,428	698	260	1,164	649	515	83	11	..	..	49	..	353	3
27	Chelamaina	30	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	181	34	714	8
28	Mahua, P	4,067	433	313	1,774	1,035	739	3	..	1	..	50	1	307	..
29	Barbila, Po.	132	197	109	978	527	451	..	..	..	..	468	28	896	22
30	Barbila	with J.L. 29	682	435	3,463	1,524	1,939	47	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Lalpokhar	94	40	31	156	98	58	..	..	..	..	19	..	61	6
32	Chunihar	571	157	154	873	452	421	..	..	..	..	59	2	297	47
33	Thakthaki	130	6	3	18	8	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	4
34	Pharabari	429	163	61	437	229	208	..	..	..	..	57	1	130	12
35	Chunihar	with J.L. 32	101	26	180	100	80	..	..	..	..	38	2	57	3
36	Dhepa	125	301	68	435	225	210	..	..	..	..	14	11	134	57
37	Chunihar	with J.L. 32	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	393	76	860	18
38	Jaingon, P	2,245	610	408	2,999	1,500	1,499	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	128
39	Chapra Bakharl Arazi	37	129	95	558	291	267	..	..	..	..	211	6	789	163
40	Chopra Bakharl, P	801	581	339	1,826	1,041	785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Hatpokhar	160	63	47	231	126	105	..	..	..	..	18	1	52	..
42	Biprit, P	287	93	87	539	270	269	..	..	..	..	71	5	161	17
43	Bara Patna	263	285	134	580	298	282	38	8	..	..	60	15	152	..
44	Bahor	487	87	88	671	347	324	..	..	..	..	39	7	211	15
45	Bhitha Jagir	31	1	1	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
46	Dakaita	191	152	55	357	195	162	..	..	..	..	7	..	120	..
47	Kalubhita	156	52	18	88	43	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
48	Pamal	725	393	143	742	382	360	..	..	..	..	84	2	267	18
49	Pokharia Dargahbasti	384	467	136	685	335	350	17	11	..	..	30	..	209	1
50	Paklabhita	10	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Chhotia Patna	846	570	241	1,475	781	694	11	10	42	29	296	40	500	8
52	Khagar	1,372	618	232	1,332	680	652	..	..	..	..	144	7	327	25
53	Khagar Nayabasti P	152	102	48	258	151	107	..	..	7	16	65	7	70	11
54	Katahalbari	131	54	15	84	48	36	48	36	..	..	15	1	27	..
55	Pamal	with J.L. 48	76	35	207	106	101	92	17	..	..	17	2	58	..
56	Babhangaon	143	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	83	10	252	18
57	Ibrahimpur	751	460	124	791	401	390	..	..	..	..	91	5	159	6
58	Kamalpur	621	289	81	475	263	212	124	56	113	104	140	15	476	4
59	Raipur	1,782	670	239	1,598	832	766	51	36	..	..	8	2	17	1
60	Pariharpur	262	322	79	49	26	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Ghoramara	234	75	33	126	75	51	..	..	3	..	4	..	49	9
62	Lohagachhi	180	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Dharampur, P	708	238	84	555	293	262	93	33	20	22	37	4	144	3
64	Jinatpur	464	451	150	768	413	353	112	23	..	..	90	9	253	66
65	Singhnath Kalan	582	107	107	568	306	262	..	..	..	..	84	8	119	..
66	Singhnath	1,846	1,050	190	1,260	638	622	3	..	16	21	108	5	385	3
67	Santibari	101	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Khangri	170	922	79	96	47	49	..	..	..	..	6	..	28	2
69	Jhitalob	168	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Satmerhi, P	404	322	79	393	210	183	7	26	15	16	44	1	137	8

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
68	..	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	126	215
140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	209
12	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	82
322	6	170	23	3	..	12	10	2	1	Uninhabited	..	3	2	9	..	72	2	432	791
133	8	61	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	133	260
319	10	66	23	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	214	369
189	2	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	371
60	5	31	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	61	127
104	..	65	99	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	1	134	299
118	4	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	88	247
22	5	26	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	63
288	..	146	2	24	9	8	3	30	..	8	3	99	22	26	..	131	4	506	803
270	8	58	12	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	222	505
127	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	264
25	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	168	181
153	1	61	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	139	334
330	5	66	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	30	..	278	616
107	1	35	1	1	..	16	6	16	..	10	..	189	7	3	..	102	1	290	477
158	8	58	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	197	344
82	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	173
26	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	47
147	2	61	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	118	309
88	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	71	180
72	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	44	131
276	3	64	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	Uninhabited	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	296	512
436	5	270	2	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	15	..	321	731
269	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	451
623	3	145	1	..	..	8	18	8	..	..	..	80	..	2	..	30	..	628	1917
32	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	37	82
266	..	20	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	155	374
2	..	3	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
107	..	7	..	..	..	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	99	196
50	1	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	77
122	..	9	..	..	..	3	57	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	153
752	12	92	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	640	1481
137	..	30	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	120	199
326	..	264	16	..	..	184	143	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	4	252	622
46	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	4	..	74	105
119	1	26	..	..	..	4	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	109	232
124	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	146	282
196	..	4	..	8	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	196	309
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	162
18	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	43
206	..	61	2	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	342
161	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	126	349
340	..	96	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	37	3	..	..	15	5	281	696
230	3	77	2	..	..	..	18	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	353	827
38	..	32	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	96
17	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	26
43	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	101
147	..	37	1	..	..	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	2	149	372
110	..	42	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	104	306
272	4	185	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	12	..	356	722
5	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	9	22
26	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	26	42
109	2	32	1	..	..	12	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	149	259
147	..	66	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	21	3	180	299
81	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	187	282
290	2	84	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	253	619
17	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	47
77	..	54	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	73	175

VILLAGE WORKERS

I. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15 P. S. Goalpokhar—contd.															
71	Shahpur	2,837	859	434	2,170	1,155	1,015	139	30	..	..	69	1	655	7
72	Baldiabasa	992	468	146	813	403	410	4	3	..	..	15	3	222	1
73	Goharra	583	166	79	377	193	184	33	28	..	..	18	..	108	..
74	Banwari	122	279	89	545	286	259	..	..	..	..	4	2	153	..
75	Patua	686	288	94	462	252	210	36	24	..	..	35	10	133	8
76	Lohakanchi	199	67	30	101	50	51	..	46	16	15	..	..	33	35
77	Kamarial	566	280	134	596	324	272	69	..	..	..	92	12	182	13
78	Chanpur	162	40	24	101	53	48	..	11	..	..	8	..	38	1
79	Rampur, 2P	231	159	46	183	101	82	12	..	..	..	21	7	61	3
80	Belan	1,021	225	165	712	378	334	68	24	..	..	81	33	206	21
81	Hatwar, Po	649	180	166	782	417	365	12	8	22	12	123	31	255	13
82	Lahli	572	172	99	442	230	212	..	..	..	..	50	13	127	4
83	Suhiasani	403	65	54	323	181	142	13	13	22	20	48	6	97	5
84	Suhia	413	168	106	585	314	271	..	..	7	13	95	27	169	23
85	Dangi	141	12	12	70	34	36	..	..	..	..	12	4	25	6
86	Mahisakhor	369	85	44	386	181	205	5	6	..	..	41	3	100	11
87	Manora	430	408	545	1,423	714	709	109	26	..	..	188	26	396	67
88	Kahanian	79	55	84	292	162	130	..	..	..	..	19	..	88	..
89	Nesandara	474	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	20	13	135	13
90	Kamarial, P	532	93	93	449	208	241	30	30	..	..	137	50	436	14
91	Sathaur	1,628	436	262	1,460	746	714	62	12	76	44	137	7	54	..
92	Bhuidhar	192	72	32	199	95	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	2
93	Bijulia	216	161	37	308	159	149	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	66	18
94	Khikhirola, P	26	66	20	225	114	111	..	..	1	10	31	4	26	11
95	Bijulia Milik	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	18	10	..	..
96	Lahli, P	192	37	21	129	64	65	Uninhabited	..	..	..	3	..	40	3
97	Pantapara	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Bijulia	with J.L. 93	59	25	136	70	66	6	4	..	..	29	1	200	..
99	Sirsi	73	3	3	10	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Kahta	540	270	112	784	400	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	3
101	Dumaria Milik	18	143	52	238	118	120	63	49	..	..	40	9	6	..
102	Dumaria Milik	35	4	1	6	6	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
103	Dumaria	201	104	28	193	91	92	..	..	68	35	9	1	54	..
104	Ladhi	559	116	34	190	98	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	..
105	Malingaon, P	828	334	156	644	330	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	6
106	Gerua	585	180	66	330	169	161	13	15	..	..	19	..	..	..
107	Bhaura, P	42	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	44	2	162	2
108	Shikarpur, P	646	292	119	592	300	292	..	..	..	..	157	44	209	6
109	Chakali	206	258	126	585	345	240	..	..	..	..	21	4	104	5
110	Beharia	250	98	62	324	174	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Ghordhappa, P	311	199	63	397	196	201	..	..	16	21	27	4	91	2
112	Binardah	378	97	58	306	155	151	..	..	..	..	16	3	88	7
113	Sagarpur	611	45	45	221	109	112	1	..	20	25	8	..	56	..
114	Sathaur Arazi	10	7	4	25	15	10	Uninhabited	..	..	..	2	..	10	..
115	Sathaur Arazi	with J.L. 114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Sagarpur	with J.L. 113	7	7	37	23	14	..	..	18	6	2	..	15	2
117	Nizampur	1,445	179	142	605	267	338	..	..	..	..	47	9	73	7
118	Nasarpur	192	49	42	238	116	122	8	7	..	..	42	10	59	..
119	Kanki, P, Po	268	37	37	203	111	92	8	5	..	..	25	1	69	..
120	Matari	232	57	57	400	233	167	60	43	..	..	66	19	158	3
121	Simalia, P	315	193	180	827	442	385	155	150	..	..	154	40	266	84
122	Basatpur	313	191	107	535	317	218	28	23	..	..	126	36	206	10
123	Nayanagar	278	42	42	233	149	84	3	..	..	..	16	5	97	..
124	Deogaon	747	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Hathipaon	274	96	67	332	171	161	42	40	..	..	29	6	94	16
126	Jhikra	22	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Chaugaria	437	16	16	84	44	40	11	14	31	26	4	..	32	31
128	Sehar	285	6	7	45	30	15	..	..	28	15	1	..	22	7
129	Chatoli	174	71	71	352	189	163	17	13	14	10	36	8	110	9
130	Chatoli Istamrar	147	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Naraenpur	49	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	21	14	6	1	59	8
132	Sathara	222	42	42	204	106	98	..	..	20	29	13	..	76	..
133	Biran	450	100	60	363	170	193	..	..	..	..	49	7	136	..
134	Puan, P	458	265	80	509	254	255	..	..	..	..	38	17	59	10
135	Kaliara	388	76	23	163	92	71	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Baligora, P	865	310	97	615	306	309	15	15	..	..	29	3	166	1
137	Bhelagachhi, P	475	412	147	916	471	445	7	15	..	..	16	2	274	2
138	Pagla, P	343	50	50	224	105	119	..	..	..	..	12	..	70	80
139	Baguladangi	29	26	9	49	24	25	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	14
140	Satoli	187	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cations		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
493	7	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	3	..	300	1,008
149	1	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	408
61	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	184
98	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	329
78	3	49	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	119	302
2	..	30	34	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16
131	8	46	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	142	239
28	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	47
37	1	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	40	79
102	..	68	8	..	..	29	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	172	313
147	2	38	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	56	1	162	332
57	..	56	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	105	208
46	..	36	1	..	..	3	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	84	137
109	8	47	1	5	..	3	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	145	248
7	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	4	..	9	30
53	..	22	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	19	1	..	..	5	..	81	194
180	2	45	..	..	..	8	10	4	38	..	..	48	17	..	..	111	..	318	642
62	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	190
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	226
69	..	66	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
229	4	167	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	8	5	310	700
36	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	41	104
85	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	68	147
29	..	28	14	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	93
9	..	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	38	94
28	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	80	63
141	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4
18	1	44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	584
2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	47	117
44	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	102
39	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	92
103	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	314
58	1	18	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	80	133
93	2	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	138	290
38	1	27	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	70	4	..	..	74	..	136	234
55	..	44	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	70	145
70	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	105	199
38	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	151
47	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	105
7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
6	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	12
20	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	194	398
38	2	17	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	57	115
31	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	42	82
39	..	54	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	39	..	75	164
67	6	79	75	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48	1	24	1	44	..	176	301
37	..	50	7	..	..	14	2	..	..	1	..	36	..	..	..	68	1	111	208
20	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	9	..	..	..	25	..	32	84
32	1	37	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	17	10	..	..	8	..	77	145
7	..	25	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9
4	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
58	2	47	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	79	184
28	..	80	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	80
35	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	94	188
103	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	235
20	1	15	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	20	8	33	61
109	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	140	308
191	..	75	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	197	448
57	63	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	55	79
10	13	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11

VILLAGE WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>15 P. S. Goalpokhar—contd.</i>															
141	Satsoli	91	9	8	34	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11
142	Makhanpokhar	140	25	25	109	78	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	3
143	Makhanpokhar, P	991	693	290	693	963	330	9	6	..	..	46	2	195	26
144	Angarbhasa	1,030	333	138	238	375	363	37	24	86	15	8	..	154	17
145	Chitaur	398	34	11	72	39	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	13
146	Athiala	1,501	1,027	352	1,643	918	725	..	..	..	..	150	7	657	114
147	Lalkuri, Po	566	622	175	1,050	559	491	28	22	..	..	85	2	318	34
148	Khojasur	409	188	123	802	412	390	..	..	..	..	35	7	244	111
149	Basulamani	70	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	7	9	122	7	444	..
150	Lodhan, P, H, Rhc	922	631	229	1,375	657	718	..	..	..	..	123	17	329	61
151	Gachhinagar	1,136	365	178	1,036	474	562	..	..	..	..	12	10	208	8
152	Hariano	588	178	178	1,198	634	564	339	297	483	429	597	132	2,076	322
153	Goalpokhar, 3P, Po	4,988	1,802	1,156	6,174	3,435	2,739	127	108	..	..	5	..	74	10
154	Chapasar	432	98	48	223	113	110	23	25	..	..	4	..	31	..
155	Betbari	75	26	19	99	54	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Ramubhita	76	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	5	..	34	..
157	Rajpokhar Khurd	176	25	21	111	56	55	..	..	..	..	25	..	48	1
158	Rajpokhar	212	50	30	170	84	86	..	..	..	..	15	2	81	14
159	Konagachh	130	119	119	287	158	129	..	..	..	..	3	..	40	21
160	Kanogachhi	81	119	119	125	65	60	..	..	..	..	7	..	70	18
161	Talbari	269	119	119	220	122	98	..	..	..	..	35	7	86	28
162	Kantigachh	187	180	63	326	186	140	..	..	..	..	57	5	135	24
163	Partapur	484	278	83	485	267	218	267	218	..	..	24	3	191	6
164	Khojasur	520	289	97	545	288	257	..	..	..	..	13	..	59	..
165	Dulachauki	323	91	33	167	92	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	Goti, P	558	382	142	691	356	335	..	..	11	4	66	1	239	9
167	Goti	695	78	32	168	93	75	..	..	80	17	12	..	51	2
168	Udiatol	81	53	13	55	23	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
169	Baggaon	522	101	32	304	157	147	..	..	..	..	13	..	77	2
170	Basantpur	589	110	41	232	113	119	..	..	14	13	..	..	72	..
171	Bawaldeh	348	257	58	322	167	155	..	..	..	..	46	12	99	..
172	Amalia	1,118	432	161	807	375	432	45	47	166	22	52	1	155	22
173	Godasimal	335	184	64	369	186	183	..	..	..	..	31	..	108	..
174	Barsalpur	236	50	37	133	83	50	..	..	..	..	5	..	42	11
175	Banka Dumaria P	764	608	129	607	229	378	6	2	..	..	54	3	52	2
176	Banka Dumaria Milik	31	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	9	11	92	3	186	..
177	Urpi, P	243	306	80	587	321	266	..	..	..	..	12	..	164	11
178	Kariat, P	728	251	90	577	306	271	64	68	9	11	69	7	121	18
179	Majra	585	254	63	357	187	170	7	4	..	..	28	2	50	..
180	Lohadar	95	99	28	161	83	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Udga, P	214	169	53	274	145	129	26	19	..	..	109	26	80	2
182	Kumra	651	161	41	225	129	96	18	..	..	..	49	10	80	..
183	Kumra	with J.L. 182	50	22	75	40	35	..	..	..	..	4	..	25	..
184	Dhakania, P	168	70	19	113	66	47	2	..	..	..	23	2	45	..
185	Gochhra	496	253	85	468	243	225	6	6	..	..	34	2	149	..
186	Mathura Milik	64	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	18	5	35	3
187	Mathura	192	71	15	101	53	48	..	..	..	..	11	2	22	..
188	Pirdauli	212	49	16	86	45	41	..	..	..	..	91	85	61	3
189	Haripur, 2P	91	135	41	221	112	109	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
190	Kasaur	282	16	11	25	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	Andharia	418	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
192	Andharia	with J.L. 191	40	12	61	34	27	..	..	..	..	32	3	116	..
193	Pataura	273	176	72	427	228	199	..	..	..	..	22	..	208	1
194	Pokharia	357	137	135	705	368	337	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
195	Andharia	with J.L. 191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	Pipla	210	94	41	205	116	89	..	..	13	9	33	3	59	..
197	Chitaura, P	928	398	135	781	419	362	9	6	16	19	168	25	222	6
198	Aulai	514	7	7	35	16	19	..	..	..	..	3	2	99	6
199	Mirjadpur	460	66	66	337	176	161	..	..	..	..	30	..	21	17
200	Barugaon	416	10	10	42	23	19	..	..	21	19	1	..	..	..
201	Bangaon	306	24	24	134	66	68	..	..	66	68	3	..	33	34
202	Chaukai	492	87	57	304	162	142	3	2	80	62	30	6	89	33
203	Bagdob	592	102	102	574	300	274	2	..	114	59	84	15	177	47
204	Peangaon	131	27	27	183	89	94	..	..	89	94	24	19	88	64
205	Majlisipur	250	61	65	390	213	177	29	21	158	35	111	..	..	..
206	Majlisipur Milik	62	15	17	100	48	52	26	26	26	14	8	25	24	..
207	Balebighia	65	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	12	1	75	3
208	Sahaspur	163	57	44	246	130	116	24	22	..	..	2	..	6	..
209	Sahaspur Milik	99	7	7	24	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
210	Madhusikar	301	11	11	51	29	22	29	22	..	..	..	..	..	..

DIRECTORY

[illegible]

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15 P. S. Goalpokhar—contd.															
211	Sikar	186	21	18	88	42	46	13	12	16	25	7	..	26	6
212	Asuragarh Milik	67	6	6	38	18	20	5	7	11	13	1	..	12	12
213	Saidpur	216	66	66	306	157	149	30	14	..	..	24	3	98	9
214	Asuragarh Istamar	141	with J.L. 213		..		Uninhabited		Uninhabited	..		..		..
215	Saidpur	141													
216	Dumaria	315	20	20	107	55	52	..	..	..	..	14	3	34	..
217	Iwanpur	204	22	22	126	59	67	..	..	..	..	16	3	38	..
218	Maharan	167	4	4	18	8	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
219	Kasiadatan	1,425	517	1,046	2,041	900	1,141	..	..	..	..	329	25	406	31
220	Kamalpur	184	219	61	358	172	186	..	..	..	..	26	1	91	..
221	Surjapur	802	122	132	613	366	247	10	35	..	..	122	21	219	9
222	Manuskol	326	43	43	235	139	96	..	..	66	51	8	..	92	..
223	Dehuti	650	52	172	256	149	107	43	29	12	10	37	8	79	31
224	Konal	517	361	173	871	434	437	24	32	..	..	92	10	257	20
225	Bhagtiar	153	..		Uninhabited		Uninhabited	..		..		..		..
226	Neamatpur	156													
227	Tutikata	99	25	20	112	73	39	24	14	31	28	18	..	50	..
228	Khoksa	205	13	12	59	31	28	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	7
229	Amra	132	51	35	193	103	90	..	..	20	14	15	..	79	12
230	Purila	258	14	13	84	46	38	..	..	43	18	4	1	34	9
231	Bhagalpur	165	36	26	135	67	68	11	12	..	..	14	1	41	34
232	Dalanian	115	..		Uninhabited		Uninhabited	..		..		..		..
233	Jalsua	266													
234	Sibrampur	198	138	43	246	125	121	7	7	..	..	41	3	68	..
235	Galia	279	32	112	156	80	76	..	..	..	..	10	3	45	..
236	Sukhar, P	401	114	69	352	188	164	22	21	..	..	21	3	122	..
237	Barigaon Milik	37	53	53	284	145	139	..	..	108	18	4	1	74	42
238	Jhangar Toli	368	..		Uninhabited		Uninhabited	..		..		..		..
239	Aulai Milik	68													
240	Jhangar Toli	4	..		Uninhabited		Uninhabited	..		..		..		..
241	Jamira Milik	97													
242	Jamira	657	9	9	26	12	14	12	14	..	..	8	..	7	3
243	Gandal	590	65	25	119	60	59	..	..	32	24	56	7	225	20
244	Kasur	174	168	252	829	433	396	26	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
245	Gobindpur	439	26	26	161	94	67	5	1	..	..	79	3	95	..
246	Tarial, H. Po	576	315	64	352	183	169	33	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
247	Dhanalia	615	463	148	857	454	403	..	..	..	..	210	52	260	5
248	Samaspur	247	115	72	385	180	205	1	1	..	..	35	..	105	6
249	Arani	655	157	50	506	273	233	..	..	..	..	82	9	145	4
250	Laucha	284	204	45	221	114	107	..	7	..	..	27	2	58	..
251	Chirua	199	29	29	149	81	68	11	7	..	..	38	..	59	7
252	Chapasar	128	14	14	71	36	35	3	1	..	..	8	..	26	3
253	Laucha Milik	66	142	142	274	130	144	..	..	..	..	13	..	65	..
254	Chapasar Milik	53	..		Uninhabited		Uninhabited	..		..		..		..
255	Katla	293													
256	Lohajang	365	3	7	13	6	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	4	4
257	Kothi Tola	162	49	49	321	163	158	3	..	2	2	53	12	109	12
258	Sivarampur	278	60	198	328	171	157	39	27	..	..	27	4	83	13
259	Sasarkol	371	236	71	430	230	200	..	..	..	..	70	7	115	..
260	Padamdahara	357	74	25	134	75	59	..	..	..	..	11	..	42	2
261	Tittha	285	30	30	161	81	80	6	8	..	..	16	..	51	3
262	Saidpur Babhantoli Po	188	36	36	182	90	92	..	..	..	..	31	10	53	1
263	Shekhpura	136	..		Uninhabited		Uninhabited	..		..		..		..
264	Gowalboni	108													
265	Hasan, P	504	245	57	269	143	126	..	..	..	..	43	10	63	..
266	Ranipur	191	54	30	142	70	72	..	..	..	..	4	..	29	..
267	Amlabari Milik	47	..		Uninhabited		Uninhabited	..		..		..		..
268	Amlabari Milik	724													
269	Kasibari	57	214	73	477	258	219	4	4	..	..	33	2	148	..
270	Sahaura Milik	22	33	9	57	30	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
271	Sahaura	656	278	113	613	334	279	..	..	..	..	82	12	202	27
272	Laguwan	236	28	34	164	78	86	..	..	..	..	28	8	51	5
273	Chauria	585	88	68	262	123	139	..	..	..	..	26	7	46	3
274	Neamatpur	76	37	116	170	86	84	..	..	..	..	27	3	58	3
275	Borha Milik	123	19	62	99	54	45	16	14	..	..	6	1	29	3
276	Dabuabari	185	..		Uninhabited		Uninhabited	..		..		..		..
277	Dabuabari	74													
278	Pathlar	142	104	31	175	65	110	..	..	..	..	4	..	37	13
279	Lohagara	380	71	73	456	241	215	14	15	64	54	55	18	101	7
280	Teghra	366	144	144	217	110	107	11	..	66	..

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WORKERS																			
I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi- cation		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
15	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	40
2	5	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
62	..	25	6	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	59	140
15	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	21	32
32	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	67
4	4	10
47	..	212	2	..	..	19	29	7	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	78	..	494	1,110
49	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	166
98	1	30	7	..	..	7	..	15	1	..	..	25	..	21	..	23	..	147	258
51	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	47	96
27	..	42	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	76
131	2	65	11	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	..	34	..	177	417
10	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	39
13	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	81
35	..	44	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	78
17	..	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	29
5	..	36	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	94
49	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	121
40	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	76
53	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	164
36	17	54	25	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	71	97
38	..	30	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	123
26	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1											

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15 P. S. Goalpokhar—contd.															
281	Habipur	117	82	25	149	80	69	Uninhabited	..	10	15	8	..	43	..
282	Baldaria	342	12	12	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	9	2	40	2
283	Tarapur	384	75	28	138	76	62	..	..	..	..	58	8	132	6
284	Shikarpur	183	250	77	448	236	212	13	12	5	2	76	8	97	..
285	Khudan	535	251	73	373	184	189	..	..	10	10	49	3	171	8
286	Satbhiti	264	290	91	544	279	265	..	..	22	20	8	..	33	..
287	Rampur	678	71	23	123	66	57	..	..	108	25	19	..	130	67
288	Kamlabari	252	205	71	436	212	224	..	..	..	..	64	5	126	5
289	Bhawaniganj	686	219	72	385	206	179	19	29	..	..	75	10	135	..
290	Kailli	495	191	92	452	240	212	..	..	..	..	2	3	15	..
291	Kahalgau, P	647	13	11	48	26	22	..	..	..	..	56	..	103	5
292	Samaspur Milik	55	180	78	376	198	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
293	Bidyanandpur P	221	11	6	29	12	17	..	..	..	..	4	..	13	..
294	Sangsal	202	29	7	59	30	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
295	Pokharia	115	342	101	558	285	273	4	5	..	..	21	4	171	..
296	Balichaur	386	785	201	1,102	572	530	..	..	..	..	77	3	331	..
297	Chapwa, P	1,303	45	161	1,062	448	116	..	..	..	..	49	1	82	..
298	Talbari	225	450	134	623	311	312	..	..	..	..	93	11	193	..
299	Bangawan, P	1,023	43	134	210	108	102	..	..	..	..	32	5	65	..
300	Bangawan Milik	43	21	49	103	55	48	..	..	..	..	15	3	28	1
301	Chhipi	238	23	23	143	79	64	..	..	..	..	16	1	48	1
302	Khora	416	106	109	533	276	257	13	15	11	8	79	18	154	5
303	Goagaon, P, Rhc, P	668	52	100	222	136	86	..	..	..	..	49	12	89	5
304	Chhipi	169	48	48	176	125	51	..	..	..	..	58	6	93	..
305	Nazirpur	181	34	33	161	84	77	4	1	2	2	26	11	53	1
306	Sirnia	240	26	26	138	71	67	..	..	..	..	10	1	37	..
307	Kolmari	532	51	51	305	149	156	..	..	..	..	9	..</		

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
39	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	69
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
23	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	80
72	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	308
21	..	32	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	189
113	3	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	237
24	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	87
77	..	53	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	137
82	..	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	174
74	..	32	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	212
5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	22
37	1	25	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	173
9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17
150	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	29
280	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	273
61	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	330
163	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	118
47	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	312
16	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	102
47	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	47
119	1	33	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	63
30	1	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	232
22	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	81
37	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	51
33	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	76
63	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	67
18	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	136
150	1	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	34
..	154	293
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
447	5	107	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	36	2	336	967
18	16	32
120	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	245
28	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	34
..
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	215
39	..	42	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	119
50	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	97
89	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	193
..
68	..	68	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	99	234
49	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	48	107
92	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	117	271
107	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	167	324
53	1	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	69	110
..
53	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	140
12	..	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	29	89
22	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	22	53
52	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	67	131
150	143	286
..
38	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	69
29	25	52
122	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	78	169
223	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	227	483
89	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	80	178
..							

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15 P. S. Gaspokhar—concl'd.															
351	Pachra	589	175	42	217	114	103	Uninhabited	..	..	..	76	3	61	..
352	Shahpur	443						..	..	..	..	6	..	50	3
353	Pachra Dakhili	110	98	40	231	131	100	Uninhabited	..	..	..	12	5	22	16
354	Pachimgachh	294						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
355	Singh Nath	112	148	52	157	72	85	..	..	..	..	14	..	80	3
								..	..	..	..	15	2	90	1
356	Thelamani	218	150	42	241	126	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
357	Dulwa	154	55	16	86	47	39	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
358	Dulwa	with J.L. 357						Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	61	..
359	Ghoramara	109						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
360	Chichauria	399	20	63	134	71	63	..	..	..	..	4	..	21	..
								..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..
361	Banspokhar	457	17	32	97	44	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
362	Matitola	136	190	96	282	135	147	Uninhabited	..	..	..	15	2	72	2
363	Thakurbari	51	47	231	113	118	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	79	..
364	Kichaktola	328	129	46	262	152	110	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
365	Kanhaiabari	312	117	46	262	152	110	..	..	..	..	31	..	196	..
								..	..	..	..	46	..	118	22
366	Kanjbari	221	41	13	55	28	27	32	40	76	66	31	..	196	..
367	Shahpur	261	940	136	680	343	337	3	..	..	..	27	2	106	4
368	Shahpur	with J.L. 352	159	61	352	201	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
369	Unatiagachh	151	169	58	326	173	153	Uninhabited	..	..	..	20	1	62	..
370	Dubkaul	228						..	..	..	..	6	..	25	6
								..	..	..	..	78	7	98	3
371	Phulbari	377	137	40	175	102	73	..	5	23	15	102	5	174	14
372	Dohabari	140	18	89	80	46	34	19	..	..	..	17	..	163	7
373	Dehar	620	89	89	312	177	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
374	Bhindabari	456	114	114	547	289	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
375	Barapokhar Dubkaul	732	318	83	548	296									

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non- workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
32	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	103
42	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	97
12	4	2	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	30	60
77	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	112
22	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	38
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	63
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	23	53
105	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	147
54	..	16	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	41	118
63	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	108
8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	17	27
108	..	43	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	17	..	147	337
67	..	18	..	..	..	13	22	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	83	129
79	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	3	4	..	..	3	..	67	149
53	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	73
13	..	11	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	26
85	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	132
118	1	46	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	113	244
107	4	53	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	133	243
43	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	29	88
41	1	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	84
90	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	141
119	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	219
22	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	38
57	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	107
28	..	8	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	67	111
34	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	40
2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14
38	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	56
252	..	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	107	233
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	53
39	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	115
63	5	35	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	116	154
14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	29
245	1	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	65	203
85	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	181
31	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	56
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
14	2	37	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	82	232
8,973	683	10,692	1,510	182	22	591	1,294	309	106	28	3	1,126	98	124	1	2,265	96	32,694	66,218

